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X-E 738
.D4
#1

# THE POLITICAL ISSUES.

A SPEECH DELIVERED BY

# SPEED MOSBY

AT

JEFFERSON CITY, MO.

AUGUST 8, 1899.

O naticn miserable,
With an untitled tyrant bloody-scepter'd
When shalt thou see thy wholesome
days again?
MACBETH, Act. IV, Scene 3.

Tribune Printing Co., Printers.

X-E738
.D4
#2

Speech of

# L. A. RUSSELL,

of Cleveland, Ohio,

At the Convention of the League of Bimetallic Clubs
of the Ohio Valley,

## At Louisville, Ky.,

June 2d, 1899.

## "The Platform and the Men."

X-E738
.D4
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# L. A. RUSSELL,

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At the Convention of the League of Bimetallic Clubs of the Ohio Valley,

At Louisville, Ky.,

June 2d, 1899.

## "The Platform and the Men."

x-E738
D4
#4

# JUDGE MURRAY F. TULEY,
# HON. N. E. WORTHINGTON, and
# GOV. HORACE BOIES

ON

# WHAT SHOULD BE THE

# CARDINAL PLANKS

IN THE

# DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM

# FOR 1900.

---

Judge Tuley's letter is a calm, clear, fearless exposition of the dominant issues of the day. Every Democrat, every Republican, every citizen, should carefully read it and ponder over it. It is not the expression of opinion by a thoughtless person, but the profound conclusions of the Nestor of the Chicago bar.—*Chicago Democrat.*

Judge Tuley's letter contains the views of a Democrat of the old and better school, . . . . . . a statement of what the Democratic party should stand for at the hands of an intelligent and thoughtful believer in it.—*Boston Herald.*

The Democratic letter of Judge Murray F. Tuley, printed in the *Chronicle* of the 12th inst., should be read by every member of the party to which it is addressed. It should be read by every citizen, without regard to party distinction. The veteran jurist has rendered a valuable civic service in addressing the Democratic party and the people generally on the political topics of the day. His pure character, his unselfish public spirit, his long experience in political life, his position as an acknowledged Democratic leader, render his opinions of great importance.—*Chicago Chronicle.*

---

PUBLISHED BY
THE NATIONAL JEFFERSONIAN DEMOCRATIC LEAGUE.

Copies of this, and other Democratic Literature, mailed free, on application to the Secretary,
M. W. MEAGHER, Ashland Block, Chicago, Ill.

X-E738
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#5

HON. FRED A. BAKER,
HON. S. E. MORSS,
HON. W. L. EVANS, and
HON. J. W. MOORE

ON

# WHAT SHOULD BE THE CARDINAL PLANKS IN THE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM FOR 1900.

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M. W. MEAGHER,
Ashland Block, Chicago, Ill.

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#6

TO THE

# College Men of America.

---

## AN ADDRESS

FROM THE

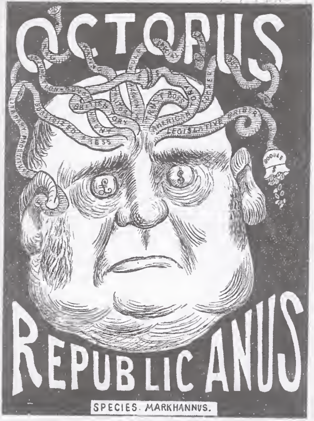
## DEMOCRATIC CLUB OF COLLEGE MEN

IN

THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

READER: MAIL US YOUR OPINION OF THIS BOOK.

SAMPLE COPY




THE PEOPLES DEMOCRATIC PUB. CO.,

~~67 Wabash Ave.~~, Chicago.

1552 W. Congress St.

X-E738
.D4
#8

# POINTS FOR BRYAN

BY A YOUNG REPUBLICAN WHO IS LESS CONCERNED FOR A "FULL DINNER-PAIL" THAN FOR THE RIGHTS OF MAN.

### A WORD ABOUT THE TREATY OF PARIS:

Whatever the Treaty of Paris might include with reference to the Filipinos, it certainly was they whose interests were the most deeply involved. Yet, when the treaty was under consideration, the Filipino representative sent to this country to present the grievances and wishes of his people was ignored by the Republican Administration and the Filipinos were denied any hearing before the Peace Commission. When we hear the Republican cant about Filipino rights, or rather lack of rights, under the treaty, let us not forget the injustice of which that treaty was born.

# FOUR YEARS OF M'KINLEY;

## Some of the Results.

Deposits in savings banks in New York state increased from $41,034,918.18 to $54,789,-893.84.

Value of expo[illegible] increased from $882,606,9[illegible] [illegible]-479,214.

Favorable trade [illegible] increased from $102,[illegible] [illegible] $544,764,885.

Increased wages paid to railroad employes, $77,459,635.

Labor everywhere employed and well paid.

In short, prosperous conditions in all kinds of business and in every trade have succeeded calamity, despair and depression.

X.E738
.R4
#9

#10 X E738 .R4

# EUROPE FOR BRYAN.

Americans will be pleased to learn that the French press has followed the lead of London Truth, and is solid for Bryan. Henri Rochefort, editor of L'Intransigeant, declared editorially on September 26th that if Mr. Bryan be elected the expansion policy of Mr. McKinley will be struck from American politics for years to come. Libre Parole goes further, saying:

"The results in the elections in the United States on the 6th of November interest our future destiny. It is for us that Bryan is working. Made a criminal by imperialism, McKinley conspires against France."

All true Americans should note that Bryan is working for the interests of Europe—not of the United States.

#10 X.E738 .R4

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# What Business Men Think,

## About the Political Situation.

The *New York Tribune* of June 23d published a number of interviews with business men of different politics in various parts of the country as to the effect upon business of a change from Republican to Democratic government and the following extracts, together with some additional matter, are worthy the careful consideration of every citizen.

*Dinner-Pail Document No. 6, Published by*

THE WEST SIDE BUSINESS MEN'S McKINLEY AND ROOSEVELT CAMPAIGN CLUB,

Office: 143 Chambers St., New York.

*Correspondence Solicited.*

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# What Abram S. Hewitt Thinks

#14

Abram S. Hewitt, a merchant and manufacturer, an ex-democratic Member of Congress, ex-Mayor of New York, and an American citizen whose name is synonymous with patriotism, integrity and ability has written to a friend in this city the following letter on the duty of Democrats in the present campaign:

The political situation at this time is of a very different character from that which presented itself four years ago. At that time it seemed possible to maintain a distinct Democratic organization, based upon the fundamental principles enunciated by Jefferson, and which had continued to govern the party in all previous Presidential elections. The nomination of Palmer and Buckner was not made with any idea that they could be elected, but in order to preserve an organization about which sound Democrats could rally in case the heresies of the Chicago platform should be repudiated by a subsequent convention professing to be Democratic. The recent convention held at Kansas City has, however, rendered all such expectations hopeless. The party which calls itself Democratic is in reality Populistic, and based upon doctrines which, if carried into effect, would produce political anarchy. No doubt you are familiar with Taine's "History of the French Revolution." In the second volume, entitled "Democracy," you will find all the heresies of the Chicago platform practically announced, and the dreadful consequences of striving to put these false doctrines into operation

**Fienderna till fullgodt mynt samla sina spridda skaror."—William McKinley.**

# GODT MYNT---GODA AFFÄRER.

## VÄRDEMÄTAREN MÅSTE ÄGA DET STÖRSTA VÄRDE.

### Guld bästa pänningematerialet — Farorna af obegränsad silfvermyntning—Huru löntagarne komme att lida.

#15

Af THOMAS HITCHCOCK,
("Matthew Marshall")

Pänningen är något, som genom allmänt samförstånd och med eller utan lagens hjälp tjenar såsom värdemätaren för hvad som till vårt uppehälle och nödtorft hörer och såsom medlet för att på ett bekvämt sätt byta ut det ena mot det andra.

Vi mäta längden af ett tyg pr yard, vigten af socker, mjöl, smör etc. pr pound och säga att ett stycke tyg är så och så många yards långt och att en viss kvantitet socker, smör eller mjöl väger så och så många pounds. Enär dessa lifsförnödenheter ega olika värden, uttrycka vi på samma sätt hvartderas värde genom att säga att tyg är värdt så och så många dollars och cents pr yard och socker, mjöl och smör så och så många cents, eller hundradelar af en dollar, pr pound. Dollars och cents äro den vanliga värdemätaren, liksom en yard och fraktioner däraf äro mätare af längd och pounds samt ounces af vigt.

### Pänningen som värdemätare.

När sålunda nu dollars och cents äro värdemätare af våra lifsförnödenheter, göra de utbytet af dessa lätt. Utan pänningens hjälp skulle en person, som önskade med sitt hvete, majs eller bomull köpa socker, mjöl, smör eller någon annan lifsförnödenhet, nödgas räkna och räkna för att komma underfund med hu-

E75.R X-E738 .R4 #16

"The Credit of the Country has been advanced to the highest place among all Nations."—William McKinley.

# WHAT BRYAN COULD DO

## If Elected President He Might Put the Treasury On a Silver Basis Without Authority of Law.

## AN ENDLESS CHAIN OF SILVER.

## Would Be Compelled to Resort to More Bond Issues, But Could Not Sell Them at the Rate of Interest Allowed by Law.

## A MENACE TO LABOR AND INDUSTRY.

#17 E738 .84

**"The Credit of the Country has been Govern- vanced to the highest place among ...l Nations."—William McKinley.**

# WHAT BRYAN COULD DO

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### A MENACE TO LABOR AND INDUSTRY.

X-E738 #18
.R4

"The Enemies of Sound Currency are Rallying their Scattered Forces."—William McKinley.

# Sound Money—Sound Business

THE MEASURE OF VALUE MUST POSSESS THE GREATEST VALUE.

Gold the Best Money Material—Dangers from the Unlimited Coinage of Silver—How Wage-Earners Would Suffer.

By THOMAS HITCHCOCK,
("Matthew Marshall.")

Money is anything which serves by common consent, and with or without the help of law, as a measure of the values of commodities and a means for making exchanges of them easy.

We measure the length of cloth by the yard, and the weight of sugar, flour, butter, etc., by the pound, saying that a piece of cloth is so many yards long, and that a particular quantity of sugar, butter or flour weighs so many pounds. In like manner, since these commodities have different values, we express the value of each of them by saying that cloth is worth so many dollars and cents per yard, and sugar, flour and butter so many cents, or hundredth parts of a dollar, per pound. Dollars and cents are the common measure of value, as the yard and its fractions are of length, and pounds and ounces are of weight.

**Money a Measure of Value.**

Since dollars and cents thus measure the values of commodities, they make the ex-

X-E738
.R4 #19

# WAGE EARNERS.

*"The whole free silver movement is a conspiracy against wages."*
*—(Bourke Cockran, 1896.)* (supported Bryan in 1900)

### WAGES UNDER FREE SILVER.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **CHINA,** | Unskilled labor | 10 cts. to 20 cts. per day. |
| | Skilled labor | 20 cts. to 40 cts. per day. |
| **MEXICO,** | Unskilled labor | 45 cts. to 60 cts. per day. |
| | Skilled labor | 50 cts. to $1.80 per day. |

### IN THE U. S. UNDER GOLD BASIS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Unskilled labor | $1.00 to $1.50 per day. |
| Skilled labor | $2.00 to $5.00 per day. |

### WHICH IS BEST FOR YOU?

Issued by THE REPUBLICAN CLUB OF MASSACHUSETTS, 19 Milk Street, Boston, Mass.
(1)

X-E735

# "IF THE BOSS WANTS IT, WE DON'T."

This was the prevailing argument which influenced a good many workingmen to vote for Mr. Bryan and against sound money in the last Presidential campaign, and the fostering of this spirit was a prominent feature in the arguments of Mr. Bryan and other silver men. There is a basis for this feeling in the way some employers treat their men, and in the controversies of capital and labor over the division of the profits of production where each side generally tries to make the best deal possible, and there is too little of the live-and-let-live spirit.

Back of all these controversies, however, the fact remains that the interests of labor and capital are largely the same; that without each other neither can prosper, and that they should be allies. It is particularly true that their interests are identical in the matter of sound money. The laborer wants a dollar for his product (labor) that will buy the most of the comforts of life. Business needs a dollar of the standard used by the principal nations.

Gold and silver are both commodities exchangeable for other commodities. So long as their production was nearly equal they exchanged on the basis of sixteen ounces of silver for one of gold, but the production of silver increased much faster than that of gold, and the bullion market value of silver declined. The producers of silver, however, want to have the Government coin all the silver produced, into dollars as was formerly done, *and make it a legal tender*, or, in other words, make everybody take it at the same value as a gold dollar. They are not willing to have the Government coin it and stamp it, "*This is —— grains of silver*," instead of "*This is one dollar.*" That would not suit them at all. They would have to give two of these for a gold dollar, or four of them to a laborer who was earning two dollars a day, in order to give him the same purchasing power as now, for silver has declined about one-

# When Supper Time Comes.

## Mrs. Beckwith Applies a Calf Story to the Laboring Man who Chases after Bryan.

Mrs. Edwin Beckwith, who addressed the National, Commercial and Industrial League at 737 Broadway, recently, told a story about a boy who was driving a cow and her calf to pasture. On the road they met a steer and the foolish calf forsook its mother and chased off after the steer.

"Come back here," yelled the boy in pursuit of the calf, but the calf kept right on running and the boy got mad.

"You darned little fool, you'll know the difference when supper time comes," he shouted at the runaway.

Mrs. Beckwith told her hearers that the laboring men who were following Bryan were just about in the fix of that calf.

---

*Dinner-Pail Document, No. 13. Published by the*

UNITED STATES EXPORT ASSOCIATION,

143 Chambers Street, New York.

(A union of American interests to extend the consumption of American Products and keep American labor and capital remuneratively employed.

Correspondence Solicited.

---

NOTE.—If additional copies of this leaflet are desired, they will be sent post-paid, on receipt of 10cts. for 10; 30cts. for 50; 50cts. for 100; $4.00 for 1,000.

#22 X-E 738 .D4

# *No Trusts, said Hanna.*

| Name | Capital | Name | Capital |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Oil* | $153 000 000 | *Tin* | $20 000 000 |
| *Steel Iron* | 347 650 000 | *Tobacco* | 33 500 000 |
| *Coal* | 161 750 000 | *Paper* | 45 000 000 |
| *Gas* | 432 771 000 | *Acid, Chemical* | 50 000 000 |
| *Sugar* | 115 000 000 | *Malting* | 30 000 000 |
| *Cigarettes-Tobacco* | 108 500 000 | *Silverware* | 30 000 000 |
| *Telephone* | 56 720 300 | *Lead* | 30 000 000 |
| *Alcohol* | 67 300 000 | *Knit Goods* | 30 000 000 |
| *Electrical* | 139 327 000 | *Sash Door* | 20 000 000 |
| *Flour* | 150 000 000 | *Wall Paper* | 30 000 000 |
| *U S Leather* | 125 000 000 | *Cigarette* | 25 000 000 |
| *Tobacco Co plug* | 75 000 000 | *Typewriter* | 18 000 000 |
| *Biscuit* | 55 000 000 | *Glass* | 18 000 000 |
| *Cornstalk* | 50 000 000 | *Casket* | 15 000 000 |
| *Corn Harvester* | 50 000 000 | *Crockery* | 15 000 000 |
| *Lumber* | 45 000 000 | *Smelters* | 25 000 000 |
| *U S Rubber* | 40 000 000 | *Ribbon* | 18 000 000 |
| *Beef* | 50 000 000 | *Rubber* | 12 000 000 |
| *Copper* | 40 000 000 | *Axe* | 15 000 000 |
| *A Ice* | 60 000 000 | *Bolt, Nut* | 15 000 000 |
| *N Ice* | 50 000 000 | *Lithograph* | 11 500 000 |
| | | *Tissue Paper* | 10 000 000 |

## 43 TRUSTS, CAPITAL, $3,000,000,000.

The railroad, banks insurance, nor the Political Trust, nor the Money Trust, issuing the people's money are included in the above The Paper Money Trust that controls the paper money of the nation, is a greater menace to the country's welfare than any foreign foe.

**William Jennings Bryan**

Vote for Him——Editor.

**Greatest of All, .Gold Trust,** The trusts vote for their pocketbooks, Why not vote for yours. 700 trusts and Companies (Seal) Inoperative. Foster M. Voorhees, Governor of New Jersey. May 1900

**Three Great Issues** before the American people. Anti Trust Anti Imperialistic The Money Question is the mightiest and most fundamental vital paramount issue

**The Total Gold** of the world in coin and bullion used as money amounts to **$2. 51 per capita,**

**More Money and Less Misery.**

---

## AMERICA AND THE WORLD COMPANY,

Shares $10. Tract No. 25 070..

1,000 for $3 : 100 for 50c. : 1 for 1c.

**America and the World Tract Company. Vol. 21.**

L. B. Heller & Sons. Editors. 26 Church St, N. Y. or P. O. Box 271, Belleville. N. J.

THE AMERICAN PROTECTIVE TARIFF LEAGUE,
135 West 23d Street,
NEW YORK.

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#23

E750. R

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#24

# McKinley Song.

## Capt. John Schoenthaler, Author.

*Copyrighted by Capt. John Schoenthaler.*
applied for

Hnrrah for McKinley, the great President,
Hnrrah for this country, the great and big land
Hnrrah for onr Stars and Stripes every day,
Hnrrah for McKinley, for McKinley hurrah.

He gives ns sound money and plenty of work,
He gives ns bread, hutter, and plenty of pork,
He gives us good wages 'most every day;
Hurrah for McKinley, for McKinley hurrah.

He don't want an Empire, he wants a good land,
With plenty of work for every hand;
With plenty to eat for ns every day,
Hnrrah for McKinley, for McKinley hurrah.

He sends his brave soldiers to the foreign land,
They shall fight for freedom for every land;
And for our trade they shall clear us the way,
Hnrrah for McKinley, for McKinley hurrah.

His soldiers are fighters wherever they go,
They fight for this conntry each like a hero;
They fight for the Stars and Stripes every day
Hnrrah for his soldiers, for McKinley hurrah.

God bless ns McKinley! the great President,
God bless this great conntry, our sweet home and land;
Good bless our Stars and Stripes every day,
Hurrah for this country, McKinley hurrah?

Vote for Mc kinley

E,30,R #25 X-E738 .R4

# FARMER REDDY FOR McKINLEY

J. H. Reddy, for many years past a bonanza farmer near Montevidio, Minn., has always been a Democrat. A year or so ago Mr. Reddy came to Fargo, S. D., and became interested in transportation matters and is now proprietor of Reddy's celebrated dray line in Fargo. He believes in expansion, and as this country expanded Mr. Reddy moved out West and expanded with it.

Mr. Reddy voted for Bryan four years ago, not liking to leave the Democratic party, with which he has been a life-long member. On being questioned as to his vote this year, Mr. Reddy said:

"You may say for me, I have been a life-long Democrat, not a shouter, but always voting. I did not want to break away four years ago, although I did not like Mr. Bryan and his free silver theories, but I stood it then.

"The depression of prices, the scant labor, the number of people out of work, and no work to be had, put me to tbinking, and, while I have always opposed protection, tbe success of business in the past four years has convinced me that Mr. McKinley's policy is the best for the interests of the country. I have farmed it all my life down in Minnesota and am still farming there, although living in Fargo. I have never seen the country more prosperous than in the past three years. Instead of men having to hunt for work—we have to hunt for men to do the work we have to offer.

"I see business flourishing, especially in Fargo—help is scarce and prosperity seems to take hold and give every man a helping hand. The conditions I believe came from the successful management of government affairs by the present administration.

"There was a time that I would have voted for my Democratic ticket, right or wrong, but now I believe in voting for tbe candidates who will do the best for labor and capital, and who will make the people prosper. I shall vote for McKinley and Roosevelt.

"I like Roosey, who was here not long ago. He is a brave, dashing Western man, with push, broadness and energy. Mr. McKinley seems to be a good man, with excellent judgment, who has a perfect grasp of the situation, and knows what is best for tbe people, and seeks to give the best to them.

"All this talk about imperialism, anti-expansion and sacrifice of tbe republic, is bosh—plain unadulterated bosh! Opening up new markets in the Orient for our products gives us additional outlets for our farm crops. I like President Hill of the Great Northern for helping in that. I like Bishop Ireland because he is an American and glories in Old Glory, and I have no use for a money that—knows not tbat its redeemer liveth. I think it's the working man's salvation to vote for Wm. McKinley." J. H. REDDY.

26

#26 X-E738 .R4

# FOR ABSOLUTE FREE SILVER

**Bryan Is Betrayed by Sudden Anger and Declares for Sixteen to One in the Most Extreme and Violent Form — He Nursed His Hobby in Silence and Secrecy, But Will Stop at Nothing When the Time Comes for Action.**

When Bryan was speaking at Ann Arbor, Mich., Thursday, October 11th, some one in the audience called out, "How about free silver?" and he replied as follows:

"We are in favor of the free coinage of silver at the ratio of sixteen to one without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation on earth."

There it is—free silver doctrine in all its danger, recklessness and fanaticism. Not a syllable of qualification or caution. No hint of a safer ratio—no suggestion of securing the co-operation of any other nation, but a reckless plunge by this country, singlehanded and alone, in an attempt to maintain silver at double its actual value!

Angry men tell the truth. Nettled by the timely and pertinent question, Bryan let the cat completely out of the bag. Stung by the keen reminder, he dropped his campaign mask and avowed the full truth as men do sometimes in their wrath as in their cups.

The alert citizen who propounded the question at Ann Arbor did well. He surprised Bryan into declaring the truth fully and plainly before the country. As the Democratic candidate had been compelled by Jones et al. to hide and dissemble his love for free silver in a policy game to be kept up until the end of the campaign, it only required the sting and surprise of the sudden question to bring out the burning inner truth of Bryan's devotion to silver.

Bryan loves his silver dogma all the more fanatically because he has had to nurse it in silence. The surprise sprung on him at Ann Arbor shows how the land lies. Believing in free silver as absolutely and as ardently as ever, Bryan will stop at nothing when the opportunity comes to enforce that policy in its most extreme and reckless form.

The Irish poet tells of the prophet of Khorassan who disguised his frightful visage for a time, making his followers think it one of entrancing beauty, but when the hour came to drop the mask he did so with frantic joy, exclaiming, "Ye would be dupes and victims, and ye are!"

So it will be with Bryan's victims if he ever gets a chance to drop the mask and give full vent to his silver mania.

X-E738
.R4
#27

# REPUBLICAN

# Victory Certain!

## A Grand Mass Meeting of Republicans,

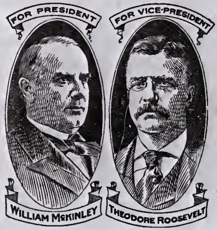
Without regard to race, color or condition,

## At Bridge Street A. M. E. Church,

**Bridge St., bet. Myrtle Ave. and Johnson St.**

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF ITS OFFICERS.

**Thursday Eve., Nov. 1st, 1900, at 8 p. m. Sharp.**




All citizens interested in the election of Wm. McKinley, for President, Theodore Roosevelt, for Vice President; Benjamin B. Odel, for Governor; Timothy Woodruff for Lieutenant Governor, and the entire Congressional, Legislature and County ticket are respectfully invited to come and celebrate in this grand Election Jubilee.

**The Following Prominent Speakers will be in attendance:**

Rev. H. C. C. Astwood, Presiding,

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Hon. Jacob Worth, | Hon. H. W. Bass, | Mr. James L. Smith, |
| " P.B.R. Pinchback, | Mr. Wm. L. Edwards, | Rev. J. H. Accooe, |
| " H. B. Ketcham, | Mr. Geo. E. Wibecan, Jr. | Mr. D. M. Webster, |

Mr. Lott. Henderson.

**Committee of Arrangement.**

J. L. Smith, J. H. Bolden, E. P. Robinson, Willis Robinson, F. E. Wesley, John A. Jacobs, Geo. Bateum, Wiley G. Overton, Lott Henderson.

X-E/38
.R4

# ROOSEVELT RECEPTION,

## FRIDAY, OCTOBER 26TH, 1900,

# MADISON SQUARE PARK.

#28

## THE STAR SPANGLED BANNER.

To be sung at 8.45 and 10.15 P. M.

As led by Bandmaster GEORGE L. HUMPHREY, of the 7th Reg't Band, by Search-Light on Madison Square Garden Tower.

(1.) Oh! say can you see, by the dawn's early light,
What so proudly we hail'd at the twilight's last gleaming,
Whose stripes and bright stars, through the perilous fight,
O'er the ramparts we watch'd so gallantly streaming;
And the rockets' red glare, the bombs bursting in air,
Gave proof to the night that our flag was still there.
Oh! say does that star spangled banner yet wave,
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave?

(2.) On the shore dimly seen through the mist of the deep,
Where the foes' haughty host in dread silence reposes;
What is that which the breeze, o'er the towering steep,
As it fitfully blows half conceals, half discloses?
Now it catches the gleam of the morning's first beam,
In full glory reflected, now shines in the stream.
'Tis the star spangled banner, oh! long may it wave,
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave!

(3.) And, where is that band who so vauntingly swore,
'Mid the havoc of war and the battle's confusion,
A home and a country they'd leave us no more?
Their blood has washed out their foul footstep's pollution;
No refuge could save the hireling and slave,
From the terror of flight or the gloom of the grave,
And the star spangled banner in triumph shall wave,
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave!

(4.) Oh! thus be it ever when free men shall stand,
Between their lov'd home and the war's desolation;
Blest with vict'ry and peace may the heav'n rescued land,
Praise the Pow'r that hath made and preserv'd us a nation.
Then conquer we must, when our cause it is just,
And this be our motto, "In God is our trust,"
And the star spangled banner in triumph shall wave,
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave.

## AMERICA.

To be sung at 9.30 P. M.

As led by Bandmaster GEORGE L. HUMPHREY, of the 7th Reg't Band, by Search-Light on Madison Square Garden Tower.

(1.) My country 'tis of thee,
Sweet land of Liberty,
Of thee I sing;
Land where my fathers died,
Land of the pilgrims' pride,
From ev'ry mountain side
Let freedom ring.

(2.) My native country, thee,
Land of the noble, free,
Thy name I love;
I love thy rocks and rills,
Thy woods and templed hills;
My heart with rapture thrills
Like that above.

(3.) Let music swell the breeze,
And ring from all the trees
Sweet freedom's song;
Let mortal tongues awake,
Let all that breathe partake;
Let rocks their silence break,
The sound prolong.

(4.) Our father's God, to Thee,
Author of Liberty,
To Thee we sing;
Long may our land be bright
With freedom's holy light;
Protect us by Thy might,
Great God, our King.

E750.R

X.E750
.R4

#29

## ANOTHER BRYAN PROPHECY FULFILLED.

"A gold standard discourages enterprise and paralyzes industry."
—Bryan in New York City, August 13, 1896.

The annual report for 1899 of the commissioner of labor for New York state shows how this statement of Mr. Bryan's has been verified. There reported to him 3,553 labor organizations. From these reports are taken the following statistics:

| | |
|---|---|
| Number of employes, June 30, 1896.................. | 299,957 |
| Number of employes, June 30, 1897.................. | 304,131 |
| Number of employes, June 30, 1898.................. | 326,090 |
| Number of employes, June 30, 1899.................. | 356,278 |
| Or an increase of 18.7 per cent. | |
| Amount paid in wages, June 30, 1896................ | $141,184,845 |
| Amount paid in wages, June 30, 1897................ | 138,577,878 |
| Amount paid in wages, June 30, 1898................ | 151,279,010 |
| Amount paid in wages, June 30, 1899................ | 162,645,649 |
| Or an increase of 15.2 per cent. | |

E750.R

X-E738
.R4
#30

# HOW SAVINGS HAVE INCREASED.

The savings of the people are among the best evidences of prosperity. How they compare in this state under Democratic and Republican national administrations is shown by the following figures, which tell their own story.

| | |
|---|---|
| Savings bank deposits, January 1, 1893 | $629,356,273 |
| Savings bank deposits, January 1, 1894 | 617,089,448 |
| Decrease in one year (the first of a Democratic administration) | $12,268,825 |
| Number of depositors, January 1, 1893 | 1,593,804 |
| Number of depositors, January 1, 1894 | 1,585,155 |
| Decrease in one year ([illegible] Democratic administration) | 8,649 |
| Savings bank deposits, January [illegible] | $718,176,888 |
| Savings bank deposits, January [illegible] | 766,684,916 |
| Increase in one year (M[illegible]) | 48,508,028 |
| Savings bank deposits, January 1, 1899 | $816,144,367 |
| Increase over January 1, 1898 | 49,459,451 |
| Savings bank deposits, January 1, 1900 | $887,480,650 |
| Increase over January 1, 1899 | 71,336,282 |

The following figures are equally interesting and convincing:

| | |
|---|---|
| Increases during first four years of Cleveland | $86,570,014 |
| Increases during four years of Harrison | 105,680,758 |
| Increases during second four years of Cleveland | 77,818,615 |
| Increases during three years of McKinley | 169,303,761 |

E750.R

X-E738
.R4
#31

# BRYAN'S PROMISE FOR LABOR—ITS FULFILLMENT.

"The promulgation of the gold standard is an attack upon your honor and your firesides."—William J. Bryan at Niagara Falls, August 28, 1896.

---

"The wage-earners have been injured by a gold standard. * * * Wage-earners know that employment is less permanent, loss of work more probable and re-employment less certain.—William J. Bryan at New York City, August 13, 189[illegible].

**Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, and a Democrat, shows how this statement has been verified. Below are quotations from utterances by him on three different occasions.**

**Speaking to the Federation on December 11, 1893, he said after referring to the fact that there were 3,000,000 union men out of work at that time:**

"Never in the history of the world has so large a number of people vainly sought for an opportunity to earn a livelihood and contribute to the support of their fellows. In a society where such abnormal conditions prevail there must of necessity be something wrong at the basic foundation."

**In a signed article printed in New York on January 1, 1898, nine months after President McKinley was inaugurated, Mr. Gompers said:**

"The terrible period for the wage-earners of this country, which begun in 1893, and which has left behind it such a record of horror, hunger and misery, partially ended with the dawn of the year 1897."

**In his report to the Federation at its annual convention held in Detroit, December 11, 1899, President Gompers said:**

"The revival of industry which we have witnessed within the past year is one for general congratulation. And it should be our purpose to endeavor to prolong the era of more general employment and industrial activity."

E750.R

#32

# GUESSING CONTEST

## *What will be Mr. Bryan's Paramountcy in*

X-E738
.R4

EVERYBODY VOTE. VOTE ONCE AND TRY AGAIN.
Splendid Prizes for the Lucky Ones.

## THE BALLOT.

- ☐ Free Silver.
- ☐ Consent of Governed. (Not in North Carolina.)
- ☐ Income Tax.
- ☐ Declaration of Independence.
- ☐ G. Washington Aguinaldo.
- ☐ Anti-Militarism.
- ☐ Irredeemable Greenbacks.
- ☐ Anti-Full Dinner Pail.
- ☐ Price of Wheat.
- ☐ Anti-Expansion.
- ☐ Anti-Trusts. (Except Ice and Cotton Bale.)
- ☐ Free Trade.
- ☐ Anti-Imperialism.
- ☐ Direct Legislation.
- ☐ Pull Down the Flag.
- ☐ Ten Commandments.
- ☐ Anti-Prosperity.
- ☐ Government by Injunction.
- ☐ Anti-Empire.
- ☐ Absalom.

**DIRECTIONS FOR GUESSING**—Mark with an **X** as you would an Australian ballot in the square in front of the particular paramountcy you think Mr. Bryan will discuss when he visits and send to this office before 6 o'clock night. (Sign here.)

Name.............................................. Address..............................................

## MAGNIFICENT PRIZES HUNG UP

Lucky Best Guess—One copy of "The First Battle," by Wm. Jennings Bryan, with portrait of auther.
Second Best Guess—One copy of "The First Battle," by Wm. Jennings Bryan, with portrait of author.
Third Best Guess—One copy of "The First Battle," by Wm. Jennings Bryan, with portrait of author.
Booby Prize—One copy of "The First Battle," by Wm. Jennings Bryan, with portrait of author.

These splendid prizes can be seen in the window of.............................. second-hand store,.............................. street.

E750.R

X.E738
.R4

#33

# THE POOR MAN'S BATTLE-CRY.

AIR—YANKEE DOODLE.

In eighteen hundred ninety-two,
  How well we all remember
When Cleveland was elected on
  The eighth day of November,

CHORUS.

Then hoist the banner to the breeze,
  And let there be no fooling,
McKinley he will take good care
  The wheels are kept a moving.

Our country it was prosperous,
  Our mills run night and day,
Our furnaces were burning then,
  And labor got good pay.

Our workmen they were busy too,
  They seemed to have "a pull,"
Our mothers they were happy, and
  Dad's dinner-pail was full.

Our foes were very anxious then
  To get us in their coils,
The deuce can take the workingman
  If they but get the spoils.

They said we were a robbing them,
  McKinley's bill they blamed;
It taxed the poor man's dinner-pail,
  And we ought to be ashamed.

And Grover he had promised them
  If they would vote for him,
He'd smash those cruel tariff laws
  And let foreign goods come in.

There were many who believed in him,
  They thought he was the best,
So Grover was elected,and
  The people know the rest.

The mills were stopped, the fires went out,
  Our men were "on their uppers,"
And many a poor man's children
  Went to bed without their suppers.

There was no work o'er this broad land,
  Our foes they ceased to whoop ,
The poor were very thankful when
  They got a bowl of soup.

And so it was for four long years
  Our people had to wait,
I'm sure they fully realized
  They'd made a great mistake.

In eighteen hundred ninety-six
  McKinley was elected,
"Thank God!" the people loudly cried
  That Bryan was rejected.

The mills were started once again,
  The furnaces set burning,
For all the people knew full well
  There were good times a coming.

So it has been for four years past,
  The wheels have all been running,
Each man has done his level best
  To keep the thing a humming.

The people all seem happy now,
  They ought to be "for fair."
The dinner-pail is full again,
  And labor gets its share.

But now again the battles's on,
  Our foes they are preparing
To drive these blessings from our land,
  Our people all are sharing.

"Imperialism" now they cry,
  With Bryan in the saddle,
And following closely in his trail
  We find a crazy rabble.

But labor now gives them the laugh
  As this motley crowd pass by.
McKinley is the man for us,
  And they "wink the other eye."

You can fool us no more, they say,
  You did it once before,
We'll burry you so deep this time,
  We'll hear from you no more.

Old Glory is waving in the east,
  And there it shall remain,
Those islands in that distant sea
  We captured from old Spain.

And Dewey placed that banner there,
  All honor to his name;
Our jolly tars who manned the guns
  Deserve a world-wide fame.

No man shall haul that old flag down,
  'Twill there forever be,
In all its glory it shall wave,
  An emblem of the free.

J. H. STILL, Brooklyn, N. Y.

E750.R #34

**For Use Friday Night, Sept 21, 1900.**

# WHAT BRYAN'S ELECTION WILL MEAN TO AMERICAN LABOR.

[By Hon. Charles H. Grosvenor, of Ohio.]

In the eddying fight, amid din and roar of the fallen guns of imperialism and militarism, there is danger the people of this country may lose sight of the fact that the election of Mr. Bryan means the overthrow of the protective tariff system and the introduction of a free-trade program into the policy of the government. Our people have short memories and they sometimes forget and need to be reminded.

Mr. Bryan was a member of the 52nd and 53rd Congresses and took a very active part at once upon taking his seat. In the 53rd Congress, of which I was a member, the Wilson bill was under consideration. It was the passage of that bill which plunged this country into ruin. It does not make any difference what people say about the origin of hard times, the intelligent laboring man of this country knows very well that he ceased to earn a living for himself and family because of the demoralization of business caused by the repeal of the McKinley law and the passage of the Wilson act. It was that which precipitated wages to the lowest ebb that they have been for many a year. It was that which sent marching columns of hungry men over the country demanding food. It was the passage of that bill that made it possible for any intelligent man to listen for a moment to the speeches of such men as Bryan in 1896.

On the floor of the House in the debates on the Wilson bill Bryan took the extreme free-trade ground. His speeches are on record and the laboring men of the country can find them and read them. He especially announced himself as in favor of absolute free-trade upon many of the leading products of the farm, notably wool, which he insisted should be put upon the free list of the Wilson bill. When that bill was passed by the concurrence of the House in the six hundred amendments of the Senate it was Bryan and Hon. Jos. Bailey, a representative from the State of Texas, who in their ecstasy seized the champion, who was the putative father of the law, the Hon. W. L. Wilson, of West Virginia, and carried him on their shoulders in a triumphal procession through the House of Representatives into the cloak-room and a saturnalia of joy resounded from those premises. It was Bryan who favored the introduction of foreign material into this country free of charge. It was Bryan who demanded that all raw material such as wool, coal, iron, and everything which entered into the manufacture of goods, should be imported free, and it was his influence, more than any other man's, that brought about the terrible result with which we are so familiar.

It was Bryan's earnest demand that put wool on the free list, and in that debate he declared that he did not care whether it benefited or hurt the wool grower. It was Bryan who drove the tariff on coal down to such an extent as to flood the eastern markets with coal and stimulate the growth of the development of coal in the British possessions in the northeast, and practically drove us out of the seaboard markets with the soft-coal of central states. It was Bryan who advocated the low tariff on agricultural products and utterly refused to discriminate or allow discrimination in favor of the products of the west and middle west. The laboring men of the country and the farmers of the country, before they plunge themselves into the vortex that is being held out, should get Bryan's record and read it. It is a very interesting chapter in the personal politics of that gentleman. The platform made at Kansas City is very adroit in laying the foundation for an enactment in Congress, should Bryan be elected, satisfactory to his history and record. Not daring to assail protection directly he came at it in the platform which he personally conducted as follows:

"Tariff laws should be amended by putting the products of trusts upon the free list. * * * We condemn the Dingley tariff law as a trust breeding measure, skilfully devised, etc."

That is the platform of the party denominated the Democratic party and whose nomination Mr. Bryan accepted. The original Populist party, whose candidate Mr. Bryan now is, I refer to the Sioux Falls nomination, also places itself on record in a similar attitude. So Mr. Bryan, without any apology for the past stands upon a series of platforms all squinting in the direction of free-trade, and in the event of his election, with a Congress subservient to his dictation, as was the convention at Kansas City, we may look for just such legislation as precipitated this country into the condition with which we are all familiar. It is therefore very unwise for the people of the country to be led away from the two great propositions of Mr. Bryan's life, the two propositions for which he stands, the two propositions which make up Bryanism, to-wit, free and unlimited coinage of silver, and free-trade, and follow off after the illusion and delusion of imperialism.

If the intelligent agriculturalist will take the prices of his products in 1896 and compare them with the present prices of the commodities, and then take the Dingley tariff law, he will at once discover to what he is indebted for the advance in prices. If the laboring man will take first the price of his labor in 1896 and then the price of his labor in 1900 and then take the table of imports of foreign manufactured goods in 1896 and back of that time and then take the imports of foreign goods now, as shown by the statistics of the Treasury Department, he will at once discover that the present advantage which is accruing to him comes absolutely directly from the tariff law now on the statute books of the United States. And, then, if he desires old times, with old prices and old short days of employment, he had better vote for William Jennings Bryan.

But if the laboring man wants a continuation of the present prosperity of the United States, he certainly cannot, without inconsistency, vote for Bryan. Another view of it. Let the laboring man take the present price of his labor and take the present prices of all the things he buys upon which his family is subsisted and supported and educated, and then take the price of his labor of 1896 and the prices existing then, he will discover, without any hesitation of intellect, that present conditions are far beeter than old conditions, that, waiving the little increase of cost of living, the balance sheet shows favorably to him. No man can deny that and there is no man in the United States who has done more to break down the interests of labor by promoting and cultivating unfair and unjust competition than has William J. Bryan, of Nebraska.

C. H. GROSVENOR.

Athens, Ohio, Sept. 17, 1900.

ALLIED PRINTING TRADES UNION LABEL COUNCIL CHICAGO, ILL. 25

# THE ISSUES OF 1900

BY

WILLIAM M. IVINS.

X-E738
.R4
#36

"A bird that can sing and won't sing must be made to sing."

# Wholesale Dry Goods Republican Club

**350 BROADWAY,**

**NEW YORK.**

# McKINLEY & ROOSEVELT CAMPAIGN

**1900.**

Meetings Daily from 12 Noon until 2 P. M.

#37 X-E738 .D4

# WHY DEMOCRATS QUOTE LINCOLN.

The *Boston Herald* of October 8 publishes the following letter from Edwin D. Mead: —

You remark upon your editorial page today that "Ambrose Bierce shares the wonder and amazement of a great many other people at the frequency with which the democrats are quoting Abraham Lincoln nowadays." The reason is very simple. It is the same reason which led the republican party, the lineal descendant of the old whig and federalist parties, to declare itself, in its platform of 1856, in favor of restoring the action of the government to "the principles of Jefferson." The reason was expounded with the demonstration of the spirit and with power by Abraham Lincoln himself in a letter to Henry L. Pierce of Boston in 1859; and this letter is commended to the perusal of Ambrose Bierce and all others who in the present year of grace find it hard to see through a ladder: —

Bearing in mind that about seventy years ago two great political parties were first formed in this country, that Thomas Jefferson was the head of one of them, and Boston the headquarters of the other, it is both curious and interesting that those supposed to descend politically from the party opposed to Jefferson should now be celebrating his birthday in their own original seat of empire, while those claiming political descent from him have nearly ceased to breathe his name everywhere.

Remembering, too, that the Jefferson party was formed upon its supposed superior devotion to the personal rights of men, holding the rights of property to be secondary only, and greatly inferior, and assuming that the so-called democracy of today are the Jefferson, and their opponents the anti-Jefferson party, it will be equally interesting to note how completely the two have changed hands as to the principle upon which they were originally supposed to be divided. The democracy of today hold the liberty of one man to be absolutely nothing, when in conflict with another man's right of property; republicans, on the contrary, are for both the man and the dollar, but in case of conflict the man before the dollar.

I remember being once much amused at seeing two partially intoxicated men engaged in a fight with their great coats on, which fight, after a long and rather harmless contest, ended in each having fought himself out of his own coat and into that of the other. If the two leading parties of this day are really identical with the two in the days of Jefferson and Adams, they have performed the same feat as the two drunken men.

But, soberly, it is now no child's play to save the principles of Jefferson from total overthrow in this nation. One would state with great confidence that he could convince any sane child that the simpler propositions of Eulid are true, but nevertheless he would fail utterly with one who should deny the definitions and axioms. The principles of Jefferson are the definitions and axioms of free society. And yet they are denied and evaded, with no small show of success. One dashingly calls them "glittering generalities." Another bluntly calls them "self-evident lies." And others insidiously argue that they apply to "superior races." These expressions, differing in form, are identical in object and effect — the supplanting the principles of free government and restoring those of classification, caste, and legitimacy. They would delight a convocation of crowned heads plotting against the people. They are the vanguard, the miners, and sappers of returning despotism. We must repulse them, or they will subjugate us. This is a world of compensation, and he who would be no slave must consent to have no slave. Those who deny freedom to others deserve it not for themselves, and, under a just God, cannot long retain it. All honor to Jefferson — to the man who, in the concrete pressure of a struggle for national independence by a single people, had the coolness, forecast, and capacity to introduce into a merely revolutionary document an abstract truth, applicable to all men and all times, and so to embalm it there that today, and in all coming days, it shall be a rebuke and a stumbling-block to the very harbingers of reappearing tyranny and oppression.

Into which of the two national platforms now submitted to the suffrage of the American people would this letter of Lincoln's naturally fit? Does Mr. McKinley or Mr. Bryan stand for this gospel as it concerns the dealings of this republic with the people of the Philippines? Liberty-loving men will vote for Mr. Bryan precisely because he stands for the doctrines of Lincoln and Jefferson; and talk about old clothes and apostolic succession in parties is of very little consequence. The reason why democrats are "quoting Abraham Lincoln nowadays" is because republicans are not doing it, and it seems a pity that somebody should not still quote him in America.

(1900?)

E738 .R4 #38

# DO YOU WANT IT?

## DO YOU WANT IT?

Are you a Workingman?
Are you a Miner?
Are you a Farmer?
Are you a Mechanic?
Are you a Printer?
Are you a Railway Employee?
Are you a Clerk?
Are you a Traveling Salesman?
Are you a Wage-earner of any kind?

## DO YOU WANT IT?

Do you want to continue the present good business conditions, which give employment to all and better wages than ever before paid?

If so, vote for McKinley, for under his administration, the Protective tariff and sound money principles for which the Republican party legislated, the depression, the idleness and want of 1893-96 have vanished. The country is now more prosperous, labor is better employed, wages are higher than ever before. It is reasonable to expect that with a continuation of McKinley's policy, prosperity and employment would also continue.

## DO YOU WANT IT?

Remember the panic, the depression, the idleness and want of 1893-96. That was the result of a change of policy in only one great factor of our national welfare.

The election of Bryan would mean a return to all the causes which led to that panic. It would also add to them two other equally potent causes for panic—a change of currency and a change in our foreign policy.

Do you want these changes?

Do you want a panic in 1901-4 far worse than that of 1893-96?

Do you want idleness and starvation and millions subsisting on charity just as they did in 1893?

If so, vote for Bryan and you will get it.

## DO YOU WANT IT?

Mr. Bryan proposes to give up that valuable stepping stone to the commerce of the Orient—the Philippine Islands.

The countries commercially adjacent to Manila now buy $1,200,000,000 a year of goods chiefly of the kind we make. Yet they only take 6 per cent. of them from the United States.

Now that we have the Philippines, we have a trading center from which we can command a good share of that business, just as England is commanding it from her Asiatic stations at Hong Kong and Singapore.

Already our commerce in the Orient is rapidly increasing.

But all these advantages in this splendid market Mr. Bryan proposes to abandon, so that we shall lose that trade and not have more work for our mills.

Do you want to lose it? If so, vote for Bryan and you will get it.

## DO YOU WANT IT?

The election of Bryan would seriously affect our foreign commerce.

Ninety-five per cent. of the World's trade is conducted by gold standard countries and only five per cent. by silver standard countries.

The effect of changing our standard of money from that in which ninety-five per cent. of the World's commerce is transacted, to that in which only five per cent. of the World's commerce is transacted, would be absolutely disastrous to the magnificent foreign trade we now have.

Our foreign trade would be very much less than it now is, and our mills would run shorter time with less work for labor.

Do you want it? If so, vote for Bryan and you will get it.

## DO YOU WANT IT?

In 1892 this country was more prosperous than ever before. Employment was more general and wages higher than they had ever been.

The people, misled by the assertions of the Democratic office-seekers, tried the experiment of changing the policy of the Government on the Tariff question.

What was the result?

On the very day following the election business began to decline, dealers canceled their contracts for home manufactures, factories reduced their working forces and curtailed their orders for the product of the mine, the forest and the field, and uncertainty took the place of confidence in the business world.

What followed?

Every workingman, every employee and every farmer whose market was thus curtailed remembers. There was a panic, depression, gloom, enforced idleness, and want.

All this was the result of a change in our tariff policy which affected the great manufacturing interests and which threatened labor.

Bryan now threatens to lower the tariff and take away Protection from labor.

Do you want it? If so, vote for Bryan and you will get it.

## DO YOU WANT IT?

The change of tariff policy which upset and demoralized every business and industry in '93 was bad enough.

But now it is proposed to couple with it another change which would multiply its disturbing and destructive power upon business and every industry.

Bryan proposes to Change Sound Money for Cheap Money—a Hundred-Cent Dollar for a Fifty-Cent Dollar.

Do you want it? If so, vote for Bryan and you will get it.

## DO YOU WANT IT?

If the Sherman law, which limited the quantity of silver to be added to the currency and promised to maintain the parity of all money, caused, in any part, the panic of 1893, certainly the prospect of a law which would authorize an unlimited addition of silver to the currency of the country and make no effort to maintain its parity with gold, would cause a much greater uncertainty and panic.

Do you want it? If so, vote for Bryan and you will get it?

E752.R

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.R4
#39

# TO FIRST VOTERS!

HEADQUARTERS FIRST VOTERS REPUBLICAN LEAGUE,
FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL,

New York, October 15, 1900.

To the First Presidential Voters of New York.

GENTLEMEN:

The coming election is fraught with issues influencing vitally your welfare. It is for you to decide whether to vote for the party of surrender and national dishonor, or the party of the flag and honest money.

It is clear that what most interests us is, honest money. Free silver and repudiation must be buried once for all, and now is the time to do it.

The desired result can be brought about in one manner only—the re-election of President McKinley. There are in the State of New York over 60,000 young men who will this year cast their first presidential vote.

You are one of these young men. See your friends, and urge upon each not to injure his prospect of future prosperity and endanger the good name of his country by voting for the establishment of the dangerous tenets of the Democratic platform. Whether or not you come from Democratic ancestors is immaterial. Impress upon your friends the importance of the duty; see that they understand what is at stake, and let your influence be the means of bringing votes to the party of National Honor.

It lies in the power of the first Presidential voters to carry this State for McKinley and Roosevelt.

Form clubs where you and your friends may get together to discuss the issues. Get every one to join and contribute his efforts towards the welfare of the country.

Let us aid in carrying New York, that there may be four years more of the honest dollar; four years more of national honor; four years more of prosperity, and no Bryan forever more.

(Signed) GEORGE P. CHITTENDEN,
President First Voters Republican League of New York.

E & R

X E738
.R4
#40

I congratulate my countrymen upon the strong national sentiment which finds expression in every part of our common country.—*William McKinley.*

# "PARAMOUNT ISSUES"

## DEMOCRATS INVENT A NEW ONE EVERY FOUR YEARS TO SAVE THE ENDANGERED REPUBLIC—PARALLEL OF 1864 AND 1890.

---

The "Paramount Issue" is not a new thing with the Democratic party. It is of quadrennial production. The cry of impending danger to the foundations of the Republic has been raised regularly every four years. Each time the assumed cause has been something different from the preceding. Each time the alarm has been proved by the course of events to be false.

As early as 1864, with the successful conclusion of the Civil War not nine months away, the Democracy in national convention declared the war a failure.

They hereby declare, the platform read, that they consider that the administration of extraordinary and dangerous powers not granted by the Constitution is calculated to prevent a restoration of the Union and the perpetuation of a Government deriving its just powers from the consent of the governed.

"After four years of failure to restore the Union," this platform of August, 1864, said, "by the experiment of war, during which under the pretense of a military necessity or war-power higher than the Constitution, the Constitution itself has been disregarded in every part, and public liberty and private right alike trodden down, and the material prosperity of the country impaired, justice, humanity, liberty and the public welfare demand that immediate efforts be made for a cessation of hostilities."

### THIS YEAR'S "PARAMOUNT ISSUE."

Strikingly like this sentiment and this language reads the Kansas City platform defining the "paramount issue" of 1900.

"The burning issue of imperialism growing out of the Spanish war involves the very existence of the Republic and the destruction of our free institutions. We regard it as the paramount issue of the campaign," the platform of Kansas City says.

X-E738
.R4
#41

# THE SAVINGS BANKS

## Two and a Quarter Billions of Dollars More Money Now on Deposit in the Savings and National Banks than in 1894.

The Comptroller of the Currency has completed a statement showing the condition of the savings banks on June 30th. No statement more forcibly illustrating the difference between Democratic depression and Republican prosperity has ever been made. Compared with 1894 the deposits are:

| | |
|---|---|
| 1900 | $2,134,471,130 |
| 1894 | 1,265,450,416 |
| Increase of the People's Savings in Republican years | $ 869,020,714 |

The number of depositors has grown as well. It is:

| | Depositors |
|---|---|
| 1900 | 5,370,109 |
| 1894 | 3,413,477 |
| Increase of depositors | 1,956,632 |

This means that an army of nearly two million more people have been enabled to save money in the days of Republican prosperity and plenty.

# THE NATIONAL BANKS

Deposits in the national banks of the country have more than doubled since 1894, one of the years of Democratic depression.

The Comptroller of the Currency has completed an abstract of all of the reports of the national banks of the United States at the close of business Sept. 5, 1900. A comparison of the deposits shows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Deposits 1900 | $2,507,248,557 |
| Deposits 1894 | 1,155,191,588 |
| Increase under Republican prosperity, | $1,352,056,969 |
| Add increase in Savings Banks | 869,020,714 |
| Total increase in deposits | $2,221,077,683 |

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#42 .R4

# HOW ARE YOU GOING TO VOTE?

## A WORKINGMAN TO WORKINGMEN.

*Fellow Workingmen! How Are You Going to Vote?*

I do not suppose for a minute that any intelligent laboring man is going to throw away his vote on any candidate who cannot get a single electoral vote. Either Bryan or McKinley will be elected and a vote for any one else is not only a vote lost, but a vote against the man who will be elected.

You have read the platforms of both parties and the letters of acceptance of both candidates. You have read some of the pamphlets sent out by the committees. You have read and heard some of the speeches of Mr. Bryan, Mr. Roosevelt, Mr. Hanna, Mr. Hill and others. Now I want you to read and think over just a few sentences of plain talk from a workingman.

I have made up my mind how I am going to vote and I want to ask you to vote the same way.

I am not an orator nor a scholar. I cannot make a speech nor write a magazine article. I am just an ordinary everyday workingman with intelligence enough to have a little common sense and tell it to others. I am not writing this for pay. It will probably cost me a week's wages to get a few thousand printed. Then if Mr. Croker or Mr. Hanna want to circulate it they are welcome to it.

Now as to what I am, how I am going to vote and why.

I am a workingman with a wife and four children. Eight years ago, in 1892, I was doing fairly well, and my older boys were both at school. I voted, as did all good Democrats, for Grover Cleveland. In less than six weeks after election, just before Christmas, I lost my job. I could not get another. Things went from bad to worse. The boys left school and tried to earn a little money. We never got in the bum line at Madison Square, but we did sometimes get near the bread line at Tenth street. I could not tell you all the hardships of those four years. Always behind in the rent and half the time without anything to eat. The wife worked hard and the boys and I did anything to earn a dollar. It seemed sometimes as if we must give up, but the patient hopeful wife would say: "Cheer up, old man, you will get work soon and then we will be on our feet again."

My men, have you got a good faithful wife? Have your children got a good, patient mother? Then you know what kept us from absolute despair.

Well, 1896 came and another election. With thousands of other Democrats I voted for McKinley and hoped for a change. In less than a month I got a job, and have had work constantly these

MAR 13 1916
EXCHANGE

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DOCUMENT No. 142.

# GENERAL FRANZ SIGEL,

## THE HEROIC OLD VETERAN

## Speaks to His German Fellow - Citizens, His Comrades of the Army of the Republic, and the Sons of Veterans.

Fellow Citizens:

The day of the National Election is near. You have to deposit your votes—a sacred act, because it should be the expression of your conscience, the verification of your patriotism, and of your courage as men, as citizens and as soldiers. If it were only the silver question, about which you have to decide, you might hesitate for want of thoroughly understanding its bearing on the financial affairs of the Country; but so much you know, that the 16 to 1 scheme involves,—I would not say a lie,—but a false proposition, which, as honest men, you can not and will not approve. But besides this, there are other questions you have to consider, as important and even more so, than the demand for unlimited coinage of silver. The demand of the Silverites tends to a financial revolution, repudiation and ruin; that of the Populistic Extremists and Anarchists to the subversion of social order, a war of masses against classes and the possession of wealth. They strike against the very foundation of the American Republic, denying the right of man to enjoy the fruits of his labor and the acquisition of wealth by his genius or talent, by his industry and perseverance. They would like to see the American people ruled by State-Landlordism and State Monopolism and by an army of "State Superintendents," their myrmidons, catch-polls and spies. What do they care about the great sacrifices of the War for the restoration of the Union? What do they care about the late conflict with Spain, provoked by that nation? Or about the great results gained by the patriotism, the bravery and the losses of

In exchange. MAR 13 1916

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DOCUMENT No 132.

# BRYAN AGAINST ORDERLY GOVERNMENT AND FOR MOB RULE.

## AGAINST THE COURTS; EVERY MAN TO TAKE THE LAW INTO HIS OWN HANDS.

... BY ...

**The Campaign Committee of the Republican Club of the City of New York.**

The Democratic Convention of 1896, in placing Mr. Bryan before the people, made the following declarations:

"We denounce arbitrary interference by Federal authorities in local affairs as a violation of the Constitution of the United States and a crime against free institutions, and we especially object to government by injunction as a new and highly dangerous form of oppression, by which Federal judges, in contempt of the laws of the States and rights of citizens, become at once legislators, judges and executioners; and we approve the bill passed at the last session of the United States Senate and now pending in the House, relative to contempt in Federal Courts, and providing for trials by jury in certain cases of contempt."

"There would be no deficit in the revenue but for the annulment by the Supreme Court of a law passed by a Democratic Congress in strict pursuance of the uniform decisions of that Court for nearly one hundred years, that Court having sustained constitutional objections to its enactment which had been overruled by the wisest judges who ever sat upon that bench. We declare that it is the duty of Congress to use all the Constitutional power which remains after that decision, OR WHICH MAY COME FROM ITS REVERSAL BY THE COURT, AS IT MAY HEREAFTER BE CONSTITUTED, so that the burdens of taxation may be equally and impartially laid to the end that wealth may bear its due proportion of the expenses of the Government."

The Populist Convention of that year that nominated Mr. Bryan adopted this resolution:

"The arbitrary course of the Courts in assuming to imprison citizens for indirect contempt and ruling by injunction should be prevented by proper legislation."

MR. BRYAN STILL STANDS FOR THESE IDEAS. The Democrats in their platform of 1900 declare:

"We reaffirm and indorse the principles of the National Democratic platform adopted at Chicago in 1896."

The Populists in 1900 reaffirm and amplify their resolution of 1896.

To understand what these declarations



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# William Jennings Bryan's Annahme-Rede.

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Herr Vorsitzender und Mitglieder des Notifikations-Ausschusses! Ich werde binnen Kurzem in mehr formeller Weise die Nomination annehmen, welche Sie mir anbieten, und dann die verschiedenen Fragen besprechen, welche durch die demokratische Platform gedeckt sind. Gleichzeitig mag es aber am Platze sein, heute einige Bemerkungen über den allgemeinen Charakter des Kampfes zu machen, vor dem wir stehen, und über die Frage, die als die hervorragendste der Campagne erklärt wird.

## Charakter des Kampfes.

Wenn ich sage, daß der Kampf des Jahres 1900 ein Kampf zwischen der Demokratie auf der einen und der Plutokratie auf der anderen Seite ist, so meine ich damit nicht, daß alle unsere Gegner mit der bestimmten Absicht umgehen, dem organisirten Reichthum einen vorherrschenden Einfluß in Regierungs-Angelegenheiten zu geben: ich behaupte aber, daß die republikanische Partei bei den wichtigen Tagesfragen von jenen Einflüssen dominirt wird, welche fortwährend pekuniäre Erwägungen in den Vordergrund drängen und Menschenrechte außer Acht lassen.

Lincoln sagte im Jahre 1859, daß die republikanische Partei an den Menschen und den Dollar glaube, im Falle eines Kampfes aber dem Menschen vor dem Dollar den Vorzug gebe. Das ist das richtige Verhältniß, welches zwischen Beiden bestehen sollte. Der Mensch, die Schöpfung Gottes, kommt zuerst; Geld, die Schöpfung des Menschen, ist von geringerer Wichtigkeit. Der Mensch ist der Meister, das Geld der Diener; bei allen wichtigen Fragen sucht aber die republikanische Gesetzgebung das Geld zum Meister und den Menschen zum Diener zu machen.

Jefferson's Maxim: „Gleiche Rechte für Alle, besondere Privilegien für Niemanden" und Lincoln's Doktrin, daß dies eine Regierung „des Volkes durch das Volk und für das Volk" sein sollte, werden nicht beachtet und die Hebel der Regierung dazu benützt, die Interessen Jener zu fördern, welche in der Lage sind, sich Begünstigungen von der Regierung zu sichern.

* * *

Die demokratische Partei streitet nicht gegen die ehrliche Erwerbung des Reichthums, sie trägt auch nicht das Verlangen, Industrie,

IN EXCHANGE

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# SPEECH OF
# Gen. EDWARD S. BRAGG

Veteran Commander of the Iron Brigade

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## In Which He Advises Gold Democrats to Vote for McKinley and Roosevelt.

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It will be from the standpoint of a National Democrat, by education, conviction and affiliation—I may say, and from heredity—that I speak to-night, extending in some regard beyond mere party duty to the more exalted duty of every loyal citizen in the land, to rally in the defence and support of his country in times of danger, trouble or need, foreign or domestic, and never by word, act or deed "give aid or comfort to its enemies."

I have never yet voted for a chief magistrate of this nation whose name had not been presented for the suffrages of the people by a Democratic Convention. There is no taint of "trimmer" in my blood or lineage. It has always been my pride to be able to rise in place, and using the words of a great leader of the party in New York, before the spell of expediency overthrew the convictions of his judgment, "I am a Democrat!" But I have a pride infinitely greater than that—that I have always held my life and service subject to my country's call, irrespective of the politics of the head of the Government.

### THE PEOPLE ALWAYS LOYAL.

The heart of this great people has always beat loyal to the Government when the war trump sounded, and has never tolerated, and will never tolerate, encouragement to a public enemy, while he is robbing, fighting, slaying the brave men, your sons and brothers, whom the Government has sent forth to do its mission,

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DOCUMENT No. 134.

(copy 2)

# Fellow Citizens and Republicans:

We are now in the midst of a heated political campaign. Important issues are involved in the result. The two Parties, the Republican Party, and the Democratic Party, shall contend during the next two months for the mastery and control of the government of the affairs of 70,000,000 of people; of these 10,000,000 are of African descent. As a distinct element in the body politic the result will affect us either favorably or unfavorably. We cannot afford to be disinterested spectators. We might if we were strangers to the acts and conduct of either. But they are both well known to us. We have wintered and summered under the roof of both. And this has been our experience, an experience founded on facts.

One, the Republican Party, has always been friendly to us, has always been ready to protect and to defend us. Friendly at a time too, when we were afflicted and degraded, when we were pressed with grievous burdens, attracting no attention from the social world, but foul scorn and contempt, which is the natural heritage of bondmen.

The other, the Democratic Party, has always been unfriendly to us all throughout the darkest and severest periods of our grief, from the time we were brought here as a slave to the present. This Party, led on by such men as Senator Tillman in South Carolina and the Red Shirts in North Carolina, still continues to afflict us with heavy burdens

IN EXCHANGE. MAR 13 1916

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DOCUMENT No. 135.

# Five Minutes' Talk on the Democratic Party.

Five minutes' talk upon what the Democratic Party in its attempt to dodge the money question is pleased to call the Paramount Issue, *viz:* Imperialism.

According to Democratic definition, and we take the highest Democratic authority, *viz:* Mr. Bryan himself, the standard bearer of that Party—"*Imperialism is government, without the consent of the governed,*" or government by force, pure and simple. This form of government Mr. Bryan declares exists in the *Philippine Islands,* and he charges the Republican Party with responsibility for its existence.

It is unnecessary to enter into the history of the acquisition of these Islands. You are already too well acquainted with that history. It is sufficient to say, however, that the Philippine Islands, in the main, have been acquired in the same manner in which the territory of Louisiana, Alabama and other portions which now constitute the geographical area of the United States, namely by purchase and without the consent of the inhabitants. In the same manner in which these Islands now in question came into our possession.

It will be remembered that the Louisiana purchase which now includes the States of Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, North and South Dakota, Montana, Oklahoma, the Indian Territory and most of the States of Minnesota, Colorado and Wyoming, was purchased from

E 750.A

From R. R. H.
U. S. S. Kearsarge

#49

# ADDRESS

BY THE

# First Voters Republican National League

TO THE

## FIRST PRESIDENTIAL VOTERS OF AMERICA.

**The young blood of this country represents its vital force—It is the balance of power in all Presidential Elections. Every crisis has depended upon the loyalty of the new generation. The young men of America have never proven recreant in peace or war. Will they prove otherwise in the present crisis —If the seeds of folly are now to be sown, it is the young men of the present generation who must reap the fruit and leave upon their children its many evils.**

To the First Presidential Voters of America:

The census of 1890 shows that there were in the United States in that year 2,516,043 young men of the ages of twenty-one to twenty-four inclusive. Considering the increase in population during the last decade, it is safe to say that on the 6th of next November at least 3,000,000 young men will be eligible to cast their first presidential votes. When we remember that President McKinley's plurality, with a single exception the largest ever given to a president, was 601,854, and when we consider the fact that young men are not bound by party ties, it appears how great and how decisive is to be the influence of the first voters upon the result of the struggle now in progress.

In every crisis of our history the numbers, the freedom from traditional prejudice, and the enthusiasm of our young men have been the determining factors in the final result. We have now reached another great crisis in our national development, and once more the young men should come actively to the front. Four years ago a coterie of men obtained control of the Democratic party, thrust aside the great, conservative leaders who had led them to victory in the past, and promulgated a platform filled with seductive appeals to class prejudice and to the cupidity of human nature—a platform that struck at the independence of the judiciary

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# ADDRESS

BY THE

# First Voters Republican National League

TO THE

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FOR PRESIDENT

# WILLIAM McKINLEY

OF OHIO

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT

# THEODORE ROOSEVELT

OF NEW YORK

---

# Plain Facts about Free Silver

## FOR PLAIN PEOPLE

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Issued by Leslie's Weekly

Compiled by H. P. MAWSON

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1. What does "Free Coinage" of Silver mean?

2. It means the acceptance at any mint of the United States of silver in any form, and the coining of it into dollars, free of expense to the owner of the metal.

3. "Sixteen to one" means the relative value of bullion silver to bullion gold, *i.e.*, sixteen ounces of silver shall be forced upon the people of this country as being worth as mnch as one ounce of gold.

4. Valne of one ounce of gold........ $20.67
Value of sixteen onnces of silver........ 9.74
Balance in favor of one ounce of gold........ $11.93

5. The gold dollar contains 23.22 grains of pure gold and the silver dollar contains 371¼ grains of pure silver.

6. The "free silver people" claim that the government of the United States can stamp forty-six cents worth of silver and give it the purchasing power of one hundred cents.

7. It is the market ratio of the metals which controls the relative value of the metals in the coins, and the legal ratio mnst always conform to the market valne of the metals.

8. The "free coinage of silver" would turn loose npon the mints of this country all the silver mines in the world, becanse all tho great nations to whom we sell our prodncts conld then pay ns in silver.

9. The best kind of monoy will retain the same value when paid out as when received. Otherwise, some one would be the loser by its nse. The loser would always be the laborer.

10. While gold and silvor havo been nsed as money from the earliest times, gold has always been preferred over silver.

11. Gold is the standard the world over in all business transactions, even in silver conntries.

12. Coinage only stamps npon tho metal its denomination, *i. e.*, its name. With us it is the dime, quarter, half and dollar. In France, the franc, etc., etc. This stamping of the metal only fixes its weight and fineness.

13. Thomas Jefferson (the first Democrat) wrote Robert Morris in 1786 thns: "The proportion between gold and silver is a mercantile problem altogether."

14. Opening the mints to the free coinage of silver wonld not create a single pnrchaser for it.

15. The owners of the bullion brought to the mints would be owners of the money coined therefrom.

16. In onr cnrrency there are two metals, *i. e.*, gold and silver, of eqnal valne by denomination, but not in market value of the metals.

WASHINGTON, D.C.
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# Bryan's "Militarism" Cry. Sulu Slavery Question. Labor and Our Colonies.

OFFICIAL RECORDS SHOW THE FACTS AS TO THE UNITED STATES ARMY, AND THAT DEMOCRATS VOTED TO INCREASE IT.—PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE AND TREATIES RELATING TO THE SULU ISLANDS.—LABOR'S INTEREST IN OUR TRADE EXPANSION.

## THE "MILITARISM" CRY.

### BRYAN'S FRIENDS SUPPORTED THE ADMINISTRATION IN ITS WAR POLICY.

Is Mr. Bryan trying to deceive the public with his cry of militarism and a large standing army?

He asserts over and over again that the President and the Republican Congress increased the army to one hundred thousand men "when no arm was raised against the Nation anywhere in the world," and by his talk of the "large standing army" and the dangers of militarism under Republican rule, evidently seeks to make the people believe that the increase in the army is a permanent one and that it has been brought about exclusively by the Republican party.

Here are the facts as shown by the official records. The Act which increased the army at the beginning of the war with Spain, provided that the army should be restored to its former size (27,000) at the termination of that war. As a consequence whatever additional force was necessary by reason of the threatening conditions in the Philippines after the termination of the war with Spain, had to be provided by a subsequent Act.

Admiral Dewey destroyed the Spanish fleet in front of Manila on May 1st, 1898; Aguinaldo arrived at Manila on May 19; on May 24 he issued a proclamation announcing the establishment of a dictatorial government with himself as Dictator and decrees for carrying on a military government, and on July 1 proclaimed himself President. On July 25, Gen. Merritt arrived and took command of the American forces which had arrived during that month, and on July 26 Admiral Dewey telegraphed the President: "Situation most critical at Manila. * * * Merritt's most difficult problem will be how to deal with insurgents under Aguinaldo, WHO HAVE BECOME AGGRESSIVE AND EVEN THREATENING TOWARD OUR ARMY." On August 13, the American troops attacked Manila, but Aguinaldo's forces failed to co-operate except to demand, after the action had ended, that the churches, the Palace of Malcanan, part of the money taken from the Spaniards and the arms of the Spanish soldiers be turned over to them, and they be permitted to loot the city. These demands were refused, and during the months which followed, as shown by the report of the Philipine Commission, "the feeling between the Americans and Insurgents grew worse and worse day by day and all manner of abuses were indulged in by the insurgent troops." Meantime the "Filipino Congress" was assembled at Malolos, and Aguinaldo removed to that place, organzations intended to provoke bitterness toward the Americans, and from which local militia could be recruited to aid in the attack upon them, were established in Manila and vicinity, and, on September 21, 1898, a decree passed the Filipino Congress imposing military service on every male over eighteen years of age, while in every carriage factory and blacksmith shop implements of war were being manufactured evidently for use in hostilities.

All of these facts were known to the President, and it is not surprising, therefore, that he found it necessary, when he sent his message to Congress

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REPUBLICANS
VS.
DEMOCRATS
WM McKINLEY
For President.
THEO. ROOSEVELT
For Vice President.
EXPANSION
SOUND MONEY
PROSPERITY
NATIONAL HONOR
PROTECTION
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MILWAUKEE, WIS.

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X-E738
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# NATIONAL ISSUES

OF THE

# CAMPAIGN OF 1900.

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AN ADDRESS

BY

JAMES M. VARNUM

OF NEW YORK.

# SPEECH

OF

# HON. JAMES S. SHERMAN

AT THE

# New York Republican State Convention,

## New York City, April 17, 1900.

---

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Convention:

I thank you sincerely for the honor which you confer upon me by your choice, and for your cordial greeting. Our hope and expectation is that our deliberations will be characterized by harmony and brevity, and that their result will be approved by the great party whose representatives we are. This meeting is the initial step of the Republicans of New York in the campaign which will result in pinning to its firm foundation the conditional material prosperity which we now enjoy; which will result in the people's approval of the policies and the deeds of the Republican party, which will result in the re-election of President McKinley and Governor Roosevelt. We enter the campaign buoyant of spirit, clear and determined in conviction, resolutely confident of success. Not less so than in 1896. Then we based our claims, hopes and expectations of victory, not only on the affirmative acts of our own party, not only upon what we had done in the past, but upon what, in the more recent past, Democracy had done which it ought not to have done, and what it had left undone which it ought to have done. It had not overlooked American industries; they had been "done" on both sides. The Republican platform of '96 promised to restore industrial laws based upon a protective theory and maintain the gold standard. Our status to-day establishes our claims to redeem promises, and commercial conditions verify our predictions of their result.

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# Why I am not a Hanna Republican

but

# Why I am a Democrat.

ADDRESS OF D. GILBERT DEXTER

BEFORE THE IROQUOIS CLUB, JUNE 1, 1900.

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# CAMPAIGN ISSUES.

## CANDIDATES AND PLATFORMS OF THE TWO PARTIES.

# SPEECH

OF THE

# HON. S. B. ELKINS

AT THE

## REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION,

CHARLESTON, W. VA.,

JULY 11, 1900.

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# President McKinley's

## Speech of Acceptance

JULY 12, 1900

Upon the occasion of the notification of his re-nomination for the Presidency by the

## Republican National Convention at Philadelphia, Pa.

SENATOR LODGE, AND GENTLEMEN OF THE NOTIFICATION COMMITTEE:

The message which you bring to me is one of signal honor. It is also a summons to duty. A single nomination for the office of President by a great party which in thirty-two years out of forty has been triumphant at national elections, is a distinction which I gratefully cherish. To receive a unanimous renomination by the same party is an expression of regard and a pledge of continued confidence for which it is difficult to make adequate acknowledgment.

If anything exceeds the honor of the office of President of the United States it is the responsibility which attaches to it. Having been invested with both, I do not under-appraise either.

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DOCUMENT No. 117

**"There Must Be No Scuttle Policy!"**

# NOTIFICATION AND ACCEPTANCE

SPEECH OF SENATOR LODGE
REPLY OF PRESIDENT McKINLEY.
REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

## Speech of Senator Lodge

**At Canton, Ohio, July 12, 1900, Notifying President McKinley of his Nomination for the Presidency by the Republican National Convention at Philadelphia, June 19, 1900:**

*Mr. President:*

This Committee, representing every State in the Union and the organized Territories of the United States, was duly appointed to announce to you formally your nomination by the Republican National Convention, which met in Philadelphia June 19 last, as the candidate of the Republican party for President of the United States for the term beginning March 4th, 1901.

To be selected by the Republican party as their candidate for this great office is always one of the highest honors which can be given to any man. This nomination, however, comes to you, sir, under circumstances which give it a higher significance and make it an even deeper expression of honor and trust than usual. You were nominated unanimously at Philadelphia [Applause]. You received the unforced vote of every delegate from every State and every Territory [Continued applause]. The harmony of sentiment which appears on the face of the record was but the reflection of the deeper harmony which existed in the hearts and minds of the delegates. Without faction, without dissent, with profound satisfaction and eager enthusiasm you were nominated for the Presidency by the united voice of the representatives of our great party, in which there is neither sign of division nor shadow of turning [Great applause]. Such unanimity, always remarkable, is here the more impressive because it accompanies a second nomination to the great office which you have held for four years. It is not the facile triumph of hope over experience, but the sober approval of conduct and character tested in many trials and tried by heavy and extraordinary responsibilities [ Applause].

With the exception of the period in which Washington organized the na-

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# HIS REASON.

Compliments of

HARTFORD, PUBLISHER

[illegible]

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.R4
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# To the American Citizens of German Descent.

*Fellow Citizens:*

The greater, richer and mightier a country the more important it is that the administration of its affairs shall be guided by sound judgment and by wise hands. Never before were the United States as powerful as now. Our commerce and our industries never flourished as they do. Our position toward the other nations of the world, owing to our remarkable development, was never so respected. The general prosperity of the United States has reached a height never before attained. The permanent preservation of these achievements makes it our paramount duty to give to the country at the coming election men to head the administration who, by their proven ability, strict rectitude and wisdom, will see to it that above all our nation's honor is respected.

German honesty is one of the most precious qualities which we have brought into our adopted country and never should men of German descent permit the country of which they have become citizens to be governed upon dishonest principles.

It is clear that the principles for which Bryan stands are in the main dishonest and that it would be a disgrace to the United States if by the election of this Silver Apostle, his destructive theories should be put into practice.

Bryan insisted that the silver question be again brought to the front in the Democratic Platform. Four years ago this question was decided by German votes, and we will not permit the judgment pronounced in 1896 to be disturbed.

By the phrase "16 to 1" the silver cranks endeavor to compel the Mints of the United States by force of law to deliver to every owner of silver, worth about half a dollar, a silver dollar which shall be equal in value to a gold dollar. Such free coinage of silver would undoubtedly diminish the purchasing power of our money and disgrace us in the eyes of the rest of the world.

Four years ago Bryan preached that the gold standard would ruin the people and impoverish them. The four years which have passed since then have proved conclusively the falsity of his judgment. Mainly through honest money our prosperity has increased as never before. Bryan's election would deprive us of all the fruits

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**DOCUMENT No. 130.**

# An die amerikanischen Bürger deutscher Abkunft!

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Mitbürger! Je größer, reicher und mächtiger ein Land, desto wichtiger ist es, daß seine Verwaltung von kluger Hand, nach gesunden Grundsätzen geleitet wird. Noch nie waren die Vereinigten Staaten so mächtig, wie jetzt: Unser Handel und unsere Industrien waren nie zuvor in solch' blühendem Zustande. Die Stellung, die wir in Folge der großartigen Entwickelung unseres Landes anderen Weltmächten gegenüber einnehmen, war nie zuvor so achtunggebietend. Auch der allgemeine Wohlstand der Vereinigten Staaten hat eine nie geahnte Höhe erreicht.

Die dauernde Erhaltung dieser Errungenschaften macht es uns zur höchsten Pflicht, dem Lande bei der bevorstehenden Wahl solche Männer für die Spitze der Administration zu sichern, die durch ihre bewährte Fähigkeit, strenge Rechtlichkeit und Weisheit dafür sorgen werden, daß vor Allem die nationale Ehre hochgehalten wird.

Deutsche Ehrlichkeit ist eine der herrlichsten Eigenschaften, welche wir in unser Adoptiv-Vaterland mit herüber gebracht haben, und nie werden Männer deutscher Abkunft dulden, daß das Land, dessen Bürger sie sind, nach unehrlichen Principien verwaltet wird.

Es ist offenbar, daß die von Bryan vertretenen Principien im Wesentlichen nicht ehrlich sind, und daß es den Vereinigten Staaten zur Schmach gereichte, wenn durch Erwählung des Silberapostels, dessen verderbliche Theorien zur Geltung kämen.

Bryan bestand darauf, daß die Silberfrage in der demokratischen Platform auch diesmal wieder in den Vordergrund gestellt werde. Vor vier Jahren wurde diese Frage durch deutsche Stimmen entschieden und wir wollen an dem im Jahre 1896 gefällten Urtheil nicht rütteln lassen. Die Silberbolde wollen mit der Phrase 16 zu 1 erreichen, daß durch Gesetzeskraft die Münzstätten der Vereinigten Staaten gezwungen werden sollen, jedem Besitzer von Silber im Werthe von ungefähr einem halben Dollar, einen ganzen Silberdollar gemünzt auszuhändigen, welcher mit einem Golddollar gleichwerthig sein soll. Eine derartige Freiprägung

X-E738
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#63

DOCUMENT No. 120.

# LETTER OF

# HON. WILLIAM McKINLEY

ACCEPTING THE NOMINATION OF THE

# REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION OF 1900

FOR

# PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 8, 1900.

Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge, Chairman, Notification Committee:

My Dear Sir—The nomination of the Republican National Convention of Jnne 19, 1900, for the office of President of the United States, which, as the official representative of the convention, you have conveyed to me, is accepted. I have carefully examined the platform adopted and give to it my hearty approval. Upon the great issne of the last national election it is clear. It npholds the gold standard and indorses the legislation of the present Congress, by which that standard has been effectively strengthened. The stability of our national currency is, therefore, secure so long as those who adhere to this platform are kept in control of the Government. In the first battle, that of 1896, the friends of the gold standard and of sonnd currency were trinmphant, and the conntry is enjoying the fruits of that victory. Our antagonists, however, are not satisfied. They compel us to a second battle npon the same lines on which the first was fonght and won. While regretting the reopening of this question, which can only disturb the present satisfactory financial condition of the Government and visit uncertainty upon our great business enterprises, we accept the issne and again invite the Sound-Money forces to join in winning another and, we hope, a permanent trinmph for an honest financial system which will continue inviolable the pnblic faith.

As in 1896, the three silver parties are united nnder the same leader, who, immediately after the election of that year, in an address to the bimetallists, said:

> The friends of bimetallism have not been vanquished; they have simply been overcome. They believe that the gold standard is a conspiracy of the money-changers against the welfare of the human race, and they will continue the warfare against it.

The policy thus proclaimed has been accepted and confirmed by these parties. The Silver Democratic platform of 1900 continnes the warfare against the so-called gold conspiracy when it expressly says "We reiterate the demand of that (the Chicago) platform of 1896 for an American financial system made by the American people for themselves, which shall restore and maintain a bimetallic price level, and as part of snch system the immediate restoration of the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at the present ratio of 16 to 1, withont waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation."

X-E738
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#64

# THE PRESIDENT'S LETTER

# Accepting the Nomination of the Republican Party.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

September 8, 1900.

HON. HENRY CABOT LODGE,
*Chairman Notification Committee*:

MY DEAR SIR,—The nomination of the Republican national convention of June 19, 1900, for the office of President of the United States, which, as the official representative of the convention, you have conveyed to me, is accepted. I have carefully examined the platform adopted and give it my hearty approval.

Upon the great issue of the last national election it is clear. It upholds the gold standard and indorses the legislation of the present Congress by which that standard has been effectively strengthened. The stability of our national currency is, therefore, secure so long as those who adhere to this platform are kept in control of the Government.

## SAME ISSUES INVOLVED.

In the first battle, that of 1896, the friends of the gold standard and of sound currency were triumphant and the country is enjoying the fruits of that victory. Our antagonists, however, are not satisfied. They compel us to a second battle upon the same lines on which the first was fought and won.

While regretting the reopening of this question, which can only disturb the present satisfactory financial condition of the Government and visit uncertainty upon our great business enterprises, **we accept the issue and again invite the sound money forces to join in winning another and we hope a permanent triumph for an honest financial system which will continue inviolable the public faith.**

## ALL LOYAL TO SILVER.

As in 1896, the three silver parties are united under the same leader, who, immediately after the election of that year, in an address to the bimetallists said:

"The friends of bimetallism have not been vanquished; they have simply been overcome. They believe that the gold standard is a conspiracy of the money changers against the welfare of the human race — and they will continue the warfare against it."

The policy thus proclaimed has been accepted and confirmed by these parties. The silver Democratic platform of 1900 continues the warfare against the so-called gold conspiracy when it expressly says:

"We reiterate the demand of that (the Chicago) platform of 1896 for an American financial system made by the American people for themselves, which shall restore and maintain a bimetallic price level; and as part of such system the immediate restoration of the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at the present ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation."

## THE PARAMOUNT ISSUE.

So the issue is presented. **It will be noted that the demand is for the immediate restoration of the free coinage of silver at 16 to 1. If another issue is paramount, this is immediate. It will admit of no delay and will suffer no postponement.**

Turning to the other associated parties, we find in the Populist national platform adopted at Sioux Falls, South Dakota, May 10, 1900, the following declaration:

"We pledge anew the People's party never to cease the agitation until this financial conspiracy is blotted from the statute book, the Lincoln greenback restored, the bonds all paid and all corporation money forever retired. We reaffirm the demand for the reopening of the mints of the United States for the free and unlimited coinage of silver

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#65

# SPEECH

OF

# SENATOR FORAKER

AT OPENING OF

## REPUBLICAN MASS MEETING,

YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO, SEPTEMBER 8, 1900.

SENATOR FORAKER spoke as follows:

Mr. Chairman and fellow-citizens: The paramount issue of this campaign is the administration of William McKinley. Shall it be indorsed or repudiated? That is the question.

Money, tariff, trusts and so-called imperialism are, each and all, important subjects, but no one of them can be segregated from the others and be voted upon by itself. In other words, the Democratic party cannot be restored to power as to one proposition and be excluded from power as to others. It must go in "foot, horse and dragoons," or not at all.

You cannot adopt its views as to the Philippines without at the same time accepting free silver. You cannot agree with it about trusts and differ as to "government by injunction." The proposition that "the Constitution follows the flag" is coupled with free trade, and their lamentations about the Declaration of Independence and the consent of the brown men who are to be governed in the far distant isles of the sea are coupled with a defiant nullification of the Constitution, and a brutal denial by violence, rapine, blood, and murder of the most sacred rights of the negro citizens of the nation who have periled their lives for the flag and with gallant heroism won honor and renown for the Republic on the battlefields of the nation. To make a long story short, you cannot vote a

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#67

DOCUMENT No. 140.

# LETTER OF

# Hon. Theodore Roosevelt

ACCEPTING THE NOMINATION OF THE

# REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION OF 1900

FOR

# VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Oyster Bay, N. Y., Sept. 15, 1900.

To Hon. Edward O. Wolcott, chairman Committee on Notification of Vice-President:

Sir—I accept the nomination as Vice-President of the United States, tendered me by the Repnblican National Convention, with a very deep sense of the honor conferred npon me and with an infinitely deeper sense of the vital importance to the whole country of securing the re-election of President McKinley. The Nation's welfare is at stake. We must continne the work which has been so well begun during the present Administration. We must show in fashion incapable of being misunderstood that the American people, at the beginning of the twentieth century, face their dnties in a calm and serious spirit; that they have no intention of permitting folly or lawlessness to mar the extraordinary material well-being which they have attained at home, nor yet of permitting their Flag to be dishonored abroad.

### Appeal to All Good Citizens.

I feel that this contest is by no means one merely between Repnblicans and Democrats. We have a right to appeal to all good citizens who are far-sighted enough to see what the honor and the interest of the Nation demand. To pnt into practice the principles embodied in the Kansas City platform would mean grave disaster to the Nation; for that platform stands for reaction and disorder; for an upsetting of our financial system which would mean not only great suffering, bnt the abandonment of the Nation's good faith; and for a policy abroad which would imply the dishonor of the Flag and an unworthy surrender of our national rights. Its snccess would mean unspeakable humiliation to men prond of their country, jealous of their country's good name, and desirous of securing the welfare of their fellow citizens. Therefore we have a right to appeal to all good men, North and Sonth, East and West, whatever their politics may have been in the past, to stand with ns, because we

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# McKinley and Bryan

## Principles and Men.

## Issues of the Campaign.

Speech of
GEO. E. ADAMS,
at Quincy, Ill.

October 3, 1900.

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# REAR ADMIRAL BELKNAP VOTES FOR McKINLEY

## Says, "The Tumultuous Beatings of the Tom-Toms of Alleged Imperialism Have But a Hollow Sound."

Rear Admiral George E. Belknap will vote for McKinley and Roosevelt. His reasons for so doing are briefly and tersely stated in the following words:

"You ask me for 'an expression of opinion as to the duty, during the present presidential campaign, of Democrats who still cherish the faith of Jefferson and Cleveland, whether they should vote for the re-election of President McKinley or vote for Mr. Bryan.'

"In response to such request, I beg to say briefly that, in my judgment, the questions that confront the country most distinctively and most menacingly today, are those affecting the stability of the currency and the integrity of the courts. It is idle to say that such questions have now been relegated to the contentions of the past, in view of the fact that the '16 to 1' and 'government by injunction' heresies, adopted by the Chicago convention of 1896, were insisted upon by Mr. Bryan with imperial strenuousness, and reaffirmed in submission to his imperious demand by the Kansas City convention of this current year.

"The tumultuous beatings of the tom-toms of alleged imperialism have but a hollow sound; they but strike notes of simulated distress of no more resounding force than the confined clangings of the alarm-bells of the scenic stage. To suppose, indeed, that Congress, changed in its membership every two years, and holding the purse and therefore the sword of the nation, would ever permit a policy of real imperialism to be persued in any direction by the Executive, is to discredit the common intelligence, good sense, strong fibre and resolute will of this people.

"Wherefore, in view of such considerations as they appear to me, and others I might name and more at length, I propose, as an old-fashioned Democrat, to vote next month for the Republican electors, as I did vote for such electors four years ago. Whatever other Democrats of the old faith may think or do, such seems to me the best course to pursue at this juncture."

Very truly yours,

GEO. E. BELKNAP.

Brookline, Mass., Oct. 10, 1900.

Allied Printing Trades Union Label Council Chicago Ill. 25

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# REASONS

WHY NEW VOTERS SHOULD

SUPPORT

# McKINLEY & ROOSEVELT.

BY

WILLIAM E. CHANDLER.

CONCORD, N. H.,
OCT. 15, 1900.

X-E738
.R4
#71

## New England Cotton Manufacturers' Association.

**Advance copy subject to author's revision.** Washington Meeting, No. 69, Oct. 16-18, 1900. This paper is printed in advance for the convenience of the members in their discussion of the subject, and also to enable it to be presented before the Association in abstract if time prevents it being read in full. The press are requested not to publish any part of it previous to its delivery, and the Board of Government desires that any **subsequent publication should be limited to abstracts and not to its use in full,** which is reserved for the "Transactions" of the Association.

### PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

D. M. Thompson, Providence, R. I.

*Gentlemen:—*

I congratulate you upon this pleasant occasion and trust that the 69th meeting of your Association may prove an auspicious event. The action of your Board of Government in the selection of this beautiful city, seems fully confirmed in the pleasing expressions of your approval and the happy faces of the many guests and friends who honor us by their presence upon this occasion.

We shall ever cherish with grateful recollection the cheerful and hearty welcome which we have received at the hands of the honorable gentlemen, the distinguished members of the President's cabinet. Their salutations and cheering words of encouragement are typical, and suggestive of that broad liberal spirit which has distinguished their labors and counsels during a period of grave and momentous events such as find few parallels in history. A confirmation of this judgment, I believe, is near at hand in the re-election of their chief, our beloved and honored President, William McKinley, whose skillful leadership, nobility of character and sterling integrity have won the hearts and confidence of the American people.

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ADDRESS OF

# JOSEPH BEIFELD

MANUFACTURER AND MERCHANT

DELIVERED AT THE
CENTRAL MUSIC HALL, CHICAGO
OCTOBER 17, 1900

*SUBJECT:*

## "THE PRESENT CAMPAIGN FROM THE STANDPOINT OF A BUSINESS MAN"

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UNDER THE AUSPICES OF
THE BUSINESS MEN'S SOUND MONEY ASSOCIATION
CHICAGO

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# SPEECH

OF

# Hon. Charles S. Fairchild,

IN

## MADISON SQUARE GARDEN, NEW YORK,

FRIDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 26, 1900.

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In this election my vote and what influence I have shall be given to the defeat of the candidate for the Presidency, misnamed Democratic, and as a means most effective to that end, I shall cast my vote for the Republican electoral ticket. I believe that this is the prudent, the safe, the sane thing to do, and that any other course would be unsafe and not sane. I shall not refuse to vote or to let it be known how I am to vote, because that in me would now be a cowardly thing. I do not pretend to favor the Democratic candidates, while in my heart hoping and believing that they will be defeated, and that, in this way, I may technically be "regular" and in line when the day of the re-organization and re-generation of Democracy comes. That is not only a cowardly but a dishonest and dangerous thing to do; because, should enough men follow my advice, the consequences would be fatal to myself and disastrous to my countrymen, and would for a generation prevent the Democracy, as a party, from performing any useful function in our country,—even that of an opposition.

I have sat at the feet and by the side of all the men who have illumined the name of Democracy during the last fifty years. I think that I know the doctrines and teachings of all the great Democrats from the beginning until now, and, by the precept and example of each and all of them, I am compelled to do my utmost to stand against the preposterous ideas of the present Democratic candidate for President. Not only does all of this tradition and example, as well as my political training, but also my native sense, lead me to seek the defeat of the so-called Democratic party in this election.

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[*From the Dayton Daily Journal, October 26, 1900.*]

# SENATOR FORAKER.

## FULL TEXT OF HIS GREAT SPEECH

### Unanswerable Reasons for November Success.

[*Editorial.*]

The great speech delivered in Dayton by Senator Foraker inpressed his hearers as the most complete outline of the important facts covering the period preceding and leading up to the Spanish war, the principal features during the war period, and the various details comparatively few have definitely grasped bearing upon the formal settlement with Spain and the incumbent ensuing responsibilities and unavoidable obligations. All was so concisely and fascinatingly and graphically related that many expressions of regret were heard that they could not get it in printed form to preserve. It has been our good fortune to have gotten hold of a verbatim report of it taken down by a shorthand expert, Mr. Charles Hall, and turned over to us for publication in to-day's Journal for the benefit of those wanting it. It is only necessary to recur to the patience and deathlike stillness of that big audience in the tent throughout the entire time it took in delivery—one hour and fifty minutes—to recall its effect upon his hearers. It is difficult to remember when any audience in Dayton ever stood so quiet and patient for so long a time to hear a public speaker at an open meeting. When he had finished they demanded more, and his hurried departure for the train alone satisfied the crowd that continuation was impossible.

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# Speech

of

# Samuel Harden Church

at

## Fort Wayne, Indiana

November 3, 1900

On Request of

The Republican National Committee

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# AUGUST BLUM FOR McKINLEY.

## Prominent German-American Democrat and Business Man Out for the Republican Nominee for President.

Mr. August Blum, cashier of the First National Bank, of Chicago, intends to vote for the re-election of President McKinley.

Mr. Blum is one of the best representatives in Chicago of the type of Germans who have gained, in this country, the respect of fellow American citizens, for integrity, industry and ability. He was cashier of the Union National Bank; but after the recent absorption of that institution by the First National, he was made cashier of the First National. He is generally recognized throughout the west as a leading banking authority, one whose judgment in connection with the various complex questions that come before every banker is almost infallibly correct.

In politics he is a Democrat, or at least was always a prominent supporter of Grover Cleveland.

The following are questions put to Mr. Blum, and the replies he gave:

Q. Would the election of Bryan benefit the business interests of Chicago, of the whole United States, and the German-American citizens particularly?

A. "The election of Mr. Bryan would, in my opinion, be a great misfortune to this country, and therefore to Chicago, and therefore to German-Americans and to every other kind of Americans. American citizens of German birth are not a class by themselves, nor do they need to be talked to as if their interests were apart from those of other Americans."

Q. What, in your opinion, is the paramount issue of this campaign?

A. "The paramount issue is that which is in the people's minds, not in the party platform nor in the speeches of leaders necessarily. There is one thing in which we are all vitally concerned, and that is the inviolability of the country's standard of value. For a quarter of a century we have battled for it. At the last moment to surrender to the enemy would be the height [illegible]ly. I know of no other issue compar[illegible] to this one in importance. Talk of imperialism is disingenuous. Much as we may differ about the desirability of the Philippines as a colony, we occupy them now and largely through the help of Mr. Bryan. The thing is done. Political programs should never be retrospective. The heart of the Democratic party is not with Mr. Bryan in his artificial issue. What Mr. Bryan, himself, if elected, would do about the Philippines is too vague and illogical to seriously consider."

Q. What do you think of Bryan's statement about the recent German loan?

A. "It is very difficult to follow the tortuous road of Mr. Bryan's utterances. Four years ago I tried persistently to understand his utterances about the standard of value, but I gave it up at last in despair. To construe our ability to absorb a foreign loan, as evidence of bad times, is decidedly Bryanesque. We could not loan money to foreign governments if we were in a prosperous condition. When Mr. Bryan undertakes to prove the contrary it may give him pleasure, but it will not convince any one."

Q. Do you think that this country has prospered during the last four years as a result of Republican policies?

A. "Yes; the country has prospered during the last four years. The best, in my opinion, that can be legitimately said of the policy of any party is that it does not stand in the way of normal business development which would mean prosperity. That can be said of the Republican party. During the last four years free play has been given to industry, frugality and to the natural productiveness of the country. There has been no attempt at interference by tampering with the standard of value, which would have meant destruction of prosperity."

Q. Do you think Bryan is a safe, solid, wise enough man to be President?

A. "I answer this with a most emphatic NO."

Q. How do you think German-Americans, as a class, will vote in the presidential election this fall?

A. "They will vote according to the dictates of their conscience. I have too much confidence in the good sense of my countrymen to be doubtful as to the outcome."

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# WILLIAM T. BAKER.

### Chicago's Prominent Business Man and President of the World's Fair, Leaves the Democratic Party and Comes Out for McKinley.

William T. Baker, ex-president of the Chicago Board of Trade, and of the World's Fair, and one of the leading Democrats of Chicago, has made an open statement of his purpose to vote for McKinley this fall. In a letter made public today, he makes a powerful attack against Bryan, whom he says personifies 16 to 1 and lawlessness, and is the greatest "imperialist" since Napoleon Bonaparte.

Mr. Baker has been well known in the past for his convictions in favor of free trade and for his aggressive interest in the work of the National Tariff Reform League. Mr. Baker says, however, that even the Democratic doctrine of free trade has been abandoned for principles that mean restriction of trade, and, through the populistic attitude on "trusts," a "limitation of all successful enterprise within state lines."

The letter follows:

Hon. M. A. Hanna, Chairman Republican National Committee—My Dear Sir: The Democratic organization has passed under the control of public enemies, and no man who holds to the traditional doctrines of the party is under the slightest obligation to follow the present leaders.

The policies that guided the party from Jefferson to Cleveland have been sidetracked for the isms of populists and anarchists. Even free trade has given way to Bryan's promise that he will "recommend such additional legislation as may be necessary to dissolve every private monopoly which does business outside of the state of its origin."

This would mean under populist interpretation and control the limitation of all successful enterprise within state lines; not a captivating program to suggest at the moment when American commerce is being pushed beyond the seas.

The Democratic crusade against Expansion, termed "Imperialism," is an absolute sham, a silly and hypocritical invention to divert attention from their revolutionary purposes. Expansion has been the policy and practice of the American people since the pilgrims landed on Plymouth Rock, and no man who understands the real spirit of our institutions can be frightened by the phantom of Imperialism which Bryan has conjured up for this campaign only.

Since Napoleon Bonaparte, there has been no greater Imperialist than Bryan himself. His will is the law of the party that supports him, and, if elected, he would endeavor to rule the entire nation with the same iron hand. Napoleon deluged Europe in blood to reach a throne, and Bryan would not hesitate to wreck every industry in the land to attain the presidency.

This talk of Imperialism is like the rattle of the snake that hurts nobody. It is the head of the reptile that is dangerous, and there you will find the free silver bite.

The paramount issue is exactly the same now that it was in 1896. It is 16 to 1 and lawlessness, as personified in Bryan, versus the gold standard and the security it brings. I shall vote for McKinley as representing the latter.

WILLIAM T. BAKER.

Chicago, Sept. 19, 1900.

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.R4

# STOP AND HEAR

#78

THAT STIRRING MARCH

# "ON THE FIRING LINE"

***Popularly called***

## TEDDY'S MARCH

Sung daily by the

## Wholesale Dry Goods' Club Quartette

**AT [redacted] BROADWAY**
**350**
**( Don't forget the number. )**

*THIS MARCH*

*For Sale at all Music Stores*

E750.R #79

**To the Editor:**
**It is suggested that the following speech to First Voters, made by Major McKinley on Oct. 9, 1896, be reproduced on the same date of this year.**
**PERRY S. HEATH,**
**Secretary.**

# ADDRESS TO FIRST VOTERS

## President McKinley's Speech of Four Years Ago, Made to First Voters at Cleveland, Ohio, October 9, 1896.

"I congratulate all of you upon having reached your majority; I congratulate you upon having entered into full possession of sovereignty in the best government of the world. (Applause.)

"Born in the 'seventies,' you have enjoyed the most marvelous advantages of the nineteenth century. You have witnessed the greatest progress of science, mechanics, and material development of any period in our history. You have enjoyed the advantages of the free and higher schools of learning. You have lived in a period of the greatest opportunity for moral and intellectual growth, and enjoyed most favorable conditions for forming right opinions. You have escaped the extreme bitterness of party divisions and the passions of a fratricidal war. You carry none of the scars of the past party conflicts.

"You witness only as you come to your sovereignty, a reunited country under the Old Flag, blessed in natural resources beyond any other country and suffering only because of the unwise policies already inaugurated, and the dangerous policies yet threatened. You approach the exercise of your sovereignty, therefore, under the most advantageous circumstances, free from any past predilections, and prepared in calm judgment to consider without bias the issues on which parties are divided. You have, in this campaign, as in no former campaign, the advantage of the most exhaustive discussion.

"Perhaps some of you, who have already started out for yourselves, have had in the last three or four years some valuable personal experience, which is quite as good a school in politics as in anything else. You come to your majority at a time when the people are engaged in a national contest that will settle some of the most important questions which ever confronted us, and settle them for long years to come. You are given the ballot at a time when its use for good or evil to country was never greater. You assume this responsibility at a period fraught with as grave problems as were ever presented except in time of war. It is of little moment, young gentlemen, that the Union was saved by the dread ordeal of war if it cannot be continued in peace with honor. (Great applause and cries of "Good!" "Good!")

"No nation can hold its standing before mankind that will depreciate its own currency, any more than a nation can stand before the world that will not defend its flag and honor. (Applause.) No nation can hold its position that will violate plighted faith or repudiate any part of its indebtedness under any guise whatsoever. No nation can command respect at home, or abroad, if it does not at all times uphold the supremacy of law and inviolability of its own sacred obligation. It cannot be denied that free coinage under the conditions proposed by our allied opponents will result in debasing our currency, deprive us of the use of gold and all paper money based on gold, thus contracting our currency, and leaving us upon a silver basis alone. Its result would be to give us poorer money and less volume of circulation than we now have.

"Free silver would depreciate investments; shake public confidence; destroy values; cheat labor; impair the savings of the poor, and produce a commercial revulsion, the like of which this country has never known. Our first voters surely will not want to use their ballots to bring about such a result. (Great cheering and cries of "No, sir!" "Never!")

"Surely every young voter, who has his spurs yet to win; his career to make; his fortune to build, will hesitate before he will give his ballot to a party which seeks to create hostility between classes and sections; between the rich and the poor; between the mechanic and the manufacturer; between the farmer and the banker. (Great applause.) He will cast his ballot to continue the equality of citizenship, of privilege, of opportunity, of possibility, which has been the boast of our citizenship, and is the very cornerstone upon which our free institutions rest. (Applause.)

"No young man will want to place weights upon his own shoulders, or raise barriers to his own progress, which hitherto have never impeded the progress of the industrious, honest, clean, ambitious young man. (Tremendous applause.) Away with caste and classes. Such a doctrine is un-American and unworthy to be taught a free people. (Loud and continuous cheering.) He who would inculcate that spirit among our people is not the friend but the enemy of the poor but honest young man, whose soul is fired with a worthy ambition for himself. (Great applause.)

"How would LINCOLN, GRANT, GARFIELD and LOGAN have stood, if, in their time, they had accepted the doctrine, which some now teach, that because they were poor and of humble surroundings, they must go off by themselves and shut the door of opportunity to the best impulses of their souls, and the noblest aspirations of their minds? (Continuous applause.) The ballot of the young man, as well as that of the old man, the ballot of the first voter, as well as that of all voters, should always express the voice of truth and conscience. It should represent the calm and unbiased judgment of the voter. It should embody the highest welfare of himself, his home, his community and his country. It should never be false to his convictions or opposed to justice and honor, either in public or private concerns. It should express on its face his best hopes and highest aspirations as an individual citizen, and always represent the greatest good to his fellow-countrymen.

"May your votes, young gentlemen, be always given to preserve our unity, our honor, our flag, our currency and our country, and to save our blessed inheritance always from lawlessness, dishonesty and violence. May your votes always be given for a policy that shall give us the widest development in our unmatched resources; the widest incentive to the invention, skill and genius of our citizens; the largest reward to American labor, and the highest welfare of the people, and promote the best ideals in American citizenship. I thank you for this call, and bid you good afternoon."

(Three rousing cheers were then given for Major McKinley.)

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# R. E. MELVIN FOR McKINLEY.

## Leading Young Democratic Lawyer of Kansas Tells Why He Will Vote for McKinley and Roosevelt.

R. E. Melvin, of Lawrence, Kas., has always been a Democrat. He comes from a Democratic family. This year he will vote for McKinley and Roosevelt.

Mr. Melvin is one of the leading young lawyers in his city. He graduated from the Kansas State University. He is a man of integrity and high standing. Morally, no man stands higher in his community. The reasons why he votes the Republican ticket are best given in his own words:

"I have always been a Democrat—never a Populist. When Mr. Bryan was nominated in 1896 he was comparatively unknown.

"We know him now!

"During the campaign of 1896 he foretold the most horrible calamities, the most frightful disasters, the most excruciating torments, the widespread and awful ruin, want and misery that would afflict this people if Mr. McKinley was elected President and the gold standard adopted.

"He is at the same old game now.

"Less than four years have demonstrated that Mr. Bryan is a false prophet—not a single one of his direful predictions having come to pass, and in almost every instance exactly the opposite proving true.

"He was wrong in '96. He is wrong now; and I firmly believe that the almost treasonable utterances of Mr. Bryan and the so called anti-imperialists are doing more to prolong the rebellion in the Philippines, are responsible for the deaths of more of our American soldier heroes there, than all other agencies combined.

"Mr. Bryan says he would rather see two flags waving over two separate republics than one flag over an empire. Jefferson Davis said exactly the same thing in 1860.

"Mr. Bryan also says we have no title to the Philippines. Some centuries ago Spain received the Philippine archipelago from Portugal (who claimed to own it by right of discovery), by a decree of the Pope. She has held it (for all practical purposes) continuously ever since. In Kansas fifteen years (some other States twenty years) open, notorious, adverse possession of land gives a good title; if fifteen years in Kansas gives a good title then it is certainly not illogical to say that over four centuries' possession of the Philippines by Spain as against the whole world, exercising every right and prerogative of absolute ownership, and always recognized by all the nations of the earth as the owner thereof, gave her as good a title as it is possible to have. By treaty (the ratification of which was urged by Mr. Bryan himself) and purchase, ratified by the Congress of the United States under our constitution, a perfect title now vests in us.

"Our flag is in the Philippines not for aggrandizement, not for conquest, not as a symbol of oppression, enslavement or tyranny, but for the advancement of liberty, right, humanity, justice and civilization. But our first duty is to suppress the rebellion.

"The scare-crows—Imperialism and Militarism—frighten no thinking persons. They are mere bug-a-boos, conjured up for no other purpose than to intimidate, mislead and frighten the timid and uninformed.

"The Democratic party has abandoned every principle which I hold dear and which I have been taught from my infancy to love. In '96 I voted for Mr. Bryan because I disliked to leave a party with which I had been affiliated all my life, and believed that when it had sobered up from that drunken debauch better judgment and calm deliberation would again dominate its counsels. But alas! Poor Yorick! It goes from bad to worse, until now it has taken such a radical departure from all the principles enunciated by all the great Democratic leaders that it looks to me like political suicide. It has taken up so many fallacies and isms:—Militarism, Imperialism (cheap clap-trap—mere rot), the absurd Boer plank—in the face of the facts, the laughable fallacy that the constitution follows the flag, and the bewildering and astonishing declaration of the extension of the Monroe Doctrine to the shores of Asia, with others too numerous to mention, but equally absurd, that I cannot understand how any old-line Jeffersonian Democrat can do anything but support the candidate who is standing up for American institutions, for American advancement and progress, for American civilization, for the God-given American prerogative to take our place in the very front rank of all the nations of the earth.

**"I say support the man who put the flag up in Porto Rico; who put it up in Hawaii; who put it up in the Philippines and who advocates keeping it there—and may God grant it may never come down!**

"Our policy has been one of expansion from the very first; I cannot repudiate the very doctrine which has made me an American citizen and the soil on which I stand a part of the grandest and most glorious republic the sun ever blessed with his light. I cannot repudiate my very existence.

" 'To thine own self be true;
And it must follow as the night the day
Thou canst not then be false to any man.'

"The Democratic party has taken a negative position—at the dictation of its leader it advocates destroying practically all that has been done in the last three years: Hauling down the flag, cowardly shirking the great responsibilities a just war has placed on our shoulders, utterly destroying the prestige our army and navy have attained in the estimation of the whole world—in fact, that this nation shall become a mere minus quantity, a nonenity, and shall no longer take its destined place in the affairs of the world.

"I, for one, will never consent to it.

"I shall vote for the men for President and Vice-President who believe that our soldiers and sailors have not fought and died in vain—who stand for Greater America—the best government—the advancement of civilization—the development and extension of our commerce—the greatest good to the greatest number—and who will never allow the old Stars and Stripes to be trailed in the dust—I shall vote for McKinley and Roosevelt.

"R. E. MELVIN."

Lawrence, Kas.

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# BRYAN'S WORST TRUST.

## The Supposed Gold Trust the Most Fearful Four Years Ago---Dire Cruelty and Suffering Predicted if the Gold Standard Was Maintained---Not Repeating It Now in the Phonograph or on the Stump.

Four years ago it was planned for Bryan to deliver his great effort of the campaign at Washington on the one hundredth anniversary of Washington's Farewell Address. The speech was delivered in Washington September 19th, but there are some doubts whether the effort will live as long as the one that preceded it by a hundred years.

### GOLD TRUST THE WORST OF ALL.

Among other things Bryan said:

"Talk about monopolies! Talk about trusts! My friends, they propose to establish the most gigantic of all trusts—a money trust—and let the few men who hold the gold dole it out at such price as they will to all the other seventy millions of American people. I denounce the policy as more cruel and heartless than political domination of a foreign power. I would rather, as some one has said, put our army in the hands of a foreign general, or our navy in command of a foreign admiral, than to put the Treasury Department in the hands of a Secretary who would run it upon the European plan. I would resist such a financial policy with as much earnestness as I would resist the progress of an invading army coming to attack our homes."

### LET BRYAN TAKE HIS OWN MEDICINE.

"Let me ask you a question. Did the administration, when recommending the unconditional repeal of the Sherman law, believe that the repeal would cure our troubles? If it did, then it has been so badly mistaken that you have a right to mistrust the judgment of the administration. If, on the other hand, the administration knew that the repeal of the Sherman law would not bring relief and concealed that knowledge from the American people, then you have a right to distrust the honesty of the administration."

### APPLY HIS OWN TEST TO BRYAN NOW.

"Did the administration know, when it recommended the retirement of greenbacks and Treasury notes as a means of stopping the drain upon the gold in the Treasury, that it would propose the policy that the Secretary of the Treasury has outlined in his letter? If it did know and did not tell the people, it was dishonest in not taking the people into its confidence, and if it did not know, then let it confess its ignorance of military laws and the finances of the country. Does the administration know now that when it commences to redeem silver dollars in gold, it will start another endless chain which may drain the Treasury indefinitely and increase the bonded debt without limit, unless all the silver dollars are retired and bonds substituted for them? If it does not know, then it must confess itself ignorant on the subject, and if it does know and will not tell the people, then we have a right to question the candor and frankness of the administration."

### NO LANGUAGE TOO HARSH.

"Do not think that my language is harsh. It is not harsh. These men are the public servants of the American people and they have no more right to betray the people into the hands of the financiers of London than Benedict Arnold had to betray the American colonists into the hands of the British."

### SELF-CONDEMNED AS A FALSE PROPHET.

Out of his own mouth Bryan is condemned as a false prophet in 1896. When, four years ago, he declared the supposed gold trust the worst of all and said it would bring speedy ruin to the country, he was, as events have proved, either ignorant of the truth or dishonest in asserting something which he knew to be unfounded.

The gold standard has been maintained and, instead of cruel suffering and misery, we have had unexampled prosperity. We never had as much money in the country as now. Europe is coming to us to borrow. While Bryan must have been either ignorant or dishonest when he predicted ruin from the supposed gold trust, he stands impeached and discredited according to the rule he then laid down for others.

Allied Printing Trades Council 25

E750.R #82 X-E738 .B4

# BRYAN ATTACKS LABOR'S WAGES

**And the Democratic Platform Threatens Wages in All American Protected Industries —Reckless Assault on the Whole System of Protection.**

When Bryan gets an idea on the brain there is no stopping him. Starting out as a rank free trader, in 1894, when told his policy would destroy the American rate of wages, he replied by flaunting over the head of his printed speech the proverb:

**"Better is little with righteousness than great revenues without right."**

Surely workingmen must think of the devil quoting scripture when told they must come down in their wages and accept poverty in the name of right.

With equal fanaticism Bryan says now, the first thing he would like to do as president would be "to take off every dollar of protective tariff on the product of mills in trusts."

Here is the open threat to sweep away all protection from nine-tenths of the protected manufactures of the country, for all that number are large corporations.

**The Bryan cut would be destructive to wages in the steel, iron, glass, tin plate, oil, paint, lumber, sugar, paper, and other leading industries.**

Bryan's threat is backed up by the Democratic platform in all its ruinous radicalism. It pledges that "our tariff laws be amended by placing the products of trusts on the free list."

There is a recipe for hard times. No discrimination between corporations, but absolute stripping of protection from all, even where a combination has reduced prices to the consumer.

The man who burned his barn to get rid of the rats was not half so reckless as is Bryan, who would endanger the wages of millions of employes in order to be revenged on a few thousand employers for opposing his ambition to be President.

Beware of Bryan. His destruction of American wages and industry would be worse than the wreckage caused by the proverbial bull in the china shop.

# WOMEN HOLD STOCK IN "TRUSTS."

**Thousands of Them are Small Investors and are Being Attacked by Bryan and the Democratic Party.**

Four of the largest corporations of Chicago, including the National Biscuit Company, the Glucose Sugar Refining Company, the American Steel and Wire Company, and the American Linseed Company, have made public statements to show that they are indeed "trusts"—"trusts" administered in the interests of hundreds of people, who have invested their savings or small resources in such stock.

**From about one-quarter to one-third of the total number of preferred stockholders in these companies are women.**

Over one-half of the total number represent people of comparatively small financial resources, whose investments are fifty shares or under. Of these about one-half have investments of ten shares or under.

The following table is compiled from the books of these four corporations. It shows how largely the shares of large corporations are being held by small investors, **especially women,** who depend for their livelihood on the dividends from their investments. Thus:

| | National Biscuit | American Steel and Wire | Glucose Sugar Ref. | American Linseed |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total number preferred stockholders, | 2,368 | 1,919 | 544 | 1,000 |
| Total number holding 50 shares or less, | 1,701 | 1,219 | 287 | 700 |
| Total number holding 10 shares or less, | 854 | 59 | 108 | 400 |
| **Number women preferred stockholders,** | **1,008** | **564** | **180** | **300** |

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TO THE EDITOR:

The following facts ehow the stupendoue increase in the wealth of the American people during the last five years, an increase of one and three-quarter hillione of money placed to their credit in the banks. The figures show the increase for the whole United States, for your own atate, for the large cities and for that eection of the country in which you live. Kindiy make the greatest possihle use of them.

PERRY S. HEATH,
Secretary Republican National Committee.

# PROSPERITY HAS COME TO THE PEOPLE

## It is Shown by the Fact that the People Had 2,100,547 More Bank Accounts Last Year Than in the Democratic Year of 1894.

## Gain of Nearly ~~Three~~ Two Billion Dollars in the Amount of Money Deposited to Their Credit.

The one supreme test of prosperity is the money in the bank. This is a self-evident truth. If a man's family is well clothed and fed and in a comfortable home, and besides this he can put money in the bank, it must be admitted that he is prosperous.

In the following unparalleled showing of the increase in the nnmber of deposits from the dark days of the Democratic Wilson bill regime in 1894 to the glorious days of McKinley prosperity, the most marvelous of all is the increase in the number of depositors and in the amount of deposits in the savings banks of the country. These banks are particularly the ones where the wage earners of the country put their savings.

Mr. Bryan says the people are not prosperous. So say all his calamity followers. We commend to them the following official figures from the report of the Comptroller of the Currency of the United States for 1899. They are unanswerable:

### TOTAL UNITED STATES

| BANK | Total No. Depositors 1894 | 1899 |
|---|---|---|
| National | 1,424,966 | 1,991,183 |
| State and Private | 502,756 | 966,394 |
| Loan and Trust Cos | 205,368 | 443,321 |
| Savings | 3,413,477 | 4,254,516 |
| Total | 5,545,867 | 7,655,414 |
| Increase in number of depositors | | 2,109,547 |

| BANK | Total Amount of Deposits 1894 | 1899 |
|---|---|---|
| National | $1,155,191,588 | $1,830,116,140 |
| State and Private | 214,442,510 | 418,281,267 |
| Loan and Trust Cos | 239,504,892 | 576,724,117 |
| Savings | 1,265,450,416 | 1,782,974,481 |
| Total | $2,874,589,406 | $4,608,096,005 |
| Increase in amount of Deposits | | $1,733,506,599 |

| Average Deposit in all Banks | |
|---|---|
| 1894 | $520 |
| 1899 | 602 |

**Since the Democratic days of 1894, there has been an increase of 2,109,547 hank depositors in the whole United States.**

**Thie number more people have had money to deposit during McKinley prosperity.**

**The total amount of money depoeited to the credit of the people was $2,874,589,406 in 1894.**

**In 1899 it wae $4,608,096,005, showing an increase of almost One and Three-Quarter Billione of Dollars to the Credit of the People Who Had Bank Accounts in The Five Years Since The Country Was Suffering The Agonies of A Democratic Administration.**

**Not only has there been thie vast increase in the aggregate amount of money placed in the banks, hut the average amount of each bank account has increased from $520, in 1894, to an average of $602 per bank account in 1899.**

**Who will say that the promises of the Repuhlican party have not been fulfilled?**

**Who will say thet the Advence Agent of Prosperity has not visited the American people under the Repuhlican Administration of President McKinley?**

E750.R #84 X-E738 .R4

# TEST VOTE ON TRUSTS

## How the Vote on the Constitutional Amendment Against Trusts Stood in the House of Representatives, June 1, 1900: 148 Republicans in Favor--- 130 Democrats Against.

### NEEDING A TWO-THIRDS VOTE, IT WAS DEFEATED SOLELY BY THE DEMOCRATS.

The rulings of the Supreme Court having shown that, as the constitution now etands, Congrese can only regulate trusts engaged in interstate commerce, the following amendment was introduced in the House of Representatives and pressed to a vote on June 1:

Section 1. All powers conferred hy this article shall extend to the several states, the territories, the District of Columbia, and ali territory under the eoverelgnty and suhject to the jurisdiction of the United States.

**Section 2. "Congress shall have power to define, regulate, control, prohibit, or dissolve trusts, monopolies or combinations, whether existing in the form of a combination or otherwise. The several states may continue to exercise such power in any manner not in conflict with the laws of the United States."**

**Section 3. Congress shall have power to enforce the provisions of this article by appropriate legislation.**

The clanse eaving ali rights of states was ineerted in the hope of getting States Rights Democrata to enpport the amendment. Nevertheless the vote stood 148 Republicans for snd 130 Democrats against, and ths measure failed of ths necessary two-thirds majority.

LOUDLY AS THE DEMOCRATS TALKED, WHEN IT CAME TO A VOTE THEY ECHOED BRYAN'S DECLARATION AT THE CHICAOO CONFERENCE: "WE HAVE NOT MET HERE TO DESTROY THE TRUSTS."

The vote in fuil was:

## For the Amendment, 148 Republicans, to-wit:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Adams, | Davldson, | Kahn, | Ray (N. Y.), |
| Aldrich, | Dick, | Kstcham, | Reeder, |
| Alexander, | Doiliver, | Knox, | Reeves, |
| Allen (Ms.), | Eddy, | Lacey, | Roberts, |
| Bahcock, | Emerson, | Lane, | Rodsnberg, |
| Bailey (Kas.), | Esch, | Lawrence, | Russeli, |
| Baker, | Faris, | Littlefield, | Scudder, |
| Barney, | Fletcher, | Long, | Shattuc, |
| Bartholdt, | Foss, | Lorimer, | Sheldon, |
| Bingham, | Fowler, | Loudensiager, | Sherman, |
| Bishop, | Freer, | Lovering, | Showalter, |
| Boreing, | Gardner (Mich.), | Lyhrand, | Sihley, |
| Boutelle (Ill.), | Gardner (N. J.), | McCleary, | Smith, N. C., |
| Bowersock, | Gibson, | McPherson, | Smith, Samuel W., |
| Brick, | Olll, | Marsh, | Spalding, |
| Brosius, | Gillett (N. Y.), | Mercer, | Sperry, |
| Brown, | Gillett (Mass.), | Mesick, | Steele, |
| Burks (S. D.), | Oraff, | Metcalf, | Stevens (Minn.), |
| Burkstt, | Graham, | Miller, | Stewart (N. Y.), |
| Burleigh, | Oreene (Mass.), | Minor, | Stewart (Wis.), |
| Burton, | Grosvenor, | Mondell, | Sulloway, |
| Butler, | Orout, | Moody (Mass.), | Tawney, |
| Calderhead, | Hamilton, | Moody (Ore.), | Tayler (Ohio), |
| Campbell, | Haugen, | Morgan, | Thayer, |
| Cannon, | Hawley, | Mudd, | Thomas (Ia.), |
| Clarke (N. H.), | Heatwole, | Naphen, | Throop, |
| Cochrane (N. Y.), | Hedge, | Needham, | Tongue, |
| Connell, | Hemenway, | Newlands, | Van Voorhis, |
| Cooper (Wis.), | Henry (Conn.), | O'Grady, | Wachter, |
| Corliss. | Hephurn, | Olmsted, | Wadsworth, |
| Cousins, | Hill, | Otjen, | Wanger, |
| Cromer, | Hitt, | Overstreet, | Warner, |
| Crumpacker, | Hoffecker, | Parker (N. J.), | Waters, |
| Curtis, | Howell, | Payne, | Watson, |
| Cushman, | Hull, | Pearce (Mo.), | Weeks, |
| Dahle (Wis.), | Jack, | Pearre, | Wise, |
| Dalzell, | Jones (Wash.), | Phillips, | Wright, |
| Davenport, S. A., | Joy, | Prince, | Young, |
| | | Pugh, | Ths Speaker. |

## Against the Anti-Trust Amendment, 130 Democrats, to-wit:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Adamson, | Clayton (Ala.), | Fitzgerald (Mass.), | Jones (Va.), |
| Allen (Ky.), | Clayton (N. Y.), | Fitzgerald (N. Y.), | King, |
| Bailey (Tex.), | Cochran (Mo.), | Fitzpatrick, | Kitchin, |
| Ball, | Cooney, | Fleming, | Kleberg, |
| Barher, | Cooper (Tex.), | Foster, | Kluttz, |
| Bartlett, | Cowherd, | Gaines, | Lamh, |
| Bell, | Cox, | Gaston, | Lanham, |
| Bellamy, | Crowley, | Gilhert, | Lassiter, |
| Benton, | Cummings, | Glynn, | Latimer, |
| Bradley, | Davenport, S. W., | Gordon, | Lentz, |
| Brantley, | Davis, | Green (Pa.), | Lester, |
| Breazeale, | DeArmond, | Oriffith; | Levy, |
| Brenner, | De Oraffenreld, | Griggs, | Lewis, |
| Brewer, | De Vries, | Hall, | Little, |
| Brnndidge, | Denny, | Hay, | Livingston, |
| Burleson, | Dinsmore, | Hsnry (Miss.), | Lloyd, |
| Burnett, | Dougherty, | Henry (Tex.), | McClellan, |
| Caldwell, | Driggs, | Howard, | McLain, |
| Chanler, | Elliott, | Jett, | Taylor (Ala.), |
| Clark (Mo.), | Finley, | Johnston, | Terry, |
| McRae, | Ransdell, | Sims, | Thomas (N. C.), |
| Maddox, | Rhea (Ky.), | Smith (Ky.), | Underhill, |
| Meekison, | Richardson, | Spight, | Underwood, |
| Meyer (La.), | Ridgely, | Stallings, | Wheeler (Ky.), |
| Miers (Ind.), | Riordan, | Stark, | Williams, J. R., |
| Moon, | Rixey, | Stephens (Tex.), | Williams, W. E., |
| Muller, | Robinson (Ind.), | Stokes, | Williams (Miss.), |
| Nevllis, | Robinson (Neb.), | Sulzer, | Wilson (Idaho), |
| Noonan, | Rucker, | Sutherland, | Wilson (N. Y.), |
| Otey, | Ryan (N. Y.), | Swanson, | Zenor, |
| Pierce (Tenn.), | Shafroth, | Talbert, | Ziegler. |
| Qnarles, | Sheppard, | Tate, | |

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# REAL ESTATE MEN FOR McKINLEY

## The Demand for Homes for Workingmen Has Increased One Hundred Per Cent Since 1897—Strong Endorsements of Republican Administration

**In Trying to Prove That Republican Prosperity is Not the "Real Thing," Democratic Speakers, From Bryan Down, Have Had Much to Say of City Real Estate; That in This Branch of Business There is no Real Prosperity—They Were Wrong as Usual.**

The following well-known real estate men of Chicago have given their views:

### PRESIDENT OF THE REAL ESTATE BOARD

George L. Warren, President of the Chicago Real Estate Board, says:

"From the best information that I am able to obtain, and from general observation, I believe that during the past four years more of the wage-earners have purchased homes for themselves than they have been able to do for years previous.

"The fact of their being able to do so makes them better citizens and removes any notion of socialism or any of the isms that are injurious to the welfare of the community. I believe laboring men are fully aware of the danger of Bryan's election, and will cast their votes for another period of prosperity and home-buying.

"The indications seem to be that they realize the fact that UNDER A REPUBLICAN ADMINISTRATION THEIR INTERESTS ARE BEST SERVED, that they have the greatest amount of work, and the highest scale of wages."

### REAL ESTATE MAN A McKINLEY DEMOCRAT

Samuel Brown, Jr., says:

"The business of selling homes to working people is now just about 100 per cent better than it was in 1897, the year of greatest depression in Chicago's real estate history. After four years of these good Republican times there are hundreds of buyers of homes by people who used to lead a hand-to-mouth existence, whose quarters were close and stuffy, whose children knew little air or sunshine, and naught but filthy alleys to play in. To sell lots in the outlying districts it is now only necessary to build houses on them, ranging from $1,000 to $3,000 in price. More buyers are paying larger amounts of cash on these houses than ever before.

"Real estate is always slow in feeling the effects of a panic, and always slow in recovering from it. After the panic of 1893 we still had fairly good real estate business in Chicago, until Mr. Bryan's nomination in 1896 put a final check to it. Since 1897 every year has been a regular upward step in the local real estate business. Next year promises to see the greatest activity yet known. Even if Bryan should be elected the momentum of these good Republican times may carry us through another prosperous year of large buying of homes.

"I FEEL ENTHUSIASTIC IN MY PRAISES OF WHAT REPUBLICAN TIMES ARE DOING FOR CHICAGO OWNERS OF LOTS AND HOMES, NOTWITHSTANDING I AM A DEMOCRAT. BUT I AM A M'KINLEY DEMOCRAT, NOT A POPOCRAT. IF EVER THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY IS RESURRECTED I'LL STEP BACK INTO IT."

### IMPROVEMENT SINCE MARCH 4, 1897

E. A. Cummings says:

"In 1897, whatever may have been the cause, CONDITIONS COMMENCED TO CHANGE. More and steady employment and larger wages enabled the workingman, first, to discharge the liabilities that had accumulated against him during the hard times of the previous three years, and now the savings from the surplus earnings are beginning to form a capital with which he looks forward as a means of again securing a home. DURING THE LAST YEAR THIS HAS BEEN PARTICULARLY PRONOUNCED, and although the prolonged lockout and strike in the building trades has interfered materially with the wage-earning power of those connected with the building industries, there has never been a time in years when labor was so well employed and at such satisfactory prices. As a result, the lot sales have commenced again, and the building of small houses has been carried on to a larger extent than in any year since 1893.

"In the southwest and northwest parts of Chicago many new subdivisions have been opened, and large numbers of lots have been sold and houses erected.

"THERE HAVE BEEN MORE SALES TO WAGE-EARNERS DURING THE LAST TWO YEARS THAN THERE WERE IN THE WHOLE PRECEDING FIVE YEARS. THE CONDITION OF THE WORKINGMAN, JUDGED FROM THE REAL ESTATE STANDPOINT, HAS VASTLY IMPROVED SINCE THE FOURTH DAY OF MARCH, 1897."

### BRYAN WOULD UNSETTLE BUSINESS

George H. McDonald, General Superintendent Department of Sales of S. E. Gross & Co., says:

"The demand is rapidly increasing for dwellings from that class of people who pay $23 to $25 monthly. The working classes appear to be getting possessed of the idea of buying property instead of renting it, and they seem able, after four years of prosperity, to carry this idea into effect.

"So far this year, judging from my own business observation, I think I am safe in saying that working people have already bought twice as many homes as they bought during any whole year within the past six or seven years. Present indications are that there will be a wonderful improvement next year.

"Real estate is always the last to feel the effects of bad times; always the last to recover. We now see good times in the general improvement in sales. But if good times continue we will soon see a marked appreciation in values, especially of the homesteads of working people. A change of administration, however, WOULD UNSETTLE BUSINESS. THERE IS NO QUESTION OF THAT. THEREFORE I WOULD GREATLY HATE TO SEE MR. BRYAN ELECTED PRESIDENT."

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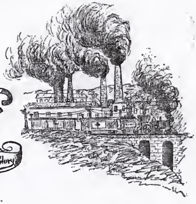

NATIONAL COMMERCIAL
AND INDUSTRIAL LEAGUE.
G. J. COREY, PRESIDENT.

# THE COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS at 737 B'way,

## ARE EDUCATING THE PEOPLE BY LETTING OUT THE WHOLE TRUTH. READ THE FOLLOWING.

## ADLAI STEVENSON'S RECORD.

When Adlai Stevenson was a candidate for Vice-President in 1892, the New York Press, in its issue of Aug. 18, 1892, published a cartoon entitled "Mr. Stevenson's Patriotic Services."

With the cartoon were printed the following paragraphs, showing Adlai Stevenson's record as a Patriot and an American.

"MR. STEVENSON'S PATRIOTIC SERVICES."

(*From the N. Y. Press, Aug.* 18, 1892.)

**Stevenson said he was glad Lincoln was shot and that he should have been killed earlier.**—Affidavit of William B. Whiffen, editor of the Metamora Sentinal, where Stevenson resided in 1862.

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**Stevenson was throughout the war a friend of the Copperheads.**—Affidavit of Rev. G. B. Snedeker, pastor of the Methodist Church in Mr. Stevenson's home in 1862.

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**Stevenson sold revolvers to traitors.**—Affidavit of Parker Gardner, Wabash, Ind., Aug. 6, 1892.

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If "General" Stevenson could produce even one little bit of a speech or public utterance made by him in 1863 or 1864 in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war for the Union, or of sustaining the hands of Abraham Lincoln, loyal people may forget or believe themselves mistaken in their firm recollection that **in 1863 and 1864 A. E. Stevenson Was a rank Copperhead polititian and candidate for office in Woodford County** —Ex-Governor Hamilton of Illinois, who lived at Bloomington during the war.

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**Stevenson's name appeared on the record of membership of the Knights of the Golden Circle which I captured.**—Statement of Major J. Olmstead, now of Los Angeles, Cal.

## MAKE YOUR CHOICE.

| The Republican Candidates stand for | The Democratic Candidates stand for |
|---|---|
| 1. Prosperity. | 1. Calamity. |
| 2. Patriotism. | 2. Flag Furling. |
| 3. Duty. | 3. Experiments. |
| 4. Expansion | 4. Contraction. |
| 5. Sound Money. | 5. Free Silver. |
| 6. Prophesies Fulfilled. | 6. False Prophesies. |
| 7. Promises Kept. | 7. Promises Made. |
| 8. More Markets. | 8. Fewer Markets. |
| 9. Payment of Debts. | 9. Creation of Debts. |
| 10 Lower Interest. | 10. Higher Interest. |
| 11. More Work. | 11. Less Work. |
| 12. Protection. | 12. Free Trade. |

## FOR ABSOLUTE FREE SILVER.

---

**Bryan Betrayed by Sudden Anger and Declares for Sixteen to One in the Most Extreme and Violent Form.**
**He Nursed His Hobby in Silence and Secrecy, but Will Stop at Nothing When the Time Comes for Action.**

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When Bryan was speaking at Ann Arbor, Mich., Thursday, October 11th, some one in the audience called out "How about free silver?" and he replied as follows:

"We are in favor of the free coinage of silver at the ratio of sixteen to one without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation on earth."

There it is—free silver doctrine in all its danger, recklessness and fanaticism. Not a syllable of qualification or caution. No hint of a safer ratio—no suggestion of securing the co-operation of any other nation, but a reckless plunge by this country, single-handed and alone, in an attempt to maintain silver at double its actual value!

Angry men tell the truth. Nettled by the timely and pertinent question. Bryan let the cat completely out of the bag. Stung by the keen reminder, he dropped his campaign mask and avowed the full truth, as men do sometimes in their wrath as in their cups.

The alert citizen who propounded the question at Ann Arbor, did well. He surprised Bryan into declaring the truth fully and plainly before the country. As the Democratic candidate has been compelled by Jones et al. to hide and dissemble his love for free silver in a policy game to be kept up until the end of the campaign, it only required the sting and surprise of the sudden question to bring out the burning inner truth of Bryan's devotion to silver.

Bryan loves his silver dogma all the more fanatically because he has had to nurse it in silence. The surprise sprung on him at Ann Arbor shows how the land lies. Believing in free silver as absolutely and as ardently as ever, Bryan will stop at nothing when the opportunity comes to enforce that policy in its most extreme and reckless form.

The Irish poet tells of the prophet of Khorassan who disguised his frightful visage for a time, making his followers think it one of entrancing beauty, but when the hour came to drop the mask, he did so with frantic joy, exclaiming, "Ye would be dupes and victims, and ye are!"

So it will be with Bryan's victims if he ever gets a chance to drop the mask and give full vent to his silver mania.

(1900?)

#87 X-E738 .R4

# The Jewelers' McKinley & Roosevelt Club

**Headquarters, No. 10 Maiden Lane, New York.**

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## MARYLAND HEADQUARTERS

# Union Veterans' Patriotic League

106 N. HOWARD ST. BALTIMORE, MD.

Private WM. McKINLEY, Co. E, 23d Ohio Vol's.

Sept. 25, 1900.

Comrade:

The political conditions confronting our country at this time, are, in many respects, similar to those of 1864, when President Lincoln was before the American people for re-election.

"The Copperhead," of the War of the Rebellion, under the flimsy pretext "*the Constitution as it was*," used every effort to break down the barriers of free government of the people, whilst you and our Comrades were at the front fighting for the preservation of the Union, to transmit to posterity, unimpaired, the grand heritage bequeathed us by our fore-fathers, has a fitting prototype in the silly, but dangerous anti-imperialist hypocrite of to-day.

"Copperhead" and Anti-Imperialist are synonomous terms:-BLIND PARTISAN OPPOSITION TO THE GOVERNMENT. This country needs a protective law making it high treason, punishable with death, to give aid and comfort, openly or covertly, to its enemies engaged in armed hostility to the government.

The silly slogan of Imperialism has no foundation of fact, but is simply a catchy phrase aimed at the patriotic administration of the government—the defilement of our flag—the open encouragement to murder and assassinate our soldiers, and the defeat of Comrade McKinley.

Financially, the party of BRYAN and RUIN, would turn backward the progressive hand on the dial of time, and in pursuance of the insane infatuation for the absurd silver heresy, plunge the financial, industrial and commercial interests of the country into irretrievable disaster and ruin.

Unfortunately, Comrade, in all such political upheavals the producing classes—the farmer, the mechanic and the laborer—are the first, the longest and the last to suffer from the misleading advice of ambitious demagogues.

Comrade: We appeal to all Comrades, all Sons of Veterans and all friends of our righteous, patriotic cause, to rally to the support of our Comrade whom we have placed to the fore as our standard bearer in this campaign.

The call of duty at the ballot-box at the coming election is as imperative, as was the bugle call, the long-roll of the drum, or the hurried, silent call to arms of the midnight fray when we wore the blue in defense of flag and country.

Patriotism, national honor and integrity and loyalty to flag and *Comrade*, one and all, demand, that in this hour, every old soldier in our State, in touch as of yore of the Comradely elbow and in solid phalanx and united patriotism, march forward to a glorious victory in as grand a cause as was ever presented to the American people for arbitrament at the palladium of our liberty —the ballot-box.

Fall in, Comrade, and the victory is ours!

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Private WM. McKINLEY, Co. E, 23d Ohio Vol's.

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS

OF THE

# Veterans' Patriotic League.

Major-General DANIEL E. SICKLES, U. S. Army, New York, President
Major-Gen'l WILLIAM B. FRANKLIN, Hartford, Ct.
Major-Gen'l FRANZ SIGEL, New York.
Major-Gen'l JOHN M. THAYER, Lincoln, Neb.
Major THOMAS J. ANDERSON, Topeka, Kansas.
} Vice-Pres'ts.
General ST. CLAIR A. MULHOLLAND, Sec'y, P. O. Building, Phila.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

William Warner, Missouri.
Jos. W. Kay, New York.
Ivan N. Walker, Indiana.
R. B. Beath, Penna.
R. B. Brown Ohio.
A. G. Weissert, Wisconsin.
O. H. Coulter, Kansas.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT, Col. Rough Riders.

Philadelphia, October 1st, 1900.

Comrades :

Four year ago the Republican party nominated for the high office of President one of our comrades, a man who with us touched elbows and shared the dangers and privations of the greatest war the world has ever seen. For two years, with musket and knapsack, he was a Private in the 23d Regiment Ohio Volunteers, then, because of conspicuous bravery in action, he was promoted to Lieutenant, Captain and Brevet-Major, and for two more years honorably and faithfully served his country, not laying aside the uniform he had honored until the last shot of that titanic struggle was fired and the glorious morning of Appomatox marked the close of the war, and brought to the flag he had loved and defended a united country and peace. His comrades calling to mind the days of '61 to '65, the heroism and services of their comrade in the battles in which he participated and the eminent services he rendered to the Union cause, rallied to his support and organized in every State in the Union for the purpose of making him President, and on election day the Veterans of the Army and Navy of the Civil War marched to the polls and certainly 95 per cent. of survivors of the great war cast their votes in his favor.

In electing him to the august office of Chief Magistrate his comrades builded better than they knew. The four years of his term now drawing to a close will ever shine out as the most glorious pages of our country's history. Never have the achievements of our people shone with such undiminished splendor. Never has our country been so respected among the peoples and nations of the earth. Never in the history of the country have our own people been so prosperous and happy.

Again Comrade William McKinley, of the 23d Ohio Infantry, has been nominated for a second term of the office which he now so fully honors.

Exulting in the success and splendor of his first term, rejoicing in the happiness of all the people, his comrades of the Civil War will once more answer to the bugle call of duty, "form line," and present a solid front by casting their votes for their country's honor and four years more of prosperity and universal content.

But, Comrades, we must not stop at merely casting our own votes for the good cause. Let every one be earnest and active in securing the votes of his family and friends. The power and influence of the surviving veterans, if earnestly exerted, will make sure the result in every doubtful State. Let us fail not in our duty to our Comrade and our country.

Not only has the Republican party nominated a soldier for the Presidency but they have still further honored the defenders of their country by nominating the distinguished soldier, Theodore Roosevelt, for Vice-President—too young to participate with us in the glories of the Civil War, but who promptly volunteered when in 1898 another army was needed, and he there gained an enviable place in the hearts of his countrymen by helping to free Cuba from the yoke of the tyrant. In every position, he has proven himself a man worthy of all the honors that a grateful people can bestow upon him.

McKINLEY AND ROOSEVELT, our Comrades! We are confident they will have your sincere, earnest and enthusiastic support. Secure the help of others in this good work.

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Private WM. McKINLEY, Co. E, 23d Ohio Vol's.

## NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS

### OF THE

# Veterans' Patriotic League.

Major-General DANIEL E. SICKLES, U. S. Army, New York, President
Major-Gen'l WILLIAM B. FRANKLIN, Hartford, Ct.
Major-Gen'l FRANZ SIGEL, New York.
Major-Gen'l JOHN M. THAYER, Lincoln, Neb.
Major THOMAS J. ANDERSON, Topeka, Kansas.
} Vice-Pres'ts.
General ST. CLAIR A. MULHOLLAND, Sec'y, P. O. Building, Phila.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

WILLIAM WARREN, Missouri. JOS. W. KAY, New York.
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R. B. BROWN Ohio. A. G. WEISSERT, Wisconsin.
O. H. COULTER, Kansas.

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PHILADELPHIA, October 1st, 1900.

COMRADES :

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Private Wm. McKINLEY, Co. E. 23d Ohio Vol's.

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS

OF THE

# VETERANS
# Patriotic League

Major-General DANIEL E. SICKLES, U. S. Army, New York, President
Colonel IVAN N. WALKER, Indianapolis, Vice-President.
Colonel ROBERT B. BEATH, Philadelphia, Vice-President.
Major-General ST. CLAIR A. MULHOLLAND, Secretary,
P. O. Building, Philadelphia.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT, Col. Rough Riders.

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#92

X-E738
.R4

# To the Veterans of New Jersey.

## GREETING:

Camden, N. J., Oct. 3, 1900.

COMRADES:

While we who served in the Civil War for the unity of our country, and the honor of our flag, who followed the great leaders of the War, from its beginning to its end, who commenced on the Potomac and ended at Appomattox, and from down the valley of the Mississippi to the Gulf, including our gallant comrades in the Navy, who defended our coast line from the mouth of the Potomac to the Rio Grande, are daily growing fewer in numbers, there are still enough of us left to form a powerful contingent when fighting for what we consider a duty, in the performance of which we have the sympathy of the great mass of our fellow citizens.

The men who followed our flag in victory and defeat in the great armies of the Republic, until its supremacy was finally established by the surrender of Appomattox, are not now, after thirty-five years have elapsed, by any act of theirs, going to sustain any party, or any individuals, that are willing to haul down our flag while it is under fire. Our young men are fighting for its protection, and they should not alone have the good wishes of the Veterans, but every effort should be made to sustain them. The Stars and Stripes must not be trailed in the dust.

An era of prosperity has been brought about during the present Administration by the readoption of a wise tariff legislation, which has always been beneficial to the country, as it has protected the wages of the American laborer and artisan. Now, while we are in the midst of this situation of affairs, the Democratic Party proposes to elect a man who is a free trader, and the result of his election would, undoubtedly, lead to the same condition of affairs that existed while the Cleveland Administration was in power, and many of us think it would be very much worse. I do not think that the great mass of American people are willing to sacrifice happy homes for Soup Houses.

The next measure which we have to fear in the event of the success of Mr. Bryan, is the adoption of a debased currency. If there is anything in the country that a workingman, (and by that I mean everybody who earns his living by labor of any kind,) is entitled to, it is an honest dollar; one that has a purchasing power of one hundred cents, not fifty.

I appeal to you in confidence to sustain the government in its present juncture, to uphold the flag that our sons and brothers are fighting for, maintain the tariff, which has given us great prosperity and stand square for honest money.

All this will be accomplished by voting the Republican ticket this Fall.

W. J. SEWELL,
Late Maj. Genl. U. S. Vols.

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#93

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W. J. SEWELL,
Late Maj. Genl. U. S. Vols.

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#94

TO THE

# Veterans of New Jersey,

**GREETING:**

CAMDEN, October 3d, 1900.

COMRADES:—

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W. J. SEWELL,

Late Major-General United States Volunteers.

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Private Wm. McKINLEY, Co. E. 23d Ohio Vol's.

# ORGANIZE! ORGANIZE!

## NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS
OF THE
# VETERANS
# Patriotic League

Major-General DANIEL E. SICKLES, U. S. Army, President.
Colonel IVAN N. WALKER, Indianapolis, Vice-President.
Colonel ROBERT B. BEATH, Philadelphia, Vice-President.
Major-General ST. CLAIR. A MULLHOLLAND, Secretary,
P. O. Building, Philadelphia.

Colonel, Rough Riders.

PHILADELPHIA, September, 1900.

TO VETERANS AND THEIR SONS:

COMRADES:—The following plan of organization is submitted as an aid to you in forming "Veterans Patriotic Leagues." The simpler the plan the better.

We will be pleased to have the names and addresses of the officers, so that we may send each copies of our literature.

## PLAN OF ORGANIZATION.

### ARTICLE I.

The name of this association shall be "The Veterans Patriotic League" of .................................... in the State of ....................................

### ARTICLE II.

The object of this League shall be to defend the Government of the United States against sectionalism, repudiation, and National dishonor, and to this end to labor for the re-election of Comrade WILLIAM McKINLEY to the presidency of the United States.

### ARTICLE III.

The officers of this League shall be a President, a Vice-President, a Secretary and a Treasurer, who shall be chosen to serve during the Campaign.

### ARTICLE IV.

Any man who served in the Union Army or Navy during any of our wars and holds an honorable discharge, and the sons of men who so served, shall be eligible to membership in this League, and may become members by signing their names to this plan of organization.

### ARTICLE V.

The meetings of the League shall be held at such times and places as may be fixed by a vote of the League. The President may call special meetings at any time.

### ARTICLE VI.

This plan of organization may be amended at any regularly called meeting of the League, by a two-thirds vote of the members present and voting.

| SIGNATURES. | POST OFFICE ADDRESS. |
|---|---|
| | |

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HEADQUARTERS

# VETERANS' PATRIOTIC LEAGUE

STATE OF NEW YORK.

**375 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.**

GEO. W. BRUSH, President.
JOHN PALMER, 1st Vice-President.
WILLIAM J. HARDING, Secretary and Treasurer.
WALTER THORN, Corresponding Secretary.
HORATIO C. KING, Chairman Ex. Com.

October, 4, 1900.

Comrades:

Again we are called upon to fall in for duty on the picket line. A movement recently originated in Chicago, similar to that of four years ago, has developed into a national organization under the name of the Veterans' Patriotic League, with Genl. Daniel E. Sickles as its President, the headquarters being at Philadelphia. The design is to organize State and County Leagues among the Veterans with the object of aiding in the re-election of Comrade McKinley to the Presidency. Genl. Sickles has appointed the undersigned as President of the League in this State and associated with him prominent veterans throughout the State to fill the other offices. The Veterans in the various counties are requested to organize at once and communicate with these headquarters. Upon making their wants known they will be supplied with suitable literature and any other help that it is possible to give. The time is short, the need, urgent. Rally Comrades for Country and Flag; for honor and honesty in National affairs, and help roll up a rousing majority in this State for our Comrades of two wars, McKinley and Roosevelt.

Four years ago the veterans stood shoulder to shoulder as in 1861-5; party lines relaxed and patriotism placed above party. The questions to be settled were whether we would honestly meet our obligations, whether a nation could do that which we would call dishonest in an individual, and stand with name unsullied before the other nations of the earth and maintain our own self respect. We fought out that question, and we had hoped, settled it forever by electing one of our comrades as President. Since then new conditions have arisen. The war with Spain, the liberation of Cuba and the acquisition of Porto Rico and

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#97

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS

# Veterans' Patriotic League,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

October 1st, 1900.

My dear Comrade:

I ask you to consider and reflect upon the great interests involved in the present situation of our public affairs. I know you love your country. You have given to it the best proof of devotion man can give—you have defended it in battle.

Let me urge you and every veteran soldier and sailor to lay aside party feeling now and unite for National honor and for law and order, as you did in '61 to '65. The present crisis seems to me as vital to the welfare of the country, as that which called us to the field.

Some of the principles for which we then contended are again at stake. Many of us were obliged to choose between our country and our party in those days. I feel that this is a time when all true veterans should stand together, preferring their country, its honor, good faith and untarnished name above all mere partisan considerations.

Comrade McKinley has given us a splendid administration. When he entered office he found our people depressed and disheartened; labor was unemployed; confidence was paralyzed; business languished; our products had depreciaied in value; our National credit was damaged. His administration has revived all our industries, restored confidence, increased the value of our principal products, and it has placed the credit of the country higher than ever before—higher indeed than that of any other country.

Comrade McKinley has successfully conducted a war for the deliverance of this continent from Spanish misrule; he has added to our National domain the rich islands of Hawaii and Porto Rico; he has raised the American Flag in the far East, opening up to our commerce and trade the rich markets of Asia; and he has given to our Republic a commanding position among the great powers of the world, so that the voice of America is now heard with deference and respect in all the councils of Europe.

Comrade McKinley has reconciled the North and South. We are all now loyal to one flag. Our superb opportunities of prosperity and growth are now equally shared by the whole country. we are closer together than ever before. To-day the Southern States all share in the marvellous expansion of our National resources. To-day the South and the North know each other better than ever before. We have all been taught the inestimable value of our union. We now understand how much each section of the Republic contributes to the prosperity of the other. The close of Comrade McKinley's administration marks the end of an era of strife between North and South. It inaugurates an epoch of reconciliation. The Potomac is no longer a boundary line between hostile sections of the Republic. It is bridged by the ties of fraternal love—it is spanned forever by the arch of allegiance to one flag.

In 1896 our united and fraternal voices placed Comrade McKinley in the Presidential chair. It is true that in that eventful canvass Mr. Bryan gained the suffrage of millions of voters. He will not get near as many now. Then the country was sick at heart. It had passed

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# Answer to Wm. R. Hearst's Editorial of Saturday,

## October 20th, in The New York Journal, Chicago-American, and San Francisco Examiner.

## "VERY POOR SPECIMEN OF A MAN."

NEW YORK, October 22, 1900.

**William R. Hearst, Multi-Millionaire, Publisher of Three Yellow Journals, (The Yellow Journal Trust.)**

On October 17th, I delivered an address at the Central Music Hall, Chicago, to workingmen of the Clothing, Cloak and kindred industries, on the present campaign from the standpoint of a businessman.

In this address I said the paramount issue in this campaign is the prosperity of the workingman.

I said that the interests of the businessman and the workingman are identical and cannot be separated. We cannot benefit the one without conferring a corresponding benefit on the other, nor can we injure the one without injuring the other.

I said, in advocating the workingman's welfare I have in mind my own welfare. I do not pose as a philanthropist. . . . I naturally favor the conditions that contribute toward a constant demand for labor at good wages, payable in the best money in the world.

I said that the election of William Jennings Bryan would put the country on a silver basis which would be ruinous to the business interests of this great industrial nation and therefore ruinous to the interests of the workingman.

I said that imperialism, militarism and government without the consent of the governed are sham issues of your candidate Bryan. He preaches them only in localities where he is afraid to preach free silver. He brings them before the people merely to catch votes.

I said that trusts are not the issue of this campaign because Mr. Bryan offers no practical remedy against them. The only remedy he suggested would destroy nearly all the industries of America and that the Republican party is the only party which passed a law against monopolies—the Sherman anti-trust law.

I said that Mr. Bryan has nothing to recommend him except his skill in prophesying evil and making promises that can never be fulfilled.

I said that Mr. Bryan would be a dangerous man to occupy the Presidential office and he would be a disgrace to the American people.

I said many other things which convinced my hearers, except the Democrats who came to disturb the meeting, that their interests are best served in voting for that dignified, manly and conservative statesman and patriot William McKinley.

In your issue of Saturday, October 20th of the New York Evening Journal, the Chicago-American and San Francisco Examiner you make a vicious attack on my manhood because I dared to tell plain truths that are hurtful to your candidate.

You said that in talking politics I hurt the cause of my race. Because I expressed my views fearlessly on public questions of great moment you see fresh outbursts for race prejudice.

Mr. Hearst, I am of the Caucasian race and most of the citizens who share my views on the questions of this campaign are of the same race.

Mr. Hearst, instead of answering my arguments in a manly, honorable and sensible manner you drag into the question my religion—you bring into it the Jew. That this is contemptible, cowardly and un-American I leave to the judgment of my fellow-citizens, whether Jews, Catholics or Protestants; Democrats or Republicans.

Mr. Hearst, you have wantonly, maliciously and with shameless mendacity perverted the meaning of my language, which was plain English and easily understood by any honest American citizen.

I was interrupted by a person in the audience who announced that he was making only seven dollars a week. I replied "If you make only seven dollars a week it is probably because you are not worth any more."

Mr. Hearst, your mendacious scribbler knows very well that the expression "you are worth" as employed in this connection means "your services are worth." Your scribbler is a willing disciple of Bryan, whose favorite expression "putting the dollar before the man" delights his followers who do not understand what he means.

Mr. Hearst, I am not ashamed to state that in the vast majority of cases the value of a man's services is measured by the amount of wages he earns and receives.

I am well aware of the fact that there have been men who have never earned seven dollars a week, whose service to humanity has been of incalculable value. These men, however, have nothing to do with the case. If any of them should come back to earth and should get employment as compositor or reporter for your Yellow Journals, he would no doubt, have to content himself with wages at the lowest market rate.

Mr. Hearst, I admit that I told my hearers that the real issue of this campaign is *self.*

Mr. Hearst, your statement to the contrary notwithstanding, *self* was the motive of the struggle that resulted in the independence of the colonies. George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, Samuel Adams, Benjamin Franklin, all the leaders and all the rank and file of the Revolutionary army were actuated by selfish considerations when they resisted the intolerable oppressions of Great Britain.

**Mr. Hearst, the proximate cause of the Revolution was pounds and pence—the duty on tea—the stamp act and "taxation without representation."**

The passion for liberty was an effect, resulting from the struggle for justice. Had the British made certain concessions chiefly of pecuniary nature the Revolutionary war would never have been fought.

Mr. Hearst, it was *self* that inspired the immortal Declaration of Independence, which was adopted reluctantly and not without opposition. It was *self* that led Patrick Henry to exclaim; "give me liberty or give me death." He did not say "give some other fellow liberty or give me death" as the Democrats would have us now believe."

Mr. Hearst, it was *self* that nerved your father in his early struggles and spurred him on to greater efforts, enabling him to amass a fortune of many millions, which you are now squandering on your three Yellow Journals through which you promote vice, incite riot and appeal to the worst passions of the masses.

Mr. Hearst, it is *self* that impels you to spend the millions which your father earned and left you, on these three Yellow Journals which form a Yellow Journal trust from New York to San Francisco, with a way station in Chicago and through which you are buying notoriety and speculating on some high political office, while you denounce me as "a very poor specimen of a man" because I advocate conditions which will enable me to keep on working for the money I get.

Mr. Hearst, it is *self* that lends wings to the aspirations of a certain William Jennings Bryan.

Mr. Hearst, you ask the workingman that he renounce self and sacrifice his happiness and the welfare of his wife and children upon the altar of the Democratic Moloch.

I, a self-respecting merchant, a man engaged in a better pursuit than dissipating inherited millions, protest against it.

**Mr. Hearst, I say it again and again, let the workingman look out for himself. The nation's strength and greatness are rooted in his prosperity. Let him protect his own welfare. The rest will take care of itself.**

Mr. Bryan does not deny in public speech that the prosperity of the workingman is the vital issue of this campaign,

Mr. Bryan dare not deny that the essential conditions of that prosperity are a steady demand for labor and wages paid in honest money.

He dare not deny that it should be the workingman's first care as it is his duty to secure the welfare and happiness of himself and family.

He has no answer to make to the argument presented by me at the Central Music Hall meeting in Chicago, so his Yellow Journals try to break the force of that argument by insulting my religion.

Mr. Hearst, you asked me some questions which unlike you and your candidate Bryan I shall answer in a direct manner and without evasion.

I employ very few men and women at seven dollars a week, the majority of my cloak-makers of both sexes earn from $1.50 to $3.50 a day of nine hours.

So far as I know no "human beings" make cloaks for me at wages barely permitting them to live.

No person who works for me has been selected because he is a newly arrived immigrant. I pay all workers alike, by the piece, and I ask no questions about nationality, religion or race when I engage their services.

The men in my employ may vote as they please. If they consult their own welfare they will vote for President McKinley.

With four years more of Republican prosperity, the demand for cloakmakers will naturally cause an increase in the price of their labor.

With four years of Bryan, half my workingmen will be out of employment and the other half will be glad to work at reduced wages.

If Mr. Bryan should be elected, your Yellow Journals would console the starving workingman by telling him about the great benefactors who lived on fifteen cents a day.

Whether I shall raise my workingmen voluntarily if Mr. McKinley is elected will be determined by the good old law of "supply and demand" which Mr. Bryan with his ignorance of all laws of economic science, tries to supplant with foolish and dangerous teachings of his own invention.

Mr. Hearst when you write again discuss the points I make and answer my arguments without evasion or equivocation.

JOSEPH BEIFELD,
Manufacturer and Merchant,
266 Franklin Street,
Chicago, Ills.

New York Office,
715 Broadway.

Copies of my Central Music Hall address may be had at my Chicago or New York offices. Like the Chicago-American they are given away to those who are willing to read them.

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# An Opportunity Offered Mr. Bryan to Defend His Coinage Theories.

## A SERIES OF INTERESTING QUESTIONS SUBMITTED TO THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

### Campaign Fund to Receive Donation of $1,000 if Mr. Bryan Answers the Questions.

New York City, October 8th, 1900.

HON. JAMES K. JONES, *Chairman*,
HON. WILLIAM J. STONE, *Vice-Chairman, and*
HON. J. D. RICHARDSON,
*of the Democratic National Committee, Headquarters Hoffman House, New York City.*

Gentlemen: Your presence here at this time is said to be for the purpose of carrying the State of New York in this campaign for Bryan and Stevenson, the nominees of the Kansas City Convention.

As is well known, New York is a pivotal State in a Presidential contest. It is also, under some conditions, a Democratic State. In order to carry it, however, it will be absolutely necessary that the ticket receive the entire party vote.

The platform this year is identically that of 1896, the same having been reaffirmed, with something more added. The party standard bearer is the same also. Mr. Bryan was defeated in 1896, so far as this State is concerned, on the issues then presented by the enormous and unparalleled majority of 268,469 against him. More than 100,000 conscientious and self-respecting Democrats must have voted for his opponent, Mr. McKinley.

It would seem clear, therefore, that unless those Democrats who abandoned Mr. Bryan in 1896 can be induced to change their minds and give him their support at the coming election, he cannot carry this State. But will they do it? My own judgment is that they would gladly do so if they could but feel convinced that the election of Mr. Bryan upon the platform he now stands upon would be to their own material welfare and to the best interests of the country. In fact, I think from their early education and from force of habit they would readily return if they felt reasonably assured that the country would remain in its present prosperous condition.

While I cannot speak authoritatively for any one but myself, yet I feel confident that more than a million voters of this country, who prior to 1896 were Democrats, will again vote against Mr. Bryan, unless he can show in some way that his financial views and pledges, if carried out, will not prove disastrous to the business interests of the country, and especially ruinous to the laboring men by reason of a lessened demand for employment and a radical reduction in the purchasing power of the dollar which measures their wages.

I have been a Democrat all my life, as my father was before me. I never voted a Republican ticket, but it is my present intention to do so at the coming election.

I did not give my support to Mr. Bryan in 1896, nor will I do so in 1900, unless he [illegible] his Democracy on the question of coinage.

If Mr. Bryan's cause is a good one it will bear discussion and investigation. I should like once at least to hear him discuss the silver question. Although I heard him speak several times in 1896 and since, and although I have read all of his published speeches, I have never known of his discussing the money question. This may seem paradoxical, yet it is nevertheless true. I do not say that I have not heard him proclaim that he favored bimetallism, and that the gold standard was a bad thing, and that he is going to get rid of it if elected; but I feel very certain that the free coinage of silver at the false ratio of sixteen ounces of silver to one ounce of gold does not mean bimetallism, as he imagines it does, but, on the contrary, silver monometallism and a great contraction of the currency, with all its attending evils.

Mr. Bryan, I am informed, will be in this city October 16th to address, at Madison Square Garden, what promises to be a large meeting of voters. As contributions have been called for by your committee, I hereby offer to pay, or cause to be paid, to the treasurer of your committee the sum of $1,000 in gold coin upon the following conditions:

That Mr. Bryan will, in his first public speech in this city, make answer to each one of the questions which I have prepared, and which I herewith submit to your committee in order that the same may be forwarded to him, so as to allow ample time for his careful consideration; or, if he should prefer to answer them in writing rather than from the platform, he may do so provided that I shall have received from you in this city a copy of his replies to the said questions on or before October 20th, 1900.

The answers to be made severally and in the order in which the questions are stated, and all I ask is that they be made fully, fairly, and comprehensively, and in such a way as to comply with the spirit and intent of the interrogatories. As to whether or not there shall have been a compliance on the part of Mr. Bryan with the conditions named in regard to the answers, I shall leave to the decision of a committee composed of any five reputable New York business men to be appointed by yourselves. Immediately upon receiving written notice of your acceptance of this offer, the money will be deposited in any bank you may designate, the same to be paid upon compliance with the foregoing.

Yours very truly,
JAMES J. RUSSELL,
1123 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan.

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THE QUESTIONS ARE AS FOLLOWS:

*HON. WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN,*
*Presidential Candidate.*

Dear Sir:

**Q. 1.** You are quoted as having said at Zanesville, Ohio, September 4th, 1900, that "the party stands where it did in 1896 on the money question." Is this correct?

**Q. 2.** You are quoted also as having said at Knoxville, Tenn., September 16th, 1896, "If there is any one who believes the gold standard is a good thing, or that it must be maintained, I warn him not to vote for me, because I promise him that it will not be maintained in this country longer than I am able to get rid of it." Did you make this statement? If not, what do you now say as to your intention to get rid of the gold standard, if elected?

**Q. 3.** In your letter of acceptance in 1900 you say: "In order that there may be no uncertainty as to the method of restoring bimetallism, the specific declaration in favor of free and unlimited coinage at the existing ratio of 16 to 1, independent of the action of any other nation, is repeated. It [the Democratic Party] is not willing that other nations

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# The Governor of the State of New York

## WELCOMED TO BUFFALO.

HON. WM. H. DANIELS, OUR NEXT COUNTY TREASURER, WELCOMES THE GOVERNOR TO THE CITY OF BUFFALO.

## Three Cheers for the Republican Ticket!

*WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1900.*

**WILLIAM McKINLEY,**
For President United States.

**WILLIAM H. DANIELS,**
Republican Candidate for County Treasurer.

**THEODORE ROOSEVELT,**
For Vice-President United States.

BUFFALO, Oct. 31, 1900.

MY DEAR GOVERNOR:

Citizens of Buffalo, regardless of their condition, poor or rich alike, welcome yon to onr city. From the beginning you were my choice for President, but since the Republican party in its wisdom has chosen William McKinley for its standard bearer, I, like a good Republican, bow to its will. Bnt I am solaced, however, in the fact that you are nominated to the honorable and responsible position of Vice-President of the United States. The presiding officer of the United States Senate wields a greater power than any other officer presiding over a deliberate body in the world. We honor you both as a soldier and a hero, and respect yon as one of the greatest Governors the State of New York has ever had; and the Irish race know that in you they have a friend who is with them heart and soul, and wherever the American flag waves you will protect it.

We know that your heart and soul were for the Boer Repnblic in their late struggle for independence.

We look to you as the deliverer of Ireland from the oppressions of the ungodly Tory government of England.

It is my hope and expectation that fonr years from now you will be the next candidate for President of the United States, and that dnring your administration, Ireland will take her place among the nations of the earth, and the epitaph of Robert Emmet will be written.

I see in the dim future the American flag carried by you at the head of the American troops, and raised over the Honse of Parliament at Dnblin, and the victory of San Jnan Hill repeated by you in Ireland.

We heartly welcome yon as Governor of our State to the City of Buffalo, and we will give yon the biggest majority any man ever received in Erie Connty.

The following named persons, citizens of Buffalo join me in welcoming you to Buffalo:

REV. PATRICK CRONIN, LL. D.
Christian Klinck, Pres. Board of Conncilmen,
F. W. Heerwagen, Pres. Board of Aldermen.
Popnlation City of Buffalo, 352,000, welcome our Governor to the City, the next Vice-President of the United States of America,
Reinicke & Zesch, Props. Buffalo Freie Press,
Chas. F. Kingsley, } Props. The Buffalo Review, the Official
Chas. H. Webster, } Paper of the City of Buffalo.
Hon. Charles A. Orr, Pension Agent,
Hon. Thomas Penney, District Attorney,
Geo. N. Matthews, Buffalo Express,
Hon. Edward C. Shafer, Ex-Comptroller,
Hon. Jas. O. Putnam, Ex-Ambass'r to France,
Hon. Harvey J. Hnrd,
Hon. George Bingham, Ex-County Clerk,
Hon. John N. Scatcherd,
Hon. Chas. A. Pooley,
Hon. Ganson Depew,
Senator Daniel H. McMillan,
Congressman Rowland B. Mahany,
" D. S. Alexander,
" John B. Weber,
Congressman John M. Farqnahar,
Senator George A. Davis,
" Charles Lamy,
" Henry W. Hill,
City Treasnrer, Hon. Philip Gerst,
Connty Treasurer, Hon. Wadsworth Zittel,
Connty Judge, Hon. Edward K. Emery,
Police Justice, Hon. Thomas Murphy,
Hon. John L. Cronin, onr next Assemblyman for the 1st Assembly District,
Hon. Henry W. Brendel, Collector Customs Port of Buffalo,
Dr. Sam'l G. Dorr, Postmaster City of Bnffalo,
Hon. Wm. H. Daniels, next County Treasurer,
Hon. Jas. A. Roberts, Ex-Comptroller State of New York.
John H. Price, next Connty Clerk.
Hon. Chas. H. Brown, U. S. Dist. Attorney,
Hon. Donald Bain, Ass't Dist. Attorney,
Hon John R. Hazel, U. S. Dist. Judge.
Hon. Daniel J. Kenefick, Jus. Supreme Court,
Hon. Warren B. Hooker, Jus. Supreme Court,
Hon. Wm. McIntosh, Mgr. Buff. Ev'ng News.
Wm. Warren, Editor and Proprietor Buffalo Commercial & Advertiser,
Henry P. Emerson, Supt. of Education,
Alphonse J. Meyer, Ex-City Treasnrer,
Dr. Joseph Fowler, M. D.
Dr. J. J. Welsh, M. D.
Hon. Frank Fordham, Brockport, N. Y.
Fred. O. Murray, Deputy Connty Treasnrer.

Yours by the Grace of God, free and independent, loving Universal Liberty and Freedom, and Home Rule for Ireland.

EXILE JOHN J. McBRIDE.

My Motto: One God, One Flag, One Country and One William McKinley!

Do not forget our next County Treasurer. Wm. H. Daniels. Irishmen remember him on election day. No. 15 under the American Eagle.

**GOD SAVE IRELAND!**

## THREE CHEERS FOR PAUL KRUGER AND MICHAEL DAVITT

AND ALL THE IRISH NATIONALIST HOME RULERS!

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FOR USE WEDNESDAY, OCT. 10

# CHICAGO LETTER.

(Special.)

Chicago, Oct. —.—.The fact that it is difficult ever to go to a big Bryan demonstration without getting into some pretty tough surroundings was made uncomfortably manifest to the respectable element among the crowd which went to to hear Bourke Cochran speak at the Coliseum here on Saturday evening.

At the Auditorium meeting four years ago there was an immense crowd to hear him, with thousands unable to get in. It was not, however, a window-smashing nor woman-crushing crowd. Those present appeared to follow the speech with perfect intelligence, and the arguments delivered were wondrously effective in working up enthusiasm to a high-keyed pitch. In contrast with this meeting the assemblage of last Saturday night was motley in its appearance, and it was manifestly inappreciative of Mr. Cochran's finest and most subtle argumentative work, and of his grandest climaxes, except when they were especially emphasized with great outbursts of his voice.

The most real enthusiasm displayed by this Coliseum audience was over the speaker's remark that while he opposed expansion over the Philippines, he would not oppose expansion over Canada. A large section of the audience was in a thoroughly militant mood, and the suggestion of a great fight with England, to get Canada, brought out tremendous cheering, notwithstanding that the Democratic party is ostensibly against "militarism," and that Bryan poses as a man of peace. In an undertone, after the cheering had subsided, Mr. Cochran put in a modifying "with Canada's consent." Either the audience did not hear this, or else it disliked the modification, for there was not a further cheer.

Those who were present when Mr. Cochran talked for the trusts at the Central Music Hall a year ago will remember how the most interesting hit he made was the likening of orators like himself and Mr. Bryan to "monopolies established by pre-eminence of merit." He said: "Must the leading orator reduce the splendor of his periods lest he outshine duller speakers? If we are to suppress monopoly resting on excellence, we must begin by suppressing the excellence which establishes it, and this would be to arrest all human development." Since hearing that speech your correspondent has never been able to hear or read a speech of either Cochran's or Bryan's without giving way to materialistic thoughts as to what the special price of oratorical "monopoly" on this or that occasion might happen to be. We know how Cochran, because he has a "monopoly" of oratorical excellence, sticks the national Democratic committee for a private car to travel in, though Boss Croker thinks he ought to be transported as freight. We know how towns that do not pay campaign assessments cannot hear Bryan speak. The actual money, however, made by such oratorical "monopolies" must remain as secret from the public as are the bonuses that go to promoters of industrial trusts.

At the pro-Boer meeting in Washington, Cochran made the poorest speech your correspondent had heard him make. It was evident that he had prepared it with careless indifference. But who was he retained by? was what I wondered. After Cochran's speech, Congressman Sulzer, who presided, turned the meeting into a Methodist revival kind of an affair for raising money for the orphans and widows of Boers slain in the war. I watched Cochran's face keenly during Sulzer's plaintive exhortations for liberal contributions. It seemed to me he was trying to size up the audience for what it was financially worth—whether it would

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FOR USE WEDNESDAY, OCT. 10

# WASHINGTON LETTER.

(Special Correspondence.)

Washington, Oct. —.—From the Washington point of view, everything has been looking very much more encouraging for the Republican party the last week than at any time during the campaign. The hard work that the Republicans have been doing is telling in every direction. In the East the states which the Democrats say are doubtful, and which they think they can carry, and must carry, in order to win, are New York, Maryland, West Virginia and Delaware. We will probably hear of them claiming Connecticut and New Jersey, but very few have had the nerve to make any such assertion. In all of the Eastern states many things have been looking up very much for the Republicans. West Virginia and Delaware are sure to vote the Republican ticket. There is no question about New York. Maryland is still in doubt, but the apathy of the Republicans has disappeared, and the business men and laboring men have begun to see that their interests may be imperiled by the election of Bryan, and they are coming out strongly in favor of McKinley and prosperity.

Croker is still claiming the election of Bryan and also that he will carry New York for the Nebraska man. As a matter of fact, Croker has no judgment in national politics whatever. There was a time when he was well versed regarding affairs in New York city, and probably now knows a great deal about them. In the days when he knew the most, however, he got out and circulated among the people and found out what they were thinking about. Not only a very few people approach Croker, and they nearly all tell him glowing tales, because he hates to listen to anything disagreeable. In this he has assumed an imperial position, and nothing but what is pleasant can be told the imperial boss of the New York Democracy. As a matter of fact, Croker's judgment is bad. It was bad at Kansas City. It is bad now. He simply does not know the situation. Nobody believes in the genuineness of the alleged bets that he has made. They are probably what is known as "wash" bets. Senator Platt was over here in Washington the other day, and he cheered up the Republicans a great deal by showing conclusively that New York was safe. At the same time there should be no lack of interest by the business men, the merchants, mechanics, farmers or laboring men, because over-confidence might mean disaster, and the full Republican vote is necessary to stamp out the last vestige of Bryanism in this country.

There seems to be no doubt about McKinley's election. There seems to be some doubt about the next House of Representatives. It is pointed out, however, that the Presidency has always carried the House with it, save in the election of 1876, when Hayes had a majority of one in the Electoral College, while Tilden had a very large plurality of the popular vote. Of course, the House might be carried along with the Presidency if the trend towards Republicanism is very large. But a great many districts may send Democratic Congressmen, although voting the Republican ticket. The South, of course, is a handicap of 114 votes to start with, and the Democrats have to carry only eighty-two Northern districts, East and West, to secure the House. If any of the big states are at all close on the Presidential ticket, it would not be surprising to see that number of Democrats elected in Northern states. Still the House is not lost, and it must be fought for.

We have been hearing a great deal from

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FOR USE WEDNESDAY, OCT. 10

# "DEAR BOY" LETTERS. No. 9.

My Dear Boy:

You say that you are tired of working for old man Skinner, and are thinking of going West this fall, where wages are higher. You ask what I think about it.

Well, I have no objection to your going West, but I don't want you to go till after the election. This is the first time in your life that you ever had an opportunity to exercise your right as an American citizen in voting for a President of the United States. I don't want you to lose your vote for the following reasons:

1. The only possible chance of the election of Bryan comes from the over-confidence of Republicans. It makes me sad to hear a man say, "Oh, McKinley is going to be elected, anyhow. There is no danger. I have arrangements made to be in California in November, but you won't need my vote."

Especially do I regret to hear talk of this kind among some of the railroad men. If any class of men ought to come up unanimously to the support of McKinley and the Republican party, that class is composed of the railroad men of this country. Four years ago there were thousands of cars sidetracked, no building and but little repairing going on, and general stagnation in the railroad business. Now new roads, new roadbeds, new cars, the roads crowded with trains, full time and better pay bless the railroad men of this country. And it vexes me to hear a railroad man say, "I would have to lay off a day to vote, and I guess I'll not do that. There will be plenty to elect McKinley without me." Well, if by any possibility McKinley should be defeated, just such men as that will have themselves to blame.

2. No American voter has any right to stay away from the polls or to lose his vote if it can possibly be avoided.

My son, you are one of the sovereigns of the United States, and you have no more right to neglect the duties pertaining to your high calling than the Emperor of Germany has to neglect the government of that mighty empire. To vote is a matter of inestimable privilege, and also a matter of earnest, conscientious duty.

Two years ago you enlisted to fight for your country as a soldier, but the surgeon turned you down and would not let you go. I sympathized with you in the bitterness of your disappointment. I knew that love of country led you to enlist, and I was proud because you wanted to go. And I think that the surgeon was a little over-particular. You would have made a good soldier. But I want you to realize that you serve your country as truly when you cast an honest ballot as if you were a soldier in the field. Perhaps you can do more good with the ballot than you could with the gun. Your country did not seem to need you as a soldier, but your country does need you in the realm of citizenship.

3. No matter how long you may live, you will never have an opportunity to vote for better men than this year. We have a magnificent ticket. McKinley and Roosevelt! What a superb combination! They are both statesmen and both heroes, one of the great civil war and one of the war for the deliverance of Cuba. McKinley, steady, earnest, thoughtful, calm, kind and faithful; Roosevelt, impetuous but efficient, brave and dashing, with both moral and physical courage. Was there ever a better ticket or one which more thoroughly commands the respect, the confidence and the affection of the American people?

If you don't stay and vote you will be sorry for it twenty years from now. Make some sacrifice for your country's sake. Oh, my boy, you must not go until the election is over. And when in November the ballots fall

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: NOT BEFORE WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 19

## DITORIAL PARAGRAPHS.

ryan insists upon managing his own
... After the election Chairman Jones
aliate by insisting that the Nebraska
a do his own hospital nursing.

on. Dick Croker has wiped up the floor
Hon. D. B. Hill and thrown him over
s in the name of harmony.

**he flag flying.**

not walls, make a city" is a most ap-
: inscription for the medal with which
: of Pekin is to be commemorated. It
ly suggestive of a "progress, not wails,
iation" maxim for the Republican cam-
nners.

was no candidate against the Hon. Ben
in the South Carolina Senatorial pri-
t, out of 83,000 ballots cast, the name of
iguished pitchforker was scratched from
000 of them. Mr. Bryan's confidential
ind balance wheel appears to be losing
ong his fellow citizens.

er to maintain a semblance of consist-
. Bryan is now compelled to admit that
isincere when he advised the ratification
aris treaty.

Simpson will give the Kansas people one
portunity to send him to Congress. The
vith Jerry is that he and the good times
tch.

ryan should write a letter of acceptance
ilipino junta.

ryan can at least be credited with can-
ne of his statements. While lecturing at
aute May 29th, 1899, he said:
**n the votes were counted I found I had
nearly every state in which I did not
nd had lost nearly every state in which
ak."**

o be hoped he will speak in every state
nion this year.

n Lewis is preparing a campaign oration.
ille Banner.
ll the peaks of the Rockies are prepar-
iuffs for themselves, and all the unpro-
ble pieces of water in the State of Wash-
re preparing to boil.—New York Sun.

earners, don't forget that Bryan is for
ide, so as to give your work to the cheap
of Europe.

is this one, Mr. Bryan: If a Democrat
a trust is a good thing, ask him why
nocratic platform denounces the trusts.
Democrat says the trust is a bad thing,
why Chairman Jones, who is managing
an's campaign, is one of the leading
ries of the round bale trust.

Democratic newspapers are now engaged
ig fault on account of the cost of the
attention given our soldiers in the Phil-
We fancy this will not be a very ef-
ote-maker.

**he mills open.**

e the efforts of Mr. Bryan and his po-
ssociates to embarrass the government
ig men of the country continue to vol-
o uphold its honor. And they are of the
will not resign and go into politics when
a chance for them to face the enemy.

must stop borrowing money in Europe,"
Mr. Bryan in 1896. He was right.
is been a change from a Democratic to a
can administration and we are now en-
i loaning money—gold—to European na-
th good credit.

years ago the Democratic standard-
aid the gold Democrats should get out
party. This year he says they should
ick. Is Mr. Bryan to destroy all of his
larations?

New York Herald affects surprise because
yan declines to answer some pertinent
is on the financial question. Mr. Bryan
since been made to understand the dan-
he interrogation point and the surprise
e if he should attempt anything outside
atch phrases.

**arty (Democratic) stands where it did
on the Money Question. — Wm. J.
Zanesville, O., Sept. 4, 1900.**

not share in the apprehension felt by
s to the danger of governments being
d or destroyed by reason of their exten-
territory.—Ulysses S. Grant.

der to test the assertion "that 75 per cent
drummers are for Bryan this year," C. S.

C

FOR USE NOT BEFORE WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 19

## EDITORIAL PARAGRAPHS.

Judge John J. Hunt, one of Georgia's foremost and lifelong Democrats, has written a letter to the Atlanta Constitution in which he repudiates Mr. Bryan's views of the Philippine question. This thing of standing up for the country has ceased to be sectional.

Hon. Thomas C. Crenshaw, father of the brave Georgia captain who died from the effects of a Filipino bullet, has written a patriotic letter to the War Department, in which he speaks of the satisfaction it gives him to know that his son died while defending the honor of his country. The spirit of one Crenshaw is worth all the George Fred Williamses combined.

It is always fair to judge a candidate for office by the predictions he makes. Why should the friends of Mr. Bryan show so much feeling in protesting against this test?

**Keep the flag flying.**

The Democratic leaders feel that their cause would be improved by a strike of the coal miners. The Democratic party is the only political organization that has profited by labor disturbances.

American coal is also going abroad in large quantities. These be sad days for the Democratic campaign orators.

It would seem that the Boers are no longer relying upon the Hon. Webster Davis.

Mr. Altgeld's aspiration to be Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States may as well be placed on a cake of Tammany trust ice.

The misquotations of the Democratic leaders are numerous enough to make Lincoln and Jefferson turn in their graves.

According to Mr. Gorman's logic Mr. Bryan deprived himself of the right to oppose expansion when he supported the ratification of the Paris treaty. And Mr. Gorman is somewhat of a logician.

Notwithstanding the efforts of David B. Hill to the contrary Mr. Croker continues to run the Tammany toll gate.

The Hon. William C. Whitney is another distinguished Democrat who is devoting his entire time and attention to the horse racing business.

**Keep the mills open.**

No doubt Mr. Bryan will receive the votes of the idle this year. People who don't like to work will take kindly to the Democratic nominee's ideas.

The Hon. Adlai E. Stevenson speaks of the Boers as "our allies in a foreign country." How about the Kansas City platform which declares against all foreign alliances?

The Populist candidate for Governor of Texas has withdrawn from the ticket and written a letter in which he roundly denounces the Democratic party for its inconsistency. At Bryan's statement that the Republican party will destroy the Republican form of government he is particularly scathing, saying the Democrats are the only organized party that ever deliberately shot to death the American flag; that ever disfranchised citizens by millions; that enslaved its free born. It forced the war with Spain, and then obstructed the appropriations to pay for it; it voted to ratify the treaty with Spain and pay $20,000,000 for the Philippines, and has ever since been clamoring to turn them loose and shake the responsibility. As a former Democrat, the Hon. Jerome C. Kearby has drawn a severe but truthful indictment against the Aguinaldo sympathizers.

Anson Phelps Stokes, said to be worth $90,000,000, has come out for Bryan. All the millionaires still cling to the Democratic ranks.

Professor Wilson, of Free Trade Tariff fame, supports Bryan because the latter is also a Free Trader. We had thought Wilson was dead, but recollect that it was his Tariff law that the people killed.

**The Party (Democratic) stands where it did in 1896 on the Money Question — Wm. J. Bryan, Zanesville, O., Sept. 4, 1900.**

Farmers, don't forget that Bryan is for free wool.

How easy it is for the Democratic candidate to do things—in his mind.

When it is all over, they can blame it on Uncle Adlai Stevenson.

It may at least console Mr. Bryan to know that, in case President McKinley is re-elected, times will be good for four years more and he can add still further to his pile.

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FOR USE NOT BEFORE WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 19

# WASHINGTON LETTER.

Washington, Sept. .—(Special.)—Washington generally is very much gratified at the report that John J. Lentz, representing the 12th Ohio District, is not likely to be returned. The members of the House, almost without regard to party, will be glad to learn that this agitator has been defeated. He did more harm to the Democratic party in the House during the last session by his vicious attacks upon President McKinley and by his erratic manner of conducting the prosecution in the Coeur d'Alene investigation than can easily be repaired. Simply because the House would not print the enormous mass of testimony taken before the Coeur d'Alene investigation committee, Lentz blocked every bit of business in the House in the closing days of the session. Many men, both Republicans and Democrats, desired to pass bills to which there was no real objection, but he would not allow them to be considered, and the result was that many a member of Congress went home disappointed, and had to explain to his constituents, who were likewise disappointed, that the failure to pass certain bills was due to the Democrat, Lentz, of Ohio.

A recent issue of the Shanghai Mercury, one of the leading papers published in English at that point, calls attention to the excellent services rendered by United States Consul General John Goodnow, and says he is deserving of the highest praise for the manner in which he has conducted delicate affairs entrusted to him, not only by the United States government, but by the Chinese authorities on one side, and the powers represented by other consuls on the other. He has been a mediator all the time, and has been very successful in avoiding difficulties. Goodnow is one of the thousands of good appointments that President McKinley has made. It is a great credit to our public service that there have developed at every point where an emergency arose good men whom President McKinley had selected to carry on our affairs, whether at home or abroad.

If Bryan is not making any better impression in the West than his printed speeches are in the East, he had better quit talking. The general comment one hears about his efforts is that they are worthy only of a cheap demagogue, and that Bryan has degenerated into a third-rate stump speaker. The paltry trash that he has been turning out evidently shows how hard Bryan finds the effort to talk "imperialism" when his ideas have been trained to free coinage of silver at 16 to 1. Speaking of 16 to 1 calls to mind the fa that Secretary Gage has punctured a Bryan der agogic utterance. Bryan says the governme is coining every day silver dollars at 16 to leaving his hearers under the impression that t present administration endorses one of the thir which he (Bryan) stands for. Now the gove ment is coining the surplus silver it acqui under the silver-purchase law, and coining it, direction of Congress, into dollars which the g ernment can float as dollars because they can be under the gold standard, exchanged for gold. But there is a vast difference between coining this surplus and the free and unlimited coinage of silver which Bryan wants so badly, and which the country won't have.

Charley Towne vs. Theodore Roosevelt seems to be one of the issues joined for the campaign. That being the case a little comparison of the two men will not be uninteresting.

Roosevelt is a man who has accomplished something. Roosevelt was a young man when he became a member of the New York legislature. He made his name known throughout the length and breadth of the land by his staunch advocacy of honesty in legislative affairs. He has twice been a delegate to Republican national conventions. He has been a member of the Civil Service Commission, Police Commissioner of New York City, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Lieutenant Colonel, and Colonel of the First United States Volunteer Cavalry (the Rough Riders) and participated in the war with Spain, in which he distinguished himself. He has been Governor of the largest State in the Union and administered its affairs with great satisfaction. He is an author, having written a number of books, all of which have added to the literature of the world. He has traveled extensively in the West and is thoroughly acquainted with all phases of the country, its people and conditions.

Charley Towne first came to the surface in Minnesota about eight years ago. He had a good presence, a good voice and was a good talker. The people of Minnesota, especially the Republicans, anxious to encourage promising young men, sent him to Congress from the Duluth district. This mark of favor swelled his head to enormous proportions. He believed himself the leader of the State. Without knowing anything of the subject he took up Finance. Captured by the phrase "free and unlimited coinage of silver," he followed it and went off at a tangent. Earnest and intelligent Republican leaders like the late Nelson Dingley of Maine, Sereno Payne of New York, Joseph G. Cannon of Illinois, General Grosvenor of Ohio and others, labored with him in vain to convince him

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FOR USE WEDNESDAY, OCT. 10

# EDITORIAL PARAGRAPHS.

A Western judge who has evidently been carried away with Mr. Bryan's system of seeing wrong in everything has declared that a labor union is a trust.

**Fly the Flag.**

The Democratic abuse of Governor Roosevelt indicates quite clearly that his tour of the West has been a vote-making affair.

"I want you to come out in force," announced Governor Beckham to a Kentucky audience the other day, "so as to overcome the Republican majority of last year." A slip of the tongue by a slip of a Governor is at times quite embarrassing.

Boss Croker is supporting Mr. Bryan, but at the same time he is engaged in nominating gold-standard Democrats for Congress. The boss well understands that he cannot elect Congressmen on Bryan platforms.

Mr. Bryan thinks he has a chance of carrying New York. This is right in line with the way the gentleman thinks on other questions.

**During the Spanish war the Flag was worn and flown by all patriotic Americans. Let them wear and fly it now to show they intend to uphold the administration in keeping the fruits of the war with Spain.**

The Hon. W. A. Clark has engaged a number of vaudeville artists for the Montana campaign. Doubtless he is willing to pay for anything that may have a tendency to cause the people to forget that Senatorial auction.

Chairman Jones is striving very hard to work up a definition of the word trust that will not include his round bale combination.

Mr. Bryan's assertion that we are lending money abroad because we think more of the foreigners than we do of our own people is a trifle severe on those Democrats who have been subscribing to the recent loans.

In 1896 the advocates of free silver were bold enough to openly advocate its adoption. Now they are striving to secure its success by the use of stool pigeons.

Mr. Pettigrew and his Filipino friends have abandoned their effort to discredit Admiral Dewey. It was an up-hill undertaking.

**Wear the Flag.**

A Kansas bank has suspended because of its inability to find borrowers. There were no bank failures of this sort under the Democratic administrations.

In 1896 Mr. Bryan received the votes of a great many who were idle. Since then these men have gone to work and have no time to listen to his revised predic-

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# FINANCIAL

A fast developing probability of tremendous significance is that the staple crops of the United States in 1900 will have a greater value than for any previous year in this country's history. This means that if no financial disturbances arise over the results of the coming election, and the present general prices of commodities are thereby maintained, the purchasing power of the agricultural classes will be extraordinarily increased even over what it has been for the last several years.

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To those conversant with the facts developed by the late movements in the commercial markets and the estimated size of this year's crops, the prediction that this country, subject to a certain one big IF, will see next year the beginning of a second prosperity chapter, one far more remarkable, phenomenal and extraordinary than the present one we are enjoying, does not mean optimism run mad. The manufacturer, the merchant, the banker, and the railroad man, who knows the relation of values of crops to the general welfare, can by his own figuring reach his own conclusion, that such a prediction qualified by the IF, is but a common sense dictum.

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The value of this year's cotton crop has just been estimated by H. G. Hester, Secretary of New Orleans Cotton Exchange, to be $363,784,820 as against $282,772,987 the previous year—which represents $81,011,843 more money to the planters of the South. The corn crop will certainly this year be the biggest financial windfall to the corn grower that he has ever known. With corn worth 40 cents a bushel, and with the crop probably above 2,000,000,000 bushels, there is the enormous gain to farmers who raise corn of about $400,000,000 over what they got four years ago—the price now being double what it was then, and the crop probably almost, if not quite, as large as then. The sheep of the farmers are also worth double as much money as in 1896—the value then being $67,000,000, now over $122,000,000. Other products of farm and pasture have shown the same tendency to make this a record breaking year in the money making experience of the American agriculturists.

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In the upward race of these commodities wheat has been somewhat of a sluggard. But the sharp upturn in last week's wheat market, and more especially in the flour market, has given ground for the suspicion that wheat may have been saving itself for a sensational movement later on. The recent markets for both wheat and flour, but more directly the latter, have furnished evidence of something very interesting—to wit: that home consumption of wheat and its flour product has been greatly increasing—enough, in fact, to more than neutralize a lessened export movement due to the high ocean freights resulting from the wars in South Africa and China. The following from the Northwestern Miller's flour review, gives a conservative trade description of this:

"Mills throughout the country, with few exceptions, ran steadily on full time, and the sales probably averaged the production. The business, however, was almost wholly domestic. High ocean rates practically prohibited export trade; Kansas City, St. Louis, and one firm in Minneapolis were the only mills reporting any volume of sales for Europe. Buying was of such a nature during the week, particularly in New England, as to indicate that the trade believes in the advance and was willing to carry fair stocks of flour at the prevailing prices. This is a point which the trade has been slow to arrive at, but many conservative dealers as well as the millers, feel that low point has been left behind, for the present at least."

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In the past the American wheat grower has been more or less dependent for his prosperity on the energetic work of the Argentine locust; also on the frequent non-appearance of the monsoon in India. Owing to the necessity of having to sell a great surplus of wheat in competition with other countries at Liverpool, the

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# FINANCIAL.

Cotton, coal and corn have been making three extremely interesting and important chapters in American commercial and financial history. The trend of developments in the markets for these three American products is fraught with immense significance to the general prosperity and greatness of this nation. All the wealth that has thus far been taken from the Klondyke and from Cape Nome is not comparable in amount with the enormous increases in riches that now promise to come to this country from cotton, coal and corn, separately considered.

Last week we made reference to the doubling of the price of corn since 1896—the price so far this September averaging about 40 cents a bushel as against 20 cents in 1896. Incidentally it was shown that if the crop of 1900 approximates as large as the crop of 1899, there will be the tremendous gain of $400,000,000 to the farmers of the corn belt. Since making this reference there has occurred the "episode" in cotton. The great rise in the price of this staple during the last few days has taken away from corn the monopoly of being a "double" with reference to prices a few years back. The price of midland uplands (Sept. 6), at 10⅛ cents per pound —(the highest price reached since October, 1890, when 10¼ was reached)—is just about double the price around 5 cents a pound which ruled for a long time until comparatively recently.

The sensational advances in cotton prices seem to have been primarily due to the eleventh-hour discovery of the spinning trade of Europe, that the spinning mills of the United States had been encroaching on the cotton surplus that they had estimated to be available for their own requirements. The foreign expert authorities in the cotton trade had evidently kept well posted on the conditions of cotton consumption in their own countries. They had also probably been accurately advised as to the condition of crops in America and elsewhere. But the fact that they seemingly failed to appreciate was that the consumptive demand in the United States was not a constant quantity—but that it had been increasing enormously during the last four years of progressive prosperity. They had also probably not given due consideration to the fact that the planters of the South can now cheaply borrow money to hold their cotton for the best prices, while previously they had to throw it all on the market so soon as harvested.

The supply of cotton reported on hand at the various storage points in the United States is now the smallest in a long series of years, the total being about one-quarter less than that of the same time last year. The increased activity of the Fall River Mills has been responsible for a large part reduction in the supply. Increased American exports of cotton goods to Cuba, Porto Rico, Hawaii, and the Philippines have augmented this activity to a great extent. The South also has been witnessing a remarkable development in cotton milling—taking advantage of the same national conditions and policies which, during the last four years, had given such great impetus to the spinning trade of New England. In this connection Secretary Hester of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange, telegraphing to O. B. Stevens, Commissioner of Agriculture, North Carolina, a few days ago said:

"The Southern cotton milling industry was never so prosperous. My returns show more new mills actually building than ever in our history, and many projected which will materialize in the near future.

"New spindles being erected nearly 1,400,000. These indicate the sure and rapid progess of the South toward manufacturing her own cotton crop. This is being done largely with Southern money. The value of this year's crop exceeds in dollars $350,000,000."

The competition among bankers for the moving of this year's cotton crop is greater than ever before. The West, with its present great

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# SECRETARY JOHN D. LONG.

## Explains to First Voters the Facts Which They Must Consider Before Casting Their Ballots.

(By Hon. John D. Long, Secretary of the Navy.)

The intelligent young man, who, on November 6th, will cast his first presidential vote, is in a fortunate position. He is untrammeled by party affiliations and free to act on his own unbiased convictions. All the more reason then that in fixing his party affiliations, from which it is never afterwards easy to break, he should fix them in the line of his matured convictions.

In doing this he should not be swayed by personal considerations, but be guided by a careful study of the principles of the two contending parties. The problems before him are too grave for snap judgment.

He must decide whether, being now on a tidal wave of prosperity brought about as the result of Republican principles, he is justified in promoting the supremacy of Democratic principles which were responsible for the years of national depression which characterize the recent administrations of the Democratic party.

He must decide whether he favors honest and stable money, which the Republican party insured by its enactment of the gold standard, or debased money, the sure consequence of the free silver heresy which the Democratic party specifically advocates.

He must decide whether he shall support the Administration which carried the nation through a successful war and added to its jurisdiction new possessions which his country's intelligence and humanity will develop to the enjoyment of a stable institution, and local self-government, or shall repudiate the victories he and his brothers-in-arms won at Santiago and Manila, and abandon to anarchy, or to the sway of foreign governments, the islands which are a sacred trust on the American people.

These are important questions he must determine, and it behooves him to study them with the earnestness necessary to right decision. He will find ample evidence that prosperity abounds. He himself is its living example, for the opportunities for employment which exist to-day were not enjoyed by his older brother four years ago.

If he live in the country, he sees the product of the farm bringing a higher price than it did before the Republican party gained control of the National Administration.

If he live in the manufacturing town, he sees the doors of the factories open and hears the hum of their busy works. In all walks of life he finds that labor is receiving a higher wage for its output, and carrying his investigation still farther, he discovers that that wage has greater purchasing power.

If he desire to enlarge the scope of his investigation and ascertain the extent of the prosperity enjoyed by the whole country, he will examine the statistics of exports and imports. He will learn that in 1894, the most prosperous year of Mr. Cleveland's administration, the balance of trade in favor of the United States was $237,145,950, while in the last fiscal year, the balance of trade in favor of the United States was $544,471,701, or nearly two and a half times as great.

He will find that the total commerce of the United States for the past fiscal year surpasses by $317,729,250 that of any preceding year, and that for the first time in our history its exceeds $2,000,000,000.

Turning to the statistics relating to American trade with Cuba, Porto Rico, Hawaii and the Philippine Islands, he will find a condition equally satisfactory. The most prosperous year since 1890 for American export trade with Cuba under Spanish sovereignty was 1893, when the value of exports to the island was $24,157,698. In 1900 it reached $26,513,613. Porto Rico paid $2,297,538 for American exports in 1890; $2,856,003 in 1892; and $4,640,431 in 1900. The Hawaiian Islands received goods from the United States in 1890 valued at $4,711,417, and in 1900, goods valued at $13,509,148. The export trade of this country with the Philippine Islands in 1890 amounted to $122,276; for the last fiscal year, it amounted to $2,640,449.

These figures will aid the young man in understanding the extent of prosperity the country enjoys, and he must, as a natural step in his investigation, credit this result to the restoration of confidence consequent upon the return of the Republican party to power and to the enactment of the two cardinal principles upon which the campaign of 1896 was conducted—protective tariff and the gold standard.

The one embodied in the Dingley law has relieved the American producer of the disadvantage of competing in the home market with the products of cheaper foreign labor, and has enabled him to assume a commanding position in the markets of the world.

The other, commonly known as the gold standard law, has placed the country on a sound financial basis. It permitted the refunding of the national debt and the annual saving of millions of dollars in interest money, provided for the expansion of national bank note circulation with the development of the business of the country, and extended the advantages of the national banking system to small towns.

In spite of the manifest advantages of [...] its repeal as promptly as it is able to do so.

The intelligent young voter will not neglect to calculate the effect of the overturning of a law which is in great measure responsible for the prosperous condition of the country to-day, and that has made the United States a creditor nation. Nor will he forget to consider that the success of the party that stands for a principle that involves a reduction of the value of the nation's unit of money in the markets of the world will, of itself, cause vast injury to business interests and incidentally to himself.

He will see that no other than a patriotic motive guided the President in recognizing the extension of American sovereignty over Porto Rico, Hawaii and the Philippines. He will feel, as his forefathers did, that expansion is the natural law of growth. His memory will recall that Mr. Bryan personally supported the ratification of the Treaty of Paris, by which American sovereignty was extended over Porto Rico and the Philippines.

He has been told that we should at once grant the Filipinos self-government and establish a protectorate over the islands when he knows there are eighty-four tribes in the island, and that millions of money and thousands of men would be necessary to support against the assaults of the others the authority of the one tribe now in rebellion against American sovereignty, and that the war-making power which rests under the Constitution in the hands of his representatives would be transferred to an irresponsible people whom we would be obliged to uphold.

There are other issues which the young man will study, but "after all," as I said in an article on the Issues of the Campaign, recently published in Collier's Weekly, "the overwhelming issue which will determine the votes of the people is the great fundamental one of their own interest, welfare and prosperity. They are an intelligent people. They know perfectly well on which side their bread is buttered. They have had the object lesson of experience. They know the difference in a campaign between chaff and sawdust on the one hand and substance on the other. They know that in both parties there is the usual resort to make mountains out of molehills, to magnify fly-specks, and to raise issues out of personalities and petty details. They know, also, that in both parties there are honest differences of opinion on matters of real principle."

But when they take up the argument between the last Democratic Administration and the present Republican Administration they will see, just as clearly as history will see it, the difference which is as broad as a gulf. Nobody to-day in his sober senses questions the honest purpose and fidelity to the principles of his party either of President Cleveland or of President McKinley. Nobody doubts that the four years of the former were the best that the Democratic party could give us or that the four years of the latter exemplify its spirit, its enterprise, its humanity and its helpfulness to every interest of the people; and yet one was a period of increasing financial and industrial depression and the other of good times and prosperity. It is simply a question which sort of administration, which kind of policy, which application of principle gives the people the best results.

I do not believe they are going to determine this question on the ground that a postal clerk stole money in Havana and has been punished for it; or that the Secretary of the Treasury distributed the surplus money in the Treasury so that the people could have the use of it rather than keep it in his vaults; or that in the tremendous extent of administrative work during the war there may have been a mistake in the amount or quality of the purchases of canned beef. On the contrary, they will ask: Is labor better employed? Are more men at work? Are wages higher? Are our factories and workshops idle or busy? Have we more money to spend? Are we finding a better market at home and abroad for the products of our industry? Is our commerce enlarging? Is the balance of trade for or against us? Is our flag seen oftener on every water of the globe? Is our navy growing to be commensurate with our national needs? Are we meeting the responsibilities and opportunities opened to us by the result of the Spanish-American War? Are we according education and American institutions to the islands of the sea that are now ours? Are we sending to them, upon the commissions charged with their welfare and representing the United States, men of high character, competent and faithful? Have there been four years of plenty and prosperity or four years of neither? Have there come up out of the river four well-favored kine, fat-fleshed, or four other kine, ill-favored and lean-fleshed? Are the ears of corn rank and good, or thin and blasted with the east wind?

These are the questions which will determine the issues of the campaign. It will not be a campaign of personalities or quips and partisan criticisms, but of the general well-being of the Republic.

On that ground, and in the face of the record of the Administration of President McKinley and of the inevitable comparison between it and that of the last Democratic Administration, especially between it and an Administration based on the policies so thoroughly defeated in 1896, and so utterly exploded by the irresistible logic of events and results since then there can be no question of the result. The country will not at once and so soon invite the same perils, on its escape from which it has not yet ceased to congratu-

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# WOMEN BITTERLY ARRAIGN DEMOCRACY

## Leaders In Religious and Temperance Work Pronounce the "Endless Chain of Prayer," to Defeat the Re-election of President M'Kinley, a Gross Sacrilege.

# THEY URGE MEN TO VOTE FOR M'KINLEY

## Reasons Given Why Republican Principles Deserve the Hearty Support of all Christian People.

In reply to the Democratic charge that the present good times are the work of Providence, not of the Republican party, Governor Roosevelt has wittily said that the Democratic party has fused with about everything except Providence.

Indeed, it is certainly adding gross sacrilege to immorality for a party whose cardinal principle means payment of debts at fifty cents on the dollar, and in violation, therefore, of the Divine commandment "Thou shalt not steal," to arrogate to itself special relations with the Deity.

The Democratic party has, however, made itself responsible for an "endless chain of prayer" among the women of the United States to defeat the re-election of President McKinley, on the expressed ground that women are sentimental and will go into this matter with an enthusiasm that cannot fail to bring the Republican nominee to defeat." In the opinion of some of the noblest Christian women of the United States this "endless chain of prayer" scheme is the worst sacrilege that has ever disgraced a political party.

Following are interviews from some of the women of Chicago, prominent for their connection with religious and temperance work, and in earnest efforts for the uplifting of men and women:

### DECENCY AND COMMON SENSE VIOLATED.

MRS. AUGUSTA R. FITZ SIMONS, Vice-President of the Young Women's Christian Association, and prominent in church work in Chicago, says:

"I consider that the inventors of the ridiculous anti-McKinley Endless Prayer-Chain plan to insult and belittle ths Diety must have a very narrow and erratic conception of the scops and dignity of the Ruler of the Universe. One can hardly believs that such persons can live in this age of intslligence. Common sense or common decency ought to deter such psrsons from having any sans followers. Such a plan, to my mind, is only ingenious in its authors having discovered a [illegible] form of blasphemy.

"I am ardently in favor of the re-election of President McKinley. To elect the candidate of all the carzy issues and exploded follies of the day, would bs to turn back on ths dial for fifty years, the approaching hour when rapid strides ars being made toward Christianizing and reclaiming, under the guidance of the American spirit of liberty, the teeming millions of the barbarous nations of the earth.

"Just as surely as Moses was raised up in Israsl to bring the Lord's chosen people out of Egypt's bondage, the United States of America are providentially being raised up to bs the leaders among the nations of the earth, to bring liberty, law one of the great powers of the world. I wish that every man and woman would take a careful, unprejudiced view of the occurrences of the past four years, noting President McKinley's position, and thsn read with attention the official speeches of the Presidential candidates, I believe the consensus of opinion would be that there must be, for ths welfare of ths country, no change of administration."

### W. C. T. U. WOMEN GRIEVED AND PAINED.

MRS. ELMIRA SPRINGER, prominently connected with the Woman's Christian Tempsrance Union, and especially noted for her helpful work among young women, says:

"It is safe to assert that nine-tenths of the women who belong to the organization known as the W. C. T. U., are grieved and pained beyond measure at the attituds assumed by some of their members. We allude to those unwise women who have inaugurated what is known as the 'Anti-McKinley Endless-Prayer Chain.'

"Such action is both silly and sacrelegious, and casts ridicule and reproach on Christians and Christian observances. Prayer is the sacred, secret cry of the soul for help and guidance, and it is belittled and profaned when ordered by postal card. We trust thess prohibition women will think better of the 'Army Canteen' mattsr, withdraw their crusade [illegible] est folly. Do these women expect to persuade the Omniscient Power to their views of earthly conditions? He, perchance, has already decided to the contrary. It is, in my mind, belittling the God thsy hold bsfore the world as a just Father, with more than human wisdom. Respect for the Creator is an instinct present in every human heart to a greater or less degree, and for a band of women to declare themselves, as these misguided women have done, makes one fear for the guidance of the rising gsneration.

"The good book says, 'Prove all things; hold fast to that which is good.' The open mills of 1900; the well-filled dinner pail, which the laboring man carries to-day, is a striking contrast to the conditions of four years ago, when I assisted in handing out soup and bread to many men who are to-day earning a comfortable living for themselves and families.

"Most certainly I think that President McKinley should be re-elected. The promises of the Republican party have been faithfully fulfilled, and the prosperity of to-day shows conclusively that the present administration has been a good, noble, helpful one. The election of W. J. Bryan would be a calamity such as the American people have never known before."

### NOT ONLY SAD, BUT WRONG.

MRS. MARY E. HOLMES, Chairman of the Travelers' Departmsnt of ths Y. W. C. A., and prominent member and leader of ths Woman's Club, of Chicago; also well known in Congregational Church circles, says:

"The women who started the 'Endless Chain of Prayer' had more zeal than wisdom.

"It is unfortunate, to say the least, for the Christian religion to havs such an expression of praysr go to ths general public, for it is not the conception given by Christ.

"The essence of trus prayer is the desire to have God's will dons instead of our own. The very thought of an 'Endless Chain of Prayer' outrages our finer sensibilities, and destroys the spiritual communion that must be spontaneous to be effective.

"I cannot believs that such prayers can be genuine enough to be a benefit to anyons. Prayers by the yard have no force nor power.

"It is not only sad but wrong for good women to abuss one of the sublimest attitudes possibls to man.

"How do thess women know that God is not working out some large plans through President McKinley? Plans that are not within their range of vision.

"As a Christian woman, I sincerely hope for ths re-election of Mr. McKinley. Through him I hope to see the islands of the sea becoms civilized, educated and christianized.

"Barbarism has no rights that civilization is bound to respect.

"America has a work to do for the world, and God will see that we do it. The way is now providentially opened, and ws must finish the work we have so thoroughly begun.

"As a Christian citizen I hope for the re-election of President McKinley, first, because:

"Prosperity has come with confidence.

"Second. Good prices have come with prosperity, and farmers are now paying off their mortgages.

"Third. A solid money foundation has been reached under the presснt administration.

"Fourth. We have passed, as a nation, from boyhood into manhood under President McKinley, and taken a new place of honor and respect among ths nations of the world, which gives us new power for good.

"Mr. McKinley has proven his fitness.

"Mr. Bryan makes promises impossible to fulfill.

FOR USE SUNDAY NIGHT, SEPT. 16.

# TESTIMONY OF CHARITY ORGANIZERS.

Leaders of organized charity work in different cities of the United States have lately been furnishing some interesting testimony about two important points connected with the present prosperity.

They have shown first that, in proportion to increase in population during the last four years, the number of destitute cases has greatly decreased. Secondly, that there has been a very great increase in contributions toward charitable work. Following are some of the statements:

G. Freilson, Agent of Associated Charities, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, says:

"During the past four years pauperism and destitution have nearly vanished. Since President McKinley took control of the Ship of State, work has been plentiful most all the time at good pay. So far there has been great demand for labor, in fact so much so that it has been uphill work to get men, women, boys and girls to take places to work. All we are caring for at present is widows and sick persons, aged persons and deserted wives and children.

"In the year 1897 there were 2,055 families and single persons registered on our books.

"In 1898 there were 1,322 families and single families and single persons.

"In 1899 there were 946 families and single persons.

"The decrease this year will be very large.

"At the office of the Superintendent of Poor of Milwaukee County the decrease in number of cases is about the same as our own.

"Any able-bodied man or woman can get work in Milwaukee at good pay, and there are at present very few seeking employment."

William R. Camp, Associated Charities of San Francisco, San Francisco, California, says:

"In regard to the decrease of pauperism in our city, I submit the following statistics:

"Total number of cases investigated in 1893, 2,362; 1894, 2,664; 1895, 3,339; 1897, 2,559; 1898, 2,151.

"Decrease in two periods of 416 cases, or 17 per cent less in the latter than in the earlier period. Of these caused from insufficient employment are as follows:

"In 1893, 145; 1894, 200; 1895, 218, 1897, 350; 1898, 58.

"The latter period shows a decrease from sufficient employment of 7.3 per cent. But is much easier to secure employment for those of the latter period."

Emma A. Gallagher, General Secretary, Louisville Charity Organizstion Society, Louisville, Kentucky, says:

"I can safely say, as far as our own society experience counts, that the improved condition through the increase of employment during the past few years has lessened our relief work.

"There has been quite an earnest interest and increase in philanthropic work, especially by the Women's Clubs of this State.

"This organization asks of its subscribers only what necessity requires year by year, and it is promptly supplied."

Sarah Isetta George, Secretary, Charity Organization Society, Denver, Colorado, says:

"There has been a decided decrease of pauperism in Deover within two years. There is an increase of transient poor—people traveling from one city to another.

"Every one able to work can find it, I believe."

C. S. Grout, Secretary, Charity Organization Society, Indianapolis, Indiana, says:

"There has been very little change in the demand for assistance for indigent people during the past four years. Employment has been good and men wanting it badly could have work of some kind. The support of the Charities has been steadily growing, due largely to our increase in population and the care in using money for charitable purposes. I see no reason to complain."

Fredric Almy, Secretary of Charity Organization, Buffalo, New York, says:

"The amount of pauperism in this city is less than four years sgo. Concerning financial contributions for charitable work, I would say that three or four years ago by special effort we raised a larger sum than we ever received since, but that the number of subscribers to our work is greater now than then."

C. R. Henderson, head of the Department of Sociology, University of Chicago, and probably the leading authority of the United States on organized charity work, says:

"There has not been any considerable variation from year to year in the disbursements of relief societies. The reason for this is that they have a steady income and spend it, giving help as far as it goes. In years of extraordinary pressure the demand is met chiefly by churches, charitable individuals and various organizations."

Speaking of the Chicago Charities, he states:

"You will find by looking at reports of the Central Relief Association for 1893-1894 that $133,909.95 were paid out that hard year by one temporary organization formed to wit, an emergency. No such need has since arisen.

"You will find that the disbursements of the new 'Bureau of Charities' (E. P. Bicknell, Superintendent) are steadily increasing; but this does not mean more destitution, but more prevention of pauperism, since the methods of this society are aimed at education and thrift rather than at duplicating the good work of the relief agencies. The Penny Savings Bank, organized by the Bureau of Charities, is a fine proof of the possibility of saving even among children.

"Locally some distress has arisen from the building strikes, but the extra need has been met, in good part, from the assessments on members of unions.

"On the general question of decrease of demand on relief funds, I think there can be no doubt. The pressure last winter was not so severe nor so prolonged as it was during the hard years.

"There is always a permanent class of helpless persons who require assistance. The cases of dependence due to lack of employment are often due to want of industrial training, and not to want of demand for services.

"My study of state reports of outdoor relief lead me to conclude that the improvement in business is distinctly reflected in the low

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# DEMOCRATS VS. REPUBLICAN
## OR
## STONES, EGGS, BOARDS AND OBSCENITY VS. "ROOSEVELT."

The following extracts are taken from the account of the mobbing of Roosevelt by a Democratic crowd at Victor, Colorado, published, September 27, in the Chicago Record, a newspaper neutral in politics.

The first column shows what Democracy means. The transparency, bearing Bryan's name, which was hurled at Roosevelt's breast, is typical of the present transparency of argument and lawlessness of principle of the party which Bryan personifies, and which hurls its forces of organized disorder against the forces of law, order and peace in this country and abroad.

Compare this with the column which shows what the bitterly decried "militarism" of Roosevelt means—determined bravery and self-sacrifice in the defense of free speech, but genial charity toward those whom he "don't think are half bad, but my, what partisans."

| DEMOCRACY. | ROOSEVELT THE REPUBLICAN. |
| --- | --- |
| Crowds at both places beat and stoned him, (Roosevelt), shouting for Bryan, and charging with clubs and missiles upon ths escort which followed the Republican candidate from the train to ths hall and back. | He stood amid a hail of stones upon his car platform without being hurt, and he heard, as he BOWED POLITELY TO THE MOB, the moet obscene epithets and cursee that angry political opponents could hurl at him. |
| THE NEW YORKER WAS HIT IN THE BREAST WITH A HEAVY TRANSPARENCY, BEARING BRYAN'S NAME. | That Col. Roosevelt was not seriously, and perhaps fatally, injured, is due to his hsroic defense by about a dozen members of the rough rider's regiment, led by Sherman Bell, and the assistance of about twenty vetsrans of the Spanish war, who rushsd the Vics-Presideutial candidate through the mob to safety on his car. |
| Thousands of citizens followed the little procession SHOUTING FOR BRYAN, AND PUSHING THE BANNERS OF THE NEBRASKAN IN THE FACES OF THE MARCHERS. | NOTHING DAUNTED BY THIS SHOW OF HOSTILITY, Rooeevelt at the hsad of his party, and eecortsd by about fifty veterans of ths Spanish war, proceeded to the town hall to make a speech. |
| The crowd swarmed aftsr him, ARMED WITH CLUBS, TRANSPARENCIES AND STONES. | With much difficulty and amid threatening shouts, the New Yorker gained entrance to the hall and mounted the stand. |

FOR USE NOT BEFORE WEDNESDAY, OCT. 3

# "DEAR BOY" LETTERS. No. 8.

My Dear Boy:

Su old man Skinner says tbat there will be war in the Philippines for twenty years yet; that we will soon see the time when men will be coo-scripted in every township for service io China, and that we are bound to have a financial crash next spring, and tben the poor people will see the hardest times they ever saw.

Well, I guess the old man is a typical Democrat. He certainly has all the symptoms. Perhaps I had better tell you what the symptoms are.

There are certain constitutional characteristics which distinguish the Democratic party and opposite characteristics which distinguish the Republican party. When I tell you what they are, you will see why I want you to be a Republican.

1. The Democrats are pessimistic. They always look on the dark side. They perpetually expect evil ahead and see nothing but the evil in the things that now are. You pick up an average Democratic platform and you find it full of phrases like the following: "We protest," "we denounce," "we disapprove," "we view with alarm." One of the strongest reasons against the party is that they are always striving to make the people discontented with their lot and to fill them with anxious forebodings for the future. Right in the middle of abondance and cheer and victory, they insist that we are all going "to the bow-wows."

Now it is the nature of Republicans to be optimistic. The Republican party sees the bright side. Thankful for the blessings of the past, they look forward with confidence to the future. They expect good things and the expectation belps bring good things to pass. They rejoice in the greatness and prosperity of our highly favored land. They look upon our schools and churches, our farms and factories, our army and navy, and their platforms contain phrases like these: "Thankful for the past," "we rejoice," "we congratulate," "we point witb pride." They bring to the people a song of hope and cheer and content. Be a Republican, my boy, and "keep sweet." Don't let yourself get soured and pessimistic.

2. The Democratic party seems unahle to learn from experience. One reason why I fit in easily into the Republican party is because I can learn from experience. Eight years ago I was a free trader. I read about free trade in a book and was convinced. It was a very nice book and the free trade theory was presented in a very nice way. I still insist that free trade is a nice thing in a book so long as you keep it in the book; but when you take it out of the book and apply it to wool and eggs and pig iron and things, it doesn't work worth a cent. The experience of this country from 1803 to 1897 made me a protectionist. But our Democratic friends have failed to learn the lesson. In their platform this year they still denounce our protective tariff law.

If there is anything positively settled by the experience of nations, it is that the best standard for a nation's currency and for the world's currency is gold. For centuries the nations bungled along endeavoring to keep up two standards, silver and gold, with the result that the comparative values of the two metals were constantly changing and the cheaper one driving the other out of circulation, making currency scarce, values uncertain, exchange troublesome, and commerce difficult. Through experience, the nations, one after another, learned that the honest way and the best way is to have one standard and that standard the best money—gold—with a hundred cents' worth of gold in the dollar. We have learned that, since a standard dollar is a measure of value, it should contain the value that it represents.

All civilized people in the world have learned this except the Populistic-Democratic party. They come out in this year of our Lord 1900 and propose to roll back the wheels of progress and return to the financial ways of barbarism.

Now the Republican party does learn by experience. It keeps up with the procession. When a thing has been tried and found wanting, the Republican party drops it. When a thing has been proved to be good by experience, the Republican party sticks to it. My boy, the Republican party is not perfect by a long ways. It has some men in it who are not good. Any great party must have some such in a world like this. It may sometimes make mistakes. But the broad political principles of the party are true and right and it is the party that learns from experience. You be a Republican aod you will not be sorry.

YOUR FATHER.

# A POLITICAL STRAW.

For the purpose of ascertaining the political make-up of their "house," some of the employees of the firm of Marshall Field & Co.'s wholesale department in Chicago had a paper circulated the other day asking for signatures to the membership roll of a McKinley Commercial Men's Club.

There are approximately 1,000 voters in the department. The paper was passed around with the consent of the management of the house, but with no coercion whatever to sign or not to sign, the test vote being purely an affair of the employees, who wished to secure only voluntary expressions from among their number. As a result of this test vote the poll showed:

| | Number votes. |
|---|---|
| For McKinley | 851 |
| For Bryan | 149 |
| McKinley's majority | 702 |
| | Per cent of total vote. |
| Fnr McKinley | 85 1-10 |
| For Bryan | 14 9-10 |

# BRYAN AT HIS WORST.

[*From the New York Sun September 22*]

**It is not pleasant to find a caodidate for President of the United States talking as foolishly or dishonestly as Mr. Bryan talked at Monett, Mo.:**

**"The Republicaos are now boasting that we have reached a point where we can loao money to people io other countries. I want to ask you whether you regard that as an evidence of prosperity. Why would any man send his money to Europe fo- investment if he could**

FOR USE NOT BEFORE WEDNESDAY, OCT. 3

# HUGO DENKENSPRUCT

## He Takes a Historic Snap Shot at Bryan's Ally, Aguinaldo.

(By William E. Anderson.)

Let me present to you Mr. Bryan's principal witness, Jonathan. He is to be the future father of his country after Mr. Bryan and his extraordinary Congress have fixed up an independent Philippine republic on an expansionist Monroe doctrine. You say you don't know much about him. There are otbers like you. The strangest thing is that Mr. Bryan don't get time to examine this witness in his speeches. So we will let history,—undeniable history,—confirm the testimony.

Question. "What is your name?"

Answer. "Emilio Aguinaldo."

"What is your business at present?"

"I am the great Tycoon of the Philippine Islands now at war with the United States to secure independence."

(Doesn't that sound very fine, Jonathan?)

"How long have you been engaged in this or similar business?"

"For several years."

"Where were you in August, 1897?"

"Io, or rather near, Manila."

"What were you doing there?"

"I was making an independent treaty with the Spanish Captaio General."

"What did you get out of it?"

"Four hundred thousand dollars, all in silver."

"Anything more?"

"Yes; free transportation to Hong Kong with about forty of my friends."

"What was your military or other rank when you agreed to go to Hong Kong and not come hack to the 'Islands?'"

"Village Commander; about equal to an American Second Lieutenant."

"What was your rank when you went to see the American Consul at Hong Kong?"

"President of the Republic of the Philippines."

"Was that in the treaty or how did it happen?"

"No; I fixed it up in a Hong Kong boarding house with the other patriots who came with me to help cash the check we got from a Manila bank for the silver."

"How did you fix it up to be President?"

"I was best fitted for the place and I appointed Agoncillo, Secretary of State."

"How many people were you President of?"

"About ten millions."

"You had not heard anything from Mr. Bryan then about the 'consent of the governed?'"

"No; that came later."

"Do you mean you forgot it, or sent to the islands for it?"

"No; we postponed it or assumed it; that was all the same."

"Are you a prophet as well as a President?"

"No; why do you ask?"

"To learn whether you foresaw the results of the approaching war hetween the United States and Spain."

"Then why and for what did you visit the American Consul at Hong Kong?"

"That was for profit. I proposed to buck up with him and give your Manila and Cavite and the revenues to your Uncle Sam if he would help me go back and get my 'consent of the governed' in good shape."

"Was not your treaty with Spain in the way of such a profitable scheme?"

"No; I have learned since from Bryan that a treaty with aliens should not prevent friends from making a deal with a friend to break it."

"What did you do in 1898?"

"I went to Singapore and made aoother deal with the Spanish General of Manila to divide some money on the toll for cattle passed by our two signatures through the Spanish lines."

"Did you tell the American Consul at Singapore what you were doing?"

"No; what do you take me for?"

"I was thinking you were the President of the Philippine republic about that time."

"So I was."

"And you had not then heard Mr. Bryan's remarks about loving your enemies?"

"No; I was helping to feed the enemies of both my people and the Americans for spot cash."

"How did you get into this Manila muss with the American people?"

"I went there to accept from Dewey the fruits of American victory."

Don't you think, Jonathan, it would naturally be an extraordinary session of Congress that would meet to smash treaties in behalf of the extra-ordinary character of such a representative of people ready for independence on the principle of the "CONSENT OF THE GOVERNED?"

# IN HUNT FOR AN ISSUE.

Before I go on with this case, Jonathan, I will tell you what happened to my hired man, Peter. He was a great talker and used to bother me to take him along when I went rabbit hunting. Not liking to refuse him every time, I at last consented. So I said:

"Yes, Peter, you may go, too, but you can catch more rabbits if you take with you that piece of lawn hose so that you can poke it in the holes and yell in it to scare out the bunnies while I shoot 'em!!"

I thought that would suit bim and I could keep him busy that way. After we reached the woods, he began business in earnest, pushing the hose into every rabbit hole we came to and yelling therein within all his might. He only stopped occasionally to take breath and say: "Now—now, you shoot him as he runs ont!"

But our luck was bad that day for be stopped to talk in every hole we came to. At last he got tired and wanted to take the gun wbile I yelled in

"No, Peter," I said, "your voice is stronger and more persuasive as mine."

"But I want to shoot, too," he said.

"You shoot just so many rabbits with your mouth as I do with the gun," I replied; "we don't get any yet."

"Perhaps they come out for you," he complained. "Besides, I don't want to be talking through a long pipe in a crooked hole all day!"

So I said encouragingly: "Better then you talk natural, without the pipe, Peter, your voice will

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# Bryan Ratification Meetings,

## Tuesday Evening, October 16th, 1900,

AT

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN,
MADISON AVE. and 24th STREET,
TAMMANY HALL,
COOPER UNION.

### RESOLUTIONS:

The Democracy of Greater New York joyfully welcomes to the Metropolis and the State the intrepid and steadfast leader of the National Democracy, WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN, and pledges to his candidacy for the Presidency of the United States its united, enthnsiastic and invincible snpport.

Nominated with singular unanimity to represent the cause of the plain people in the present crisis of our national affairs, at a time when it is attempted to snbstitute the imperial rule of moneyed syndicates for the constitntional government of the people; when all the inflnence of the national administration is exerted to foster industrial conditions that destroy the free field and fair competition in and by which individnal enterprise was enconraged in Democratic times, and when onr political opponents scoff at and deride the cardinal principle of legitimate anthority that "all governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed," the candidacy of Mr. BRYAN is an inspiration and hope to every citizen who believes that onrs should be a "government of the people, by the people, and for the people," under which the blessings and advantages which come to the Repnblio should be shared by all, and not perverted to the exclusive enjoyment of the privileged few.

We greet with respect, admiration and affection the Democratic candidate for the Vice-Presidency, ADLAI E. STEVENSON. His sterling Democracy, his nndannted conrage and his sonnd statesmanship, have once been recognized by his countrymen in their election of him by an overwhelming majority to the office for which he is again a candidate at the unanimons call of his party.

We declare our nnqnalified approval of the principles embodied in the platform adopted by the Democratic Convention at Kansas City in Jnly of this year.

We are opposed to Imperialism. We protest against the maintenance of an enormous standing army as not only nnnecesary bnt dangerons to the life and prosperity of the Republic. In every emergency onr national honor and integrity have been protected by the Volnnteer Army of the Repnblic, and in the future onr citizenship may be relied upon to respond to any call to arms in defense of liberty and the protection of popnlar rights. We recognize in distant territorial possessions not intended for statehood, and dominated by a governing anthority nnknown to and at war with the limitations of onr constitution, a corroding inflnence that bnrdens the people with great expense, and presents ready opportnnities for official plnndering.

We are opposed to all entangling foreign alliances. We demand that the foreign policy of our conntry shall make for the extension of Repnblican institutions and not be shaped in aid of the schemes or aggressions of any monarchical power. We heartily sympathize with the heroic Boers in their efforts to maintain their rights and independence and condemn the cowardly nttitude assnmed by the present administration in nsing its inflnence in behalf of England's nnjustifiable assault npon the liberties of the South African Repnblics.

We denounce all Trnsts. We are opposed not only to the laws which foster and enconrage them, bnt demand the repeal of every law, which permits them to exist. Trnsts have no rightful place under a government of a free people. They rob alike producer and consumer; they defy and overcome

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FOR USE WEDNESDAY, OCT. 10

## EDITORIAL PARAGRAPHS.

Why is it that the Hon. Webster Davis and the Hon. George L. Wellington are not assigned to campaign work among their neighbors—the people who know them best?

**Fly the Flag.**

The consumers who will have to pay more for their coal will not have a vast amount of admiration for the gentlemen who arranged the strike.

The New York World charges that Boss Croker has made Democratic success in New York impossible. The World is altogether too hard on the boss. Some of the responsibility should be assigned to the gentlemen who made the Kansas City platform.

Mr. Bryan's sneers at the full dinner pail will not efface the memory of the workingmen.

In Ohio the Democratic campaign is looked upon as a good joke. But Mr. Bryan and Chairman Jones take it seriously enough when they lay claim to that state.

Currency is now going West and South to move the crops. Never before did it have such a job of moving to perform.

**During the Spanish war the Flag was worn and flown by all patriotic Americans. Let them wear and fly it now to show they intend to uphold the administration in keeping the fruits of the war with Spain.**

Mr. Bryan goes to a great deal of unnecessary trouble when he denies the rumors concerning the construction of his Cabinet. But then Mr. Bryan is a professional trouble hunter.

Mr. Bryan will omit all allusions to the Tammany Ice Trust during his campaign tour of New York.

The Hon. George Fred Williams declines to permit some of the gold Democrats to return to the party.

Mr. Gorman has made a political forecast without giving his opinion as to the result of the election. In other words, Mr. Gorman knows how it is going, but doesn't care to add to the embarrassment of his party.

Mr. Bryan perched on an automobile and making hard-luck speeches is a spectacle calculated to add to the hilarity of the situation.

**Wear the Flag.**

Senator Wellington goes away from home to do his campaigning. By this move he manages to escape some of the wrath of his constituents.

The settlement of the differences between the steel workers and their employers is a serious blow to the Democratic managers. A campaign which depends upon business depression is naturally fragile and sensitive.

The Hon. Joe Bailey has not raised any constitutional objections to governmental aid to the Galveston sufferers. Has the gentleman from Texas resigned his chaperonage of the constitution?

Senator Tillman says the Pennsylvania coal miners are "a lot of ignorant, poor foreigners," and adds that he would rather be a "Southern nigger" than one of them. The Senator has given the Pennsylvania miners a rather vivid insight of the Democratic opinion of them.

**Those who uphold law and order wear the Flag.**

The drift of public sentiment is growing stronger every day in favor of the Republican party.

After the November elections the gold Democrats will be in position to say "I told you so," and it will be their turn to dictate the conditions for restoration to membership for those who abandoned the worship of the true principles of Democracy for the privilege of dancing around the silver calf.

Values have increased in Nebraska, since 1896, as follows:

| | Per cent |
|---|---|
| **Hogs, increase** | 45 |
| **Beef, increase** | 60 |
| **Corn, increase** | 15 |
| **Land, increase** | 20 |
| **Household goods, increase** | 20 |
| **Savings bank deposits, increase** | 35 |
| **All property, increase** | 75 |

On the other hand there has been the following reduction:

| | Per cent |
|---|---|
| **Mortgages, decreased** | 40 |

And the record runs the same through all states under McKinley's Protection and Prosperity.

Poor as Bryan's record is as a farmer, it promises to be better than his record made as a politician. As for statesmanship, he has no record to make or lose.

The vote of next November will decide the length of the war in the Philippines.

C

FOR USE WEDNESDAY, OCT. 10

## EDITORIAL PARAGRAPHS.

The advance in the price of elephants in Siam will enable Mr. Bryan to further illustrate how the necessities of the poor are being increased in cost.

**Fly the Flag.**

For three consecutive times Mr. Cleveland was the nominee of the Democratic party for the Presidency; yet the Bryanites declare that he was not a Democrat. Mr. Bryan is the nominee of the Populists and free-silver Republicans; yet, according to his friends, he must be accepted as a simon-pure Democrat. This is the same sort of logic Mr. Bryan utilizes in his speeches.

Mr. Croker has decided to set apart one of the New York Congressional districts for the personal use of the Hon. O. H. P. Belmont, the millionaire banker. Thus do the interests of the toiling masses continue to receive attention.

**During the Spanish war the Flag was worn and flown by all patriotic Americans. Let them wear and fly it now to show they intend to uphold the administration in keeping the fruits of the war with Spain.**

In 1896 Mr. Bryan declared that he didn't want the vote of anybody who believed the gold standard was a good thing. This gives him the right to assume that Mr. Olney has swallowed the Kansas City platform whole.

Up to the present there has been no perceptible relief of the distress of the Boer widows and orphans by the fund raised by the Hon. William Sulzer.

Up to date Chairman Jones has been much encouraged by the acquisition of the Hon. Webster Davis, the Hon. George L. Wellington and a coal miners' strike.

The 60,000 steel workers that have just gone to work are not liberal subscribers to Mr. Bryan's prediction department.

Some of the funds of the Tammany Ice Trust are being spent for Bryan and Stevenson banners in New York.

Things are coming our way.

Prosperity, patriotism and victory are in the air.

The Western country has also become the enemy's country for the advocates of repudiation and free trade.

**Wear the Flag.**

Bryan despairs of the future of the country because voters insist on permitting business to influence their politics and yet he himself has grown wealthy by making politics his business.

The Democratic defeat in November should not be charged against Chairman Jones, Bryan, or even Webster Davis. It will be due to the fact that the policies advocated by the party are wrong, while those advanced by the Republicans meet the approval of the free, thoughtful voters of the country.

A multiplicity of paramount issues has not been productive of harmony in the Democratic household. Even those who desire to follow their leaders have had to "about face" so often that they cannot for the life of them tell whether they are coming or going.

**Those who uphold law and order wear the Flag.**

The Democratic party is consistent in that it is keeping up its record for inconsistency.

It is safe to predict that free silver will never again find place in a Democratic platform, but it will take the party a long time to overcome the stigma of having adopted such a financial heresy.

One of the amusing things of the present campaign is the statement made by Mr. Bryan, in his Fort Wayne speech, that his military experience had taught him that the life of a soldier was a dangerous one.

Values have increased in Nebraska, since 1896, as follows:

| | Per cent |
|---|---|
| **Hogs, increase** | 45 |
| **Beef, increase** | 60 |
| **Corn, increase** | 15 |
| **Land, increase** | 20 |
| **Household goods, increase** | 20 |
| **Savings bank deposits, increase** | 35 |
| **All property, increase** | 75 |

On the other hand there has been the following reduction:

| | Per cent |
|---|---|
| **Mortgages decreased** | 40 |

And the record runs the same through all states under McKinley's Protection and Prosperity.

As long as Bryan's speeches keep the soldiers in the Philippines "hiking" after the insurgents the patriotic voters of the country will not "hike" to his standard.

C755.R #115

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FOR USE NOT BEFORE WEDNESDAY, OCT. 3

## EDITORIAL PARAGRAPHS.

There is rivalry between New York's leading Democratic newspapers for the "honor" of producing the coal miners' strike.

The opening of new shops by the Pullman Car Company is another backset to Bryanism. The Democratic nominee prospers on the closing down process.

The increase in the price of cotton is doubtless encouraging to Chairman Jones' round bale trust.

President McKinley's instructions to the Philippine Commission take the center pin out of the arguments of the Democratic campaign orators.

**WHAT DID EX-SECRETARY OLNEY DO WHEN HE WAS ATTORNEY GENERAL TO CHECK THE GROWTH OF TRUSTS AND MONOPOLIES? NOTHING. BUT HE MADE AN EXCUSE FOR DOING NOTHING. HE SAID, WHEN ATTORNEY GENERAL, THE TRUSTS COULD NOT BE CONTROLLED BY FEDERAL LAWS, BUT THAT THEY WERE UNDER THE JURISDICTION OF STATE LAWS AND MUST BE PROCEEDED AGAINST BY STATE OFFICIALS.**

Boss Croker declares that only Republicans are responsible for the wickedness of the Tammany Ice Trust. Croker is somewhat of a joker.

The dives and brothels of New York are being levied upon for Democratic campaign funds. Boss Croker is a relentless collector.

The Hon. John B. Stanchfield, the Democratic nominee for Governor of New York, was an ardent expansionist before his selection by the Saratoga convention. In a public address he scored the advocates of the scuttle policy and declared his intention of supporting the government in its policy toward its new possessions. However, his change of mind will not be any more radical than the action of Boss Croker and Mr. Olney in the same matter. When politics steps in there is but little room for patriotism.

The political party that promotes strikes doesn't produce prosperity

Possibly Prof. Harper might induce the country to take more interest in his theory of living on 15 cents a day if it were not so confident of the defeat of Mr. Bryan.

There is no Mrs. David B. Hill to claim that the recent fight with Boss Croker was a fake affair.

In looking about for an industry that has declined under a Republican administration the gentlemen who are compounding the Democratic campaign literature should not overlook pugilism. Some of its leading exponents have left the country in disgust.

Criticism of Governor Roosevelt's military career in the interest of Mr. Bryan and Adlai Stevenson will be sure to strike the country as a decided bit of nerve.

George Fred Williams has figured out the election of the Kansas City ticket from the returns from Vermont and Maine. George Fred is every bit as good on election returns as he is on finance.

Candidate Wharton Barker is unable to understand why all of the merriment should be directed at him as long as Chairman Jones indulges in his predictions.

Perhaps the able growlers will now proceed to discover that there is a secret alliance by which we supply England and Germany with funds and food.

**You voted for Prosperity and got it. Are you now going to vote against it?**

It is said that Mr. Cleveland will not lift a finger for the Kansas City ticket. He is not so obliging as those members of his cabinet who propose to hold their noses while voting for it.

The Democratic issue of contraction is one which doesn't appeal strongly to the voters.

In June, 1893, the bank clearings of fifty-five of the principal cities of the United States aggregated $3,576,315,339, a decrease of 21 per cent from June, 1892. In June, 1899, the bank clearings of the country showed an increase of 21 per cent over June, 1898, and for this June, of the year "of the Proudest Era of the Republic," the vast aggregate of the bank clearings of the United States was $6,621,068,707. It will be the most interesting feature of the campaign when the Democratic Free Silver Populistic calamity however tackles the above figures.

From a nation of borrowers we have become a lending nation, and interest rates are cheaper today in the United States than anywhere else on earth. In place of selling bonds in time of peace we are paying bonds in time of war, all of which proves that the claim of national prosperity is based on substantial facts.

Labor is busy, is better paid and has to work shorter hours than in any other country on earth. Under the Republican administration of the government, he is today better fed, better housed, better clothed, better educated than anywhere else on God's green earth and he will be slow to vote for a change.

No other nation on earth supports so few soldiers. Notwithstanding the rebellion on Luzon, the troubles in China and the temporary intervention in Cuba, less than one person in every thousand of our population wears a uniform or carries a gun, a record without parallel in the history of any people, ancient or modern.

The declaration against trusts in the Republican platform is far more important than anything Mr. Bryan can say on the subject. It is the voice of the party in power a party that carries its plat-

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FOR USE NOT BEFORE WEDNESDAY, OCT. 3

## EDITORIAL PARAGRAPHS.

The New York Police Commission has peremptorily refused to even discipline the officers who clubbed the negroes during the race riots in that city. Yet these Democratic gentlemen are much interested in the cause of Aguinaldo.

Mr. Altgeld as the Attorney General of a Bryan administration would be every bit as appropriate as a Bryan administration.

The people most affected by the strike of the coal miners are poor. The victims of this Democratic enterprise will be the misguided miners and the small consumers.

The man who induces his neighbor to forfeit his daily pay for selfish reasons is a menace to the community.

**EX-SECRETARY OLNEY WAS THE MAN WHO ADVISED PRESIDENT CLEVELAND TO USE FEDERAL TROOPS AGAINST THE STRIKERS IN CHICAGO DURING THE TERM OF THE LAST DEMOCRATIC ADMINISTRATION.**

The Democratic managers lost interest in Oom Paul when they ascertained that he had no notion of making contributions to their campaign fund.

The rebellion against the domination of Boss Croker is spreading It looks as if Mr. Hill might reserve his smile for the later events.

When the interrogation point is used in connection with North Carolina Mr. Bryan exercises the privilege of the prize-fighter and side steps.

Alabama sold twenty thousand tons of pig iron to foreign buyers in August, the largest output for the European trade in the history of that state. Alabama should go for McKinley and Expansion.

Boss Croker has an anti-ice trust plank in his platform, but he holds onto his stock in the trust.

The country responded liberally to the ca[illegible] Galveston's relief. Political and sectional lines [illegible] not permitted to stand in the way of nation[illegible] unity.

Boss Croker appears to have retained the Hon. Augustus Van Wyck as his official platform-maker.

The New York Journal is the most distinguished and vigorous of the Bryan organs. It utilizes the largest sized type in gloating over the strike of the coal miners.

The gold Democrats of Maryland, who assisted in electing a Democratic Governor and Legislature in that state, have reorganized and will do everything in their power to bring about Republican success this year. When they rallied to the support of Gov. Smith they announced that, if the Democratic National convention made the financial question an issue, they would duplicate their position of 1896. And they have kept their word.

It is not necessary to go back to 1896 to find inconsistencies in Bryanite speeches. The trade prosperity now being enjoyed by Porto Rico destroys some of the latter-day utterances.

It doesn't require a vast amount of strain on the mental organs to recall the fact that the Democrats in Congress voted to continue imperialism in Hawaii.

**You voted for Prosperity and got it. Are you now going to vote against it?**

Mr. Bryan dodges questions concerning political liberty in North Carolina with the same dexterity that he evades his predictions of 1896.

In his speeches Congressman Boutwell admits that Bryan's election would disturb business, but adds that this result would "only be temporary." The assurance that the panic would end some time would hardly induce men of sound judgment to help bring it about.

A Bryan paper claims to have taken a straw vote among 4,376 men crossing Brooklyn bridge and its figures indicate that McKinley will carry Greater New York by 27,000 instead of 61,000 as in 1896. A Republican majority of any size in New York City is a good enough straw for the rest of the country.

Candidate Bryan says we cannot secure title to a people by force or by purchase. According to that theory we must have acquired Texas and Louisiana on a Christmas tree.

Prosperity continues to be the paramount issue of the Republicans, and it is a sound and substantial issue that exists everywhere.

When Mr. Bryan or any fusion orator begins descanting upon trusts, ask him what anti-trust law a Democratic Congress ever enacted.

When a former gold Democrat concludes to support Bryan the first thing he does is to prepare a written apology for so doing. He feels that much is due to his conscience, if not to the public.

"How are you going to vote this time?" inquired the horny-fisted Son of Toil.

"For my bread and butter," answered the Plodding Wage-Earner.

The New York "Staats-Zeitung" says the Germans "insist upon a dollar of any kind of money being worth 100 cents—no more and no less." Bryan will get no votes from men holding this view.

According to the census returns the population of Lincoln, Neb., has declined from 55,154 in 1890 to 40,169 in 1900. That town affords a striking example of the effects of the anti-expansion policy so earnestly advocated by its leading citizen.

Chairman Jones is now considering what state he had best carry next.

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FOR USE NOT BEFORE WEDNESDAY, OCT. 3

## EDITORIAL PARAGRAPHS.

With a cash capital of $8,663,000,000, Uncle Sam can well afford to do a banking business with the rest of the world, provided the security is ample.

Galveston possesses sufficient American pluck to rebuild itself and regain its former prestige. No representative American city will surrender to disaster.

Boss Croker's ambition to sit in the United States Senate is a trifle more pretentious than that of the late Boss Kelly. The latter was content with a seat in the House of Representatives.

The cry of imperialism didn't frighten the Vermont and Maine voters worth a cent. The Democratic party was not fortunate with its scarecrows this year.

Mr. Olney's reasons for supporting Bryanism this year conflict seriously with his reasons for opposing it in 1896.

**You voted for Prosperity and got it. Are you now going to vote against it?**

Mr. Gorman met with the Democratic managers in New York last week, asked a few pertinent questions they were unable to answer and then adjourned to his Maryland farm.

Mr. Hill says he is enthusiastic for the Croker ticket, but he has not retracted any of the predictions he made before its nomination.

The increase in the price of cotton is another thing that would worry the Democrats in the South if "government without the constitution" didn't prevail in that section.

Governor Roosevelt's hearty reception throughout the West is in striking contrast to the greeting accorded the Democratic orators who are roaming about that section preaching calamity.

How would an unsuccessful American army be welcomed home? How many Americans yearn for an opportunity to witness our troops in the Philippines execute such a return?

The political party that deliberately promotes strikes is naturally opposed to prosperity in any shape or form.

Mr. Pettigrew is involved in a joint debate with the farmers of South Dakota. He is supported by his wild theories and the farmers rely largely upon common sense and the market quotations.

There is no doubt of the sincerity of the Delaware Democrats in their desire to carry that state. They omitted the names of the Democratic presidential nominees from their resolutions.

It is but natural that Chairman Jones should feel a trifle jealous of the predicting department of the Hon. George Fred Williams.

The last Democratic administration gave the people plenty of work—hard work hunting employment at living wages.

The encouragement of labor strikes for political purposes is liable to produce boomerangic effects.

Boss Croker has disposed of the Coler gubernatorial candidacy and resumed his talk of the desirability of interesting the young men in politics.

After hearing from Vermont and Maine the Hon. George Fred Williams places Mr. Bryan's majority in the electoral college at seventy-five. George Fred is not dazed by a little thing like an exploded prediction.

Within a few weeks it will be impossible to discover the hole where Wellington went down. He has already ceased to create any interest in Maryland.

Have you registered?

Judging from Roosevelt's letter of acceptance he can handle the pen and the gun with equal facility.

Mayor Harrison, of Chicago, is a Bryan man but he does not claim that Chicago is a Bryan city.

Labor Note—A short day is better than a short dollar.

The ice trust plank in the Tammany platform is expected to melt out of sight in the heat of the campaign.

Carl Schurz insists that it is very wrong for Secretary Gage to excite the people to apprehension about Democratic financiering when Mr. Bryan is trying to scare them with imperialism.

One of the queerest things about the Southern States is that they believe in Republican policies and yet vote the Democratic ticket. What the South needs is an absolute divorce from her political prejudices.

Mr. Bryan says, "imperialism" is paramount, but the Kansas City platform says that the free-silver business is immediate.

A prosperity pointer of no little force comes from Lincoln, Neb., Mr. Bryan's home town, in the news that the work of street paving has had to be interrupted there because of the inability of the contractors to secure the necessary laborers. Four years ago no such dilemma confronted them.

Not a word about the financial question is found in the New York Democratic platform.

Mr. Bryan forgot to mention that the greatest increase in population thus far shown in this country has been made by South Omaha, Neb., where a number of big packing establishments, all of them "in restraint of trade," have been built up in the last few years, attracting by that means thousands of honest workmen.

FOR USE NOT BEFORE WEDNESDAY, OCT. 3

## WASHINGTON LETTER.

Washington, Oct. —. (Special).—The best informed Democrats cannot yet figure out the possibility of Bryan's success, because they think either New York or Illinois must be carried before he could be elected. But there is a broad grin on the face of "Slippery Jim" Richardson these days, for he thinks the Republicans will not carry the next House, which would make Richardson Speaker. A great deal of attention is being given to this particular branch of the campaign by the Democrats, and they are counting on success. In this they are encouraged, as usual, by having a certain sure thing to start with, the solid South. The handicap the Republicans have in the national campaign is 142 electoral votes from the South, of which there is not the least question. With the present electoral machinery, the disfranchisement of the colored men, and methods by which the South has been kept solid for many years, the Democrats count upon 114 members of Congress from the same section. Unless the Republicans in the North should be able to overcome the handicap there will be no possibility of giving seats to those men who have been defeated by fraud and intimidation or ruthlessly counted out. With this 114 as a safe starter, they have but to obtain sixty-five other members in all the other thirty-two states to carry the House. It is a tremendous struggle the Republicans have every two years with this Southern handicap against them.

Applied to the national campaign it will be seen that, starting with 142 votes absolutely sure from thirteen Southern states, the Democrats must get but eighty-two in the other thirty-two states to win. Seven states—Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Pennsylvania and Iowa—are the only rock-ribbed sure Republican states. The others are fought for and sometimes carried by the Democrats. Even Pennsylvania and Maine have been known to go Democratic. There are some other states which are, this year, as strongly Republican as those given, but a campaign of vigor and earnestness is necessary in them, while in the others the Democrats are making their contest. A Democratic Representative from the South told me the other day that they did not have to make a campaign in the South. He was going to make a few speeches in his district as a matter of form, and would then devote his time to the Northern states. With this state of affairs, it behooves Republicans to WORK AND NEGLECT NOTHING. This is no time for bickering or for factional fights. Every Republican big enough for a Congressman should be big enough this year to sacrifice himself if need be for the party.

This is what the Democrats are doing. Take West Virginia as an example. In every Congressional district the old politicians have stood aside that rich and popular men, who have never cared for Congressional life, may be nominated. Nominations have been forced upon this class of men. In order to carry the Legislature and defeat Senator Elkins, similar nominations have been made in the Legislative districts. It is a time when the Republicans should make some sacrifices for the party in order to secure success, both of the National and Congressional tickets.

I heard a pair of Democrats explaining how they were meeting the Prosperity and Full Dinner Pail argument, that is taking so well with the people everywhere. One of them said:

"We will use what Bryan said to the workingmen: 'Suppose you are prosperous and have work and enough to eat, how much voice do you have in the government?' That will set them thinking and make them dissatisfied."

That's just it. Anything to make the people dissatisfied. No matter how prosperous they are convince them that they have not their just share in running the government, and get them to vote the Democratic ticket. That is a string Bryan has been playing on. Of course he presumes upon the ignorance of the people he is talking to. Intelligent men know that they have just as much share in running the government as they would if Bryan were elected. They know that each man has one vote and no more, and each man is a part of the government to that extent and no more.

But the villainous proposal to make men dissatisfied with their prosperity, with the advantages they are enjoying, in order to make Bryan President and give Democrats offices, was the unique feature of the proposition.

A little conversation regarding ante-convention bossism in the Democratic party serves to show why there is not so much heard of the "boss" cry from the Democratic party just now. It came out over the unimportant fight the District of Columbia Democrats are having about a member of the National Committee. Chairman Jones and Bryan favor the anti-Norris wing, because Norris prevented Bryan instructions when his delegation was elected.

"We were the regular delegation," said a Norris man.

"Yes, but we were instructed for Bryan," was the reply.

"Suppose you were; what difference does that make?"

"Well, all I know is that as so[…] ris uninstructed delegation was […] went out to every state to have all […] thereafter instructed for Bryan, […] were carried out."

"Where did the orders come fro[…]"

"From headquarters, from Sen[…] they went to every state so as to p[…] bility of defeating Bryan's nomina[…]"

"Well, that looks like bossism."

"Call it what you will, it is […] same."

This, coupled with the bossi[…] Bryan over the Kansas City convention explain why "bossism" is not one of the leading cards of the Democrats this year.

McKinley's letter of acceptance has clearly and concisely met every charge of "imperialism." There is nothing more to be said on the subject. The "imperialistic" cry was a trick, used as such. and has been taken up and harped upon by the greatest trickster of the age—Bryan. A plain statement of the case has left nothing to the Democratic argument.

The [… instructions] to the Philippine Commission

E750.R

B

FOR USE NOT BEFORE WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 19

## EDITORIAL PARAGRAPHS.

The commercial travelers of the country were not so favorably impressed with the last Democratic administration as to demand ao encore.

Not a single nation disputes our possession of the Philippines. The ooly organized opposition to the consummation of tbe Paris treaty comes from Aguinaldo and the Democratic party.

The Hoo. Grover Cleveland has oot formally declared for the Philadelphia ticket, but he has advised a correspondent to vote according to bis "conscience and informed patriotic sense."

Mr. Bryan declares the farmers canoot be deceived by reports of prosperity. No, indeed; they koow the real thiog when they experience it.

The Hoo. George Fred Williams charges that Minister Conger is prejudiced against the Boxers. Of course, an unprejudiced person like George Fred would bighly enjoy beiog walled io and shot at for three weeks.

The Hon. Sixto Lopez, owing to tbe regulations governing treasoo, will not be able to come to this country and make speeches for the Kaosas City ticket, but he is writing Bryao and Stevensoo lettera with all the vigor of an Altgeld or a Sulzer.

The Hon. Charles A. Towne says we are "existiog in the shadow of an empire." This is the same Mr. Towne who joined the Democratic party in order to save the country with the free silver cnre.

The Hon. Tom L. Johnson, millionaire, has returned from Europe and is prepared to renew his attack upon plutocracy.

**Keep the flag flying.**

Miners, don't forget that Bryan is for free coal.

In his speech of acceptance Mr. Bryan tried to call forth Moses from his unmarked grave to save tbe Republic. But Moses' first great achievement was to save bis country from the effecta of hard times, bad crops and famine. He then went in for expansioo without askiog the consent of the governed, so Moses' mantle will not fit Mr. Bryan any better than Jeffersoo'a, Jacksoo'a or Lincoln's.

Notwitbstanding the bad luck they had with that affair out in Idaho, the Democratic managera tried to promote another minera' strike. The Democratic party goea to the school of experience constantly, but it is a very stupid scholar.

Mr. Bryan has abandoned his front porch aa heartlessly as he did some of his 1896 theoriea.

Mr. Bryao is showing a little more caution than his political adviaers. He is waiting for the result of the uphcaval in China before arraying himself against it. The Hon. George Fred Williams, the Hon. James Hamilton Lewis and other emioeot Democratic leaders are already firmly committed against the outcome, whatever it may be.

The appearance of Mr. Bryao on the stump in Weat Virginia waa in the oature of an unkind reflection upon the Hon. Webster Davis. Mr. Davia made one speech in that state last month and reported it solid for the Kansas City ticket.

Ex-Governor Altgeld has called upon the Democrats to protect themselves against frauds at the ballot box. Possibly he ia afraid that somebody might attempt to take advaotage of the Kentucky Goebelites.

**Keep the mills open.**

Some of the ·ıost pointed questio ..sked Mr. Bryao come from meo he wheedled into votiog for bim in 1896. Naturally the Democratic oominee prefers oew audiencea to speak to.

The anti-imperialists of Jefferson's day were responsible for the attempt of Aaroo Burr to establish an Empire in the Southwest. He counted on the discontent of the people whom Jefferaon governed withont their cooseot.

The Democrata are taking aa much paioa thia year to explain tbat they woold oot try to change the present gold standard as they took in 1896 to tell how soon they would inaugurate a silver era in the event of their victory at the polls.

Ooe good term deserves another. Moral: Re-elect McKinley.

**The Party (Democratic) stands where it did in 1896 on the Money Question. — Wm. J. Bryan, Zanesville, O., Sept. 4, 1900.**

The London newspapers are discussiog the "Sources of Mr. Bryan's strength." We should think this topic would be very interesting in London, and that the London newspapers, of all publications in the world, would know the most about it.

Theodore Roosevelt continues to trouble the Democrats greatly.

It ia undonbtedly true, as a Western Democratic orgao, or a Western newspaper formerly Democratic, has said, that Mr. Bryan bas slammed the door in the faces of the Gold Democrats.

After all, the paramount issue, as Bryan views it, is: "Any old thiog to wio."

The bee-keepers met io Chicago the other day and announced that the busy bee was keeping ɔ his end of prosperity by producing $20,000,000 ɔrth of honey annually for the past three years.

Post-mortems upon the Iodianapolis proceediogs find that the Bogie Mao Imperialism died of inanition; Dr. Bryan's efforts at resuscitatioo were not sufficiently vigorous.

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FOR USE NOT BEFORE WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 19

## NEW YORK LETTER.

New York, Sept —(Special)—Carl Schurz has broken loose again, and strange to say, some Republican editors are paying attention to him. Those who know Schurz are, of course, well aware that he went out of politics with tbe Hayes administration, and that his whole career has been one of agitation, inconsistency, and false pretence. At one time it was not the custom for political speakers to be paid for their services, aod those of ua older fellows, with good memories, recall that the late Roscoe Cookling rose in the Senate once and admitted with considerable shame, that Carl Schurz had received money for makiog campaign addresses, which was theo a new thing.

* * *

Republican apathy still continues, though perhaps the indifferent attention paid to the radical issues presented by the Populist-Democracy is beginning to attract more attentioo. There is a quiet undercurrent ruoning towards Repub- mouthings of the Altgelds, Lentzs, Sulzers and lican success which ought not to be overlooked, but which, nevertheless, does not remove the need for causing all patriotic voters to realize the exact situation. Tbat undercurrent is due to the predominance here of the belief, now fully explained and credible, that Bryan's election means a silver basia and a business depression that we cannot stand, or indeed a panic possibly. Certain Democrats like Edward M. Sheppard, declare that this would be "a small price to pay," but a violent revulsion agaiost that revolutionary sentiment has set in, and the more conservative voters, (the clerks in the thousanda of stores, the tens of thousands who earn small salaries, and the tens of thousands, alao, who are earning good wages, and, in short, the great salaried and wage-earning mass are beginning to realize somewhat, as they did io '96, though perhaps with greater acuteness now, the absolote danger of this proceeding.

* * *

There is another growing sentiment throughout the East, which will help the Republicans, if it doesn't injure them by contributing to an over-confidence. The real belief entertained by bundreds of thousands all through the Eastern country, where manufacturers and commerce are the dominating powers in the business world, is that, whether the world-wide competition and clash of civilization against barbarism precedes a war sometimes and may be considered the cause of it, or whether the competitioo is harder after the war, this expansion of a growing Nation's commerce, for that is really the only word for it, is one of those irresistible, economic forces that it is the part of statesmanship to take account of. This is why ten thousand, yea, a hundred thousand manufacturers in this country are today studying foreign markets as never before; why the steamship lines and railroad lines were never so busy as now; why international tariff treaties have already become matters of pressing moment; why diplomacy might be called the transaction of business between nations, has become of surpassing importance; and why, mind you, the work of John Hay, and his quiet, plodding, long-headed superior officer, William McKinley, has revealed to us the hitherto inconceivable power of this same kiod of growing nation.

Now, this is simply expansion. That is what the word meana; and the spirit of it is infecting us throughout the East and we are glad to be infected by it. We see, not the mere additional dollars coming into our farmera and transportation people and manofacturers and exporters, not merely that; bnt we know that the aecondary effect upon tbe coontry at large ia simply incalculable. It is the safety valve of our whole civilization, as well as of our commerce.

* * *

Tbere is another means by which the American love of fair play is going to help the people who are in, wbo have had responaihilities, and who have not hesitated to do their doty. Here for tw or three montha it haa given us, in the whol inese imbroglio, exhibitions of diplomat ness that are simply superb; and if we cou nderstand tbe number and difficulty of the pine problems we ahould simply marvel at the adom and success with which they have been handled. By the way, to-day we read that tbe Civil Government there, the government of the Commiasion, is abont to snpersede the Military one. There are rohbera yet, many bands of them, no doubt, throughout the islaods; bnt the great and good protecting wing of peace, order and strength, is oow stretched oot farther than ever before. We are showing day by day, not merely what we would like to do, but rather what we are doing as fast as we can.

* * *

The strangest phase of latter-day politics ia the effort, which of course Populist organs are making the most of, of an alleged million, or ten million members of the W. C. T. U. to pray Mr. Bryan into the Presidency. The Democratic managers will make the most of this so-called aoti-canteen crusade io every way. The facts are well known, however, and it is confidently believed by the Republicao managers that nearly all of the temperance people will be foond in November ranged on the side of Sound Money, Protection to the Supreme Coort and to law and order, Expansion and the extension of missioo-ary work with it, and to a brave, true support of the flag wherever it floats.

Ooe of the most influential temperance advocatea in the country, the Rev. Dr. Theodore L. Cuyler, is out for the President as againat anti-Imperialism, so called, stating it as a positive absurdity that sucb a man as Mr. Bryan, with auch advisers and influences as surround him, should he trusted with progress and morality at home or abroad.

* * *

Ex-Senator Edmunds has drawn attentioo to the fact that if Mr. Bryan were elected President he could and undoobtedly would change the whole complexion of the Supreme Court as soon as possible. It is now shown that the Populist candidate, with hia Altgelds around him, could easily do this, for seven of the Justices might go during the next four years, all except two members of the court being eligible to retire during that time. It is forther shown that four vacancies upon the Supreme Bench are eotirely probable within the next four years, and that, according to all the precedents and the law of averages in reference to administrations, as many judges as that would be appointed by the next

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# DEMOCRATS KICKING AT PROSPERITY OF FARMERS

## Farm Products Advance More Than the Goods That Farmers Have to Buy at the Stores

### EVIDENT CAUSE OF MORTGAGE CANCELING

The Democratic fault-finders base their efforts to create discontent among the farmers in 1900 upon a different plane from that of 1896. Then their complaint was that the prices of farm products were too low. Now they complain that the farmers are too prosperous and the prices of their products are too high.

Mr. Bryan was nominated in Chicago on July 10, 1896, and again at Kansas City on July 5, 1900. Let us take the quotations of the first week in July, 1896, and July, 1900, the respective dates are brought as nearly as practicable to the dates of his respective nominations.

Nobody will question the fairness of selecting wheat, corn, oats, lard, pork, beef, cotton, wool, hay and butter as ten representative articles of farm production, nor will anybody question the fairness of selecting sugar, tea, coffee, rice, petroleum, leather, cotton cloth, tin plate, sisal (from which binder twine is made) and Bessemer pig iron (the basis of all agricultural requirements in iron and steel) as ten representative articles of farm consumption.

The tables which follow show the prices of the ten articles of farm production and of an equal number of articles of farm consumption at the dates named and the percentage of increase in each article, also the average increase, at the date of Mr. Bryan's second nomination as compared with the prices at the date of his first nomination:

been widely discussed in the study of national economic questions of late years. Why not measure by this?

A glance at the table which shows the relative prices of articles in 1896 and 1900 will answer this question. It happens that the percentage of increase in the price of wheat is less than that of any other article of farm production, since wheat is more directly affected by the production in other parts of the world where crops have been generally good during the last two seasons.

Wheat has only advanced 35 per cent from 1896 to 1900, while corn advanced 48 per cent, mess pork 60 per cent, lard 68 per cent and wool 68 per cent. Now it is easy to see why the Democrats "happened" to select this particular item "wheat" by which to measure everything else, simply because it shows a smaller increase in price than almost any other article in the list.

Yet they are gravely marching through the agricultural regions of this country stating to the farmer that "a bushel of wheat in 1900 will buy less of the articles which you consume than a bushel of wheat would buy of those same articles in 1896." Let us accept the challenge.

Mr. Bryan's first nomination occurred on July 10, 1896, and his second nomination on July 5, 1900. The records of the bureau of statistics show that the highest price of "No. 2 red winter wheat," a standard grade by which all others may be measured, was, on July 9, 1896, in the New

The prices of Ten Principal Articles of Farm Production in New York Market at dates of Mr. Bryan's first and second nominations, showing the per cent of increase in 1900 over 1898.

| Articles of Farm Production. | July 2, 1896. | July 5, 1900. | Per cent of increase. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat, per bushel | .85 1-2 | .88 | 35 |
| Corn, per bushel | .33 1-2 | .49 5-8 | 48 |
| Oats, per bushel | .21 1-4 | .28 1-2 | 34 |
| Lard, per lb | .0425 | .0715 | 68 |
| Mess Pork, per bbl | $ 8.75 | $14.00 | 60 |
| Beef, family, per lb | 8.50 | 12.00 | 41 |
| *Cotton, per lb | .06 13-18 | .10 1-18 | 56 |
| Wool, Ohio XX, per lb | .17 | .28 1-2 | 68 |
| †Hay, per ton | 14.02 | 15.58 | 11 |
| †Butter, per lb | .131 | .18 | 37 |
| Average increase | | | 45.8% |

*At New Orleans.
†Export prices.

The prices of Ten Principal Articles of Farm Consumption in New York Market at dates of Mr. Bryan's first and second nominations, showing the per cent of increase or decrease:

| Articles of Farm Consumption. | July 3, 1896. | July 5, 1900. | Per cent of increase or decrease. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Rice, per lb | .04 1-2 | .05 | 11 |
| Sisal, per lb | .03 1-2 | .05 3-4 | 64 |
| Bessemer Pig Iron, per ton | $12.25 | $18.50 | 35 |
| Petroleum, per gal., in bbls | .0690 | .0785 | 14 |
| Tin Plate | .0347 1-2 | .0483 | 40 |
| Coffee, per lb | .013 1-4 | .09 1-8 | —31 |
| Leather, Oak, per lb | .28 | .35 | 25 |
| Sugar, per lb | .0460 | .0589 | 24 |
| *Tea, per lb | .149 | .146 | —02 |
| †Cotton Cloth, unbleached, yard | .054 | .057 | 06 |
| Average increase | | | 19% |

*Import price; does not include war tax.
†Export price.

It will be seen by an examination of the tables that in every article of farm production named there has been an increase in price ranging (with a single exception) from 35 per cent to 68 per cent, or an average increase in the entire series of articles of 45.8 per cent.

In the list of articles of farm consumption there is a reduction in price in two of the articles named, while the increase in the other articles ranges much lower than that of the farm products, the average increase for the entire series of articles of farm consumption being 19 per cent.

Thus we see that in ten representative articles of farm consumption, the average increase has been 19 per cent, while in the ten equally representative articles of farm production, the increase has been 45.8 per cent.

Now take the single item of farm production upon which the fault-finders base their arguments and by which they measure all articles of farm consumption, namely, wheat. How do you suppose it happened that they have selected this particular article "wheat," by which to measure everything else? There is corn; its acreage in the United States in 1899 was practically double that of wheat, its production four times as many bushels and its actual value, as estimated by the

York market, 64¼c per bushel, and on July 5, 1900, was 88c per bushel.

Now let us follow the same general plan adopted in the other comparisons and by selecting ten principal articles of farm consumption, obtain their relative prices in the New York market in 1896 and 1900, at the dates nearest Mr. Bryan's nomination, and thus find out what quantity of each bushel of wheat, at the prices named at these two dates, would have bought. The articles of farm consumption selected for this comparison are equally representative with those of farm production above named, namely, sugar, coffee, petroleum, rice, salt, leather, cotton cloths, starch, mackerel and cut nails. The authority for the prices is the same as that already utilized—the bureau of statistics.

In every case the quantity of these representative articles of farm consumption which a bushel of wheat would buy in 1900 is greater than a bushel of wheat could have bought in 1896.

Purchasing power of one bushel of wheat at the date of Mr. Bryan's first and second nominations, respectively, in ten different articles of ordinary farm consumption, basing the price of each article upon that quoted in the New York market at the respective dates:

(Compiled from official reports of the bureau of statistics.)

Quantity which

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# RAILROAD PROSPERITY.

## How Southern Industries Have Improved with the Better Condition of the Southern Roads.

## BENEFITS OF SOUND MONEY AND EXPANSION.

The railroads of the Southern States experienced, during the fiscal year 1899-1900, by far the most prosperous period in their history, and this, too, notwithstanding the fact that the previous year, 1898-1899, broke the record of the 1897-1898 year by a big margin, which, in turn, had surpassed the business returns of former years by a great leap and a bound.

### POPULAR DIFFUSION OF THE BENEFITS.

The phenomenal increase in the prosperity of Southern transportation companies has meant:

First. Enormous gains to the investors in the stocks and bonds of Southern railroads. Southern people where savings were invested in these Southern properties, have had their incomes materially increased. They have had opportunity given them for further investment in home industries. The holders of these securities in the North and abroad have had their opinions strengthened by the stability and profitableness of business conditions in the South, and were disposed to increase their investments in that section.

Second. The gains in net earnings, while enormous, have not been at all proportional to gains in gross earnings. The reason is that Southern railroad labor has had its proper share in the increased prosperity. With better times, not only have the wages of employes been greatly increased, but extensive improvements in construction and additions to track mileage have caused a still further big diffusion among the industrial workers of the South, of the increased profits of Southern railroads.

Third. The greater profits of the Southern railroads have represented considerably larger business on a somewhat smaller margin of profit—not higher rates. At the same time the shipping interests have been distinctly benefited by the good times to the roads, not only in lower relative rates, but in improved facilities for the marketing of goods, especially in connection with the opening of new country through increased railroad building.

### SOUTH HAS THE LEADING SHARE.

Following are the earnings of railroads belonging to the southern and southwestern groups for the fiscal years ended June 30, 1900, and June 30, 1899:

| Gross. | 1900. | 1899. |
|---|---|---|
| Southern | $63,555,255 | $55,287,097 |
| Southwestern | 51,375,191 | 45,134,734 |

| Net. | 1900. | 1899. |
|---|---|---|
| Southern | $18,918,152 | $18,217,273 |
| Southwestern | 17,800,117 | 13,885,851 |

In the case of the Southwestern group, including lines in Texas, Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Kansas and Colorado, the increase in net earnings was 28.19 per cent., which is greater than that of any other group of systems in the United States. In the case of the Southern group embracing lines in states south of the Potomac, the Ohio and east of the Mississippi, the increase was 18.52 per cent., which was exceeded only by that of the Southwestern group, the eastern trunk line group, with increase of 25.38 per cent., and the middle group, with increase at 18.82 per cent., and was ahead of increases in the six remaining principal railroad groups of the United States.

The mileage for the southern group was 20,920 in 1900 as against 20,844 in 1899; for the southwestern group, 19,617, as against 19,178 in 1899.

The prosperity of **Southern railroads** is still increasing at a rapid pace, as returns for August show. The following are comparative figures for a period of five years:

| | Southwestern. | Southern. |
|---|---|---|
| 1900 | $8,432,064 | $9,858,405 |
| 1899 | 7,708,606 | 9,278,757 |
| 1898 | 6,741,930 | 8,019,860 |
| 1897 | 8,937,243 | 7,374,828 |
| 1896 | 5,911,776 | 8,584,285 |

### COMMON SENSE VS. WASTEFUL FOLLY.

An examination of the reasons for the phenomenal increase in the prosperity of southern railroads, shows that they are associated with matters of national policy, which, during the past four years, have been matters of Republican policy.

The price of the great southern staple, cotton, went up from five to seven cents, and from seven cents to ten cents per pound, for the primary reason that the general policy prevailed of opening up American mills to labor instead of American mints to silver. A large number of the mills thus opened were cotton mills, and the section where nearly all of the new ones were opened was the South.

Money has loaned at lower rates of interest; both agricultural and manufacturing interests have been stimulated

service, "has risen from a discredited and inefficient line of insignificance to a prosperous and thoroughly efficient trunk line." The report of this road for the last fiscal year showed that, while the tonnage movement had increased eighteen per cent. over the previous year, the rate average had got down to the phenominally low figure of a trifle over one-third of a cent per ton per mile, while earnings of freight trains had risen from $1.53 to $1.67 per mile.

THE AVERAGE RATE ON COAL DROPPED FROM 2.74 MILLS TO 2.02 MILLS OR TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT., IN A TWELVE MONTH, AND IT WAS MADE NECESSARY TO MOVE FIVE TONS OF COAL ONE MILE TO MAKE A CENT! YET THE GROSS EARNINGS WERE THE LARGEST IN THE COMPANY'S HISTORY, THE GROSS INCREASING OVER THE PREVIOUS YEAR $1,392,231 AND THE NET $381,976.

In the case of the Norfolk and Western, President Fisk recently showed that rates on tidewater bituminous coal had reached the lowest level in the history of the road. Yet no road in the country has shown more remarkable financial improvement during the last three years. Bankrupt during the preceding hard times, it was reorganized in 1898. The gross earnings rose in two years from $11,238,123 to $14,091,004, and the net from $3,350,024 to $5,589,919. Expenditures for improvements were for the last year $1,003 per mile of road operated, as against $788 per mile the preceding year. The recent annual report significantly tells the prosperity story also as follows.

"Among the industries established during the year there were in operation, or under construction at the close of the year, the following:

| | |
|---|---|
| 7 New Cotton Mills. | 1 Flour Mill. |
| 1 Silk Mill. | 2 Canning Works. |
| 3 Knitting Factories. | 8 Peanut Factories. |
| 1 Pulp Mill. | 1 Furniture Works. |
| 1 Cotton and Linseed Oil. | 4 Wagon and Buggy Works. |
| 1 Coke Bi-Product Plant. | 1 Handle Factory. |
| | 1 Stave Works. |
| 4 Iron and Steel Works. | 3 Planing Mills. |
| | 16 Saw Mills. |
| 1 Hosiery Factory. | |

### THE SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

The feature of the recent report of President Spencer, of the Southern Railway, was his showing that transportation rates had not increased. Yet expenditures for labor and material were extraordinary. And his road also showed big profits, for notwithstanding that gross earnings had increased 15.07 per cent. in 1898; then 8.94 per cent in 1899; they increased in the present fiscal year 14.54 per cent. On June 30, 1895, the system comprised 4,392 miles of road. On June 30, 1900, it embraced no less than 8.431 miles. In both 1893-94 and 1894-95 gross earnings on the old mileage fell short of $18,000,000. For 1889-1900 the total, on an average of 8,306 miles, was over $31,000,000. In the last year alone the increase was $5,847,183.

### BONUS TO RAILROAD LABOR.

The chief through line from Chicago to New Orleans (912 miles), is the Illinois Central. The receipts per train mile last year were $1.29-62, against only $1.26-18 in 1898-99, and $1.25-94 in 1897-98. Tables given in the recent report bring out the fact that the property, after having in 1890 receipts per mile which were $1,003 less than the average of all the railroads in the United States, in 1899 had receipts exceeding that average by $854 per mile.

This company several weeks ago furnished to the Telegraph Employees' Political League of America, interesting statistics as to the enormous increase in amount of money paid employes in 1900 over 1898. The statement was:

| | 1898. | 1900. | Increase. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Miles of road operated.. | 3,067 | 3,845 | 778 |
| No. of men employed. | 19,647 | 28,205 | 8,758 |
| Wages paid. | $9,487,021 | $15,259,581 | $5,792,540 |
| No. tons carried... | 9,859,213 | 16,020,836 | 6,381,823 |

### LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE.

The earnings of the Louisville and Nashville for the last year amounted to $27,715,000, an increase of 35.9 per cent over 1895-96. Its net earnings were $8,884,000. Including income from all sources, a surplus is left for the present year of $3,470,000, out of which dividends amounting to $2,112,000 will be paid. Its net earnings per mile increased from $2,322 to $2,746, or 18.7 per cent. The greater part of the enormous surplus will be devoted to betterments that mean a larger employment of labor.

### CENTRAL OF GEORGIA.

The Central of Georgia was, in years gone by, one of the most prosperous sys-

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## JOHN H. BARROWS

### President of Oberlin College and the Former Pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, of Chicago, is Out for McKinley

President John H. Barrows, of Oberlin College, Ohio, former pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, of Chicago, one of the best posted Orientalists in America, and well known throughout the religious circles of the world, Pagan as well as Christian, in connection with the famous parliament of religions held in Chicago in 1893, has written a remarkably strong letter in favor of the re-election of President McKinley. It is addressed to F. B. Whitney, manager of the Republican College League. The letter follows in part:

"The triumphant re-election of President McKinley is demanded on grounds of patriotism, good sense, national honor. I agree heartily with Dr. Albert Shaw that Mr. McKinley is the best equipped man in America for the Presidency of the Republic. He has gained in public estimation, and grown in wisdom much after the manner of Abraham Lincoln. His temper is very much like that of Lincoln, and the criticisms which he has borne are precisely those which were made against our martyred President.

"We have already expanded; the nation is out of its shell. We must adapt ourselves to new responsibilities. I agree heartily with those who regard Imperialism as a false issue, a bugaboo, a ghost, a meaningless phantom. America has destroyed imperialism in the East and West Indies. The talk about militarism is, of course, th sheerest nonsense, and known to be such by those who are guilty of such reckless speech. Every sensible man knows that Mr. McKinley is a peace lover and peace maker, and not a dictator. He has none of the qualities or ambitions of a Caesar. The New York Times has well said: 'The man on horseback cannot keep his ear to the ground.'

"I am in hearty sympathy with the cry, 'Four more years of the full dinner-pail.' It was said, 'Man does not live by bread alone.' But he must have bread or he cannot live. Jesus Christ made bread for the multitudes. When the contest is between a full dinner-pail for the working man and an empty or half-filled dinner-pail, such as the Democratic administration helped to provide a few years ago, every benevolent and sensible man should prefer the full dinner-pail. I am persuaded that an empty dinner-pail is utterly unnecessary in America, and that the most emphatic condemnation should be pronounced upon those policies which heretofore have worked disaster to the working men. A full dinner-pail means much physical well-being. It means the possibility of comfort and happiness at home, it means education, it means the preparation for higher and better things.

"I have had a warm admiration for the courage and many intellectual powers of Mr. Bryan. He is a man that has kindled generous enthusiasms and no one has regretted more deeply than I that his great powers were given to the service of false and misleading theories. I have also regretted that during the present campaign he has allowed himself to indulge in much clap-trap, which may and does capture the crowd, but which makes the judicious grieve. Few men in the country seem to me so poorly qualified for the Presidency of the great Republic as Mr. Bryan. He has wrong ideas, he lacks balance and good judgment, he couches his lance against almost every windmill. do not believe the nation is to suffer e unspeakable calamity and dishonor of s election.

"America has never been so proud a ame to my mind and heart as during the ast few years. The path of national Democratic leadership. Because his election will do more to secure the benefits of sound money than his defeat would do to avert the evils of Imperialism. Because the burial of Bryan now past all hope of political resurrection is the best way to prepare four years hence a Democratic opposition sane and strong enough to undo most of the mischief which has been and will be done by the McKinley Administration."

PRESIDENT G. STANLEY HALL, of Clark University: "I shall vote for McKinley because I fear free silver more than I do Imperialism."

PRESIDENT CARTER, of Williams College: "It is my intention to vote for McKinley. I cannot conceive that the forces and ideas which Mr. Bryan represents can fail to be, if put into the possession of the Government, disastrous to the best interests of the country. It seems to me that neither friendliness between classes, nor sound doctrine in finance, nor the cause of civil-service reform, nor justice to oppressed citizens, nor respect for the established courts will be promoted by his election."

PRESIDENT BUCKHAM, University of Vermont: "I shall vote for McKinley. The greatest dangers to American political life are anarchy and demagogism, and Bryan represents them both. Though I was opposed to the war with Spain, and wish the Philippine question had never risen, I have not seen the time when I wished the course of the Government to be materially different from what it has been."

## FROM JONES' OWN STATE

### An Arkansas Official Comes Out for McKinley and Roosevelt

Hon. W. H. H. Hanley, three times elected Mayor of Paris, Ark., also ex-county and probate judge of Logan county, Ark., is out for McKinley and Roosevelt. In a letter to the Secretary of the Republican National Committee, Hon. Perry S. Heath, he says in part:

"I feel like I ought to do something or say something to encourage the voters in the contested States to rally to the support of McKinley, and re-elect him by such an over-whelming vote as to forever crush all opposition to protection, the gold standard, progress and prosperity.

"It has been demonstrated that the policies of the Republican party are the policies to be adopted permanently as the settled policy of our government in the administration of public affairs and private business enterprises in our country. The prosperous condition of our people—the laborers all employed at good wages—the railroads doing well and the products of farmers commanding good prices, the balance of foreign trade largely in our favor, our money circulation large and our nation's credit good, seem to indicate that self-interest would prompt the people to vote for a continuance of these conditions.

"Bryan's policy of free trade, free silver and the contraction of our nation's commerce, would ruin the business of our country by precipitating a panic of the most dangerous character. He has a good deal to say about "imperialism," which is a sham issue to conceal his position on the currency question—already been condemned by the people. There are no "imperialists" in this country outside of his own party. Bryan is insincere and dishonest in his affected opposition to imperialism. He also disputes our title to the Philippine Islands and yet he urged his Democratic and Populist friends in the Senate to ratify the treaty by which the sovereignty passed to us. This inconsistency makes him appear as a demagogue instead of a statesman and intelligent voters will so regard him, I hope, when they go to vote in November.

## IDAHO REPUBLICAN

### Hon. Charles Himrod Says: "When a Man is Well He Don't Need Medicine."—Another Life-Long Democrat Out for McKinley.

Idaho comes to the front again with another of its prominent Democratic citizens who will this year vote the Republican ticket.

Hon. Charles Himrod, cashier of the First National Bank of Idaho, is the man. He has twice been Democratic State Treasurer, and was once Receiver of the Land Office. Now he is for McKinley an Roosevelt. He says:

"When a man is well he don't ne medicine.

"The unprecedented prosperity that have enjoyed for the past three years convinced me that a change to the po advocated in the Democratic platforms 1896 and 1900 would prove almost as di astrous as the panic under the last Den ocratic administration. I can conceive c no calamity that would be so great to ti business interests of the country as th election of Mr. Bryan. Not that the tari would be interfered with in the ne ture, but an event of this kind create such a feeling of uncertainty a distrust in business connections that we could hardly recover from it during his term. Gold would naturally be relegated to the stockings from whence it came in 1897. Capital would be hoarded and necessarily the vast industries of the country would be impeded. While, at present, he is saying nothing about free silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, we all know this to be his pet scheme, and the platform on which be stands advocates this principle.

"In relation to the anti-expansion views expressed in their platform: The Philippine Islands came to us as the result of a war waged in the interest of humanity. They came unbidden. They are ours by conquest and purchase. To virtually pull down our flag in these possessions, after March 4, 1901, would be the darkest blot in the history of American politics.

"HERE WE HAVE AN INSTANCE OF A MAN SEEKING THE VOTES OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE, AND WHO EXPECTS TO BE ELECTED PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, ON AN ISSUE THAT IS FOREIGN TO EVERY PATRIOTIC IMPULSE AND FOREIGN TO EVERY PRINCIPLE OI MANHOOD IN AN AMERICAN.

"I am content to let well enough alo I shall stand by President McKin whose consistent administration, ar whose course in connection with the w with Spain and the rebellion in the Phil

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# A CHRISTIAN MAN'S REASONS

## For Voting for the Re-Election of President McKinley.

[By Rev. D. R. Lucas, Past Chaplain-in-Chief of the G. A. R.].

I am in receipt of the following from an old friend: "I wish you would give me your reasons for voting for McKinley instead of Woolley, the Prohibitionist, especially. The third party men tell me it is your duty as a Christian man to vote their ticket. Why do you not do so?"

To this friend I made the following reply:

I have numerous reasons for voting for President McKinley, but cannot state them all. I will give you a few of them.

**FIRST**—The present condition of our country is such that any change must be disastrous to our material prosperity, especially the election of Mr. Bryan, and it is a matter of fact, undisputed, that either Wm. McKinley or W. J. Bryan must be elected President this year.

As a Christian man I dare not take the risk of going back to the conditions of four years ago. I was a city pastor at that time, and there were many men came to me pleading with the most tearful pathos, asking me if it was not possible for me to find them something to do, in order to get a little food for their wives and children. I spent whole days going to men that I knew, to see if I could not get them employment, only to go home disappointed. I would not dare as a Christian man to vote so as to endanger a return to that condition. If I did I could not look my Master or an honest workingman in the face. And the man must have studied the history of our country to little advantage, who does not know that the election of Mr. Bryan and the change of our finances from the gold to the silver basis, which must inevitably follow if Mr. Bryan is an honest man, will produce a panic and destroy our present prosperity, and make it worse than in 1896. Knowing this, for me to run off after an impractical idea like this Woolley movement, would be not only a folly, but worse, a crime.

**SECOND**—The intemperate abuse of President McKinley, by Mr. Woolley and his followers, is something I dare not sanction. It has a touch of Phariseeism about it, when looked at in the light of Christian teachings, that no truly Christian man ought to approve by his vote. A true Christian man recognizes that men may differ about the best method of meeting the evils of intemperance, and still be conscientious in their views.

One of the favorite expressions of these impracticals is "the rotten old parties." This of itself is enough to convince me that I can have no place, as a Christian man, with men who are so lost even to the virtue of Christian courtesy as to thus characterize the great body of their fellow citizens. It is an exhibition of fanaticism that makes a true Prohibitionist ashamed to be found in such company. A man who calls a great party of his countrymen, who casts six million votes or more, "a rotten old party" ought to be ashamed of such a slander and humbly apologize for it. I could give many other expressions, some from the platform itself, as intemperate and untruthful as this, but it seems unnecessary.

I have no abuse for Mr. Woolley. He is a good man as far as I know, but having once been a drinker, and now a reformed man, gives him no right to attack and abuse men like McKinley and others, who have been sober men all their lives. The Christian man who upholds him in doing so, by voting for him is certainly guilty of doing what his own good sense must tell him is wrong. Not one Christian man out of twenty in this country will vote for Mr. Woolley, and yet the one man who does vote for him will set himself up in judgment and unchristianize the nineteen who do not. Verily self-righteousness never went any farther than this in the Pharisee that the Savior condemned. It is possible that these men are deluded in their fanaticism, and thus pray as they do, "I thank thee, O Lord, that I am not as other men, especially these poor Republicans that vote for McKinley."

**THIRD**—All intelligent Prohibitionists know there is no place for a national prohibition party, as the whole question of the prohibition and license of the liquor traffic, under our constitution, is a matter in the hands of the State and not the general government. It is recognized in every decision of the Supreme Court of the United States as a question of police regulation by the State authorities only, and one with which the United States Government cannot interfere. Hence as a Prohibitionist I am trying to secure relief from the evils of intemperance by getting the best laws possible, and creating a better public sentiment on the subject instead of bringing odium on the name of prohibition by an impractical attempt to do what even a fanatic ought to know cannot be done.

I prefer to educate, not abuse, my fellow citizens on the subject. If one-half the effort was made by these men to remove the evils of intemperance from their own midst, that they use in trying to establish a political party, they would do far more good to the cause of temperance and prohibtion. One of the saddest pages in the history of this attempt, of this impractical national Prohibition party is the selfish narrow-

duty of giving order to those islands. One tribe there rebelled and fired upon the American flag, and the President has been engaged in putting down that rebellion. While he is thus engaged in upholding and defending the honor of our country, the flag, he is entitled to the honest support of every American until that is accomplished. A vote against McKinley now is the same as a vote against Abraham Lincoln in 1864, is a vote against the country and unpatriotic—put it in any guise you may. All the nations of the earth look to McKinley as the head of the great Republic, to settle the Chinese problem, and for the American people to rebuke him now by defeat, would be a shamefully unpatriotic action on their part.

Every impulse of my nature and memory of the great men who died for the flag, with whom I served in my youth, would make me feel that I was an ingrate if I now at such a time should by voice, or by my vote, do anything that would lead to the defeat of President McKinley. If there were any law in this country compelling a man to drink alcoholic liquors, or to become a drunkard, as there was in the old days compelling men to be slaves, I might put that issue above all others, but as it is, in the light and knowledge of the present, if a man becomes a drunkard in this country, it is his own voluntary act, and no man but himself responsible for it. The attempt to shift the responsibility for drunkenness from the drunkard is a mistake, and the sooner Christian men learn that the more wise and practical they will become in destroying the evil of intemperance.

**FIFTH**—In a government like ours every question connected with popular government must be somewhat in the nature of a compromise. He who attempts in any governmental policy to gain too much loses all. The man to-day who casts his vote must decide, in the light of the real facts of the case as it now stands, whether he wants William J. Bryan elected President of the United States. When there are so many reasons appealing to me to prevent his elevation to the high office of President, I am bound to do all I can for his defeat. I could give many reasons why he should be defeated, but it ought to be sufficient to say that every statement he made four years ago as to results that would follow the election of President McKinley, have turned out to be false prophecies. His theories of governmental policies are thus shown to be absolutely false. On the other hand the promise of President McKinley for prosperity at home and prestige abroad has been fulfilled.

Mr. Bryan favored the adoption of the treaty with Spain, which made it the duty of President McKinley to do what he is now doing. That treaty provided for ten years' possession of those islands "engaging for ten years to admit Spanish ships and merchandise to the ports of the Philippine Islands, on the same terms as ships and merchandise of the United States." This part of the treaty he proposes to break, and it is for no other reason apparently than to find an issue for the campaign. This of itself ought to insure his defeat.

**SIXTH**—The very objections made to the election of President McKinley are to me the strongest assurance that his course ought to be approved by the American people. He has been called upon to act upon a large number of new and important questions; the burden of decision upon him has been heavy. That he should have made some mistakes in all these things would be but natural. When I hear the criticisms upon him they are simmered down at last to one single objection; the mistake which they say he has made, and that is upon what is called the Army Canteen question. Now as a matter of fact were I to believe that in that matter he has made a mistake, and that his action in the matter was wrong, still in view of all the other great acts and deeds of his administration, I dare not elevate this one mistake as the reason above all others, and for that alone turn my back upon him. To do that would be to strain at a gnat and swallow a camel. But even that Army Canteen question, so called, has two sides to it.

A great number of army officers, nine-tenths of them, many of them good Christian men, claim that by excluding spirituous liquors from the camps, and permitting with restrictions the sale of vinous and malt liquors, is in the interest of sobriety and temperance in the army, and from my own experience and knowledge of army life I must believe that they are honest in their convictions concerning the matter. A soldier stationed anywhere on the earth desiring intoxicating liquors, can get them just as well where there is no canteen as where there is one. Now in view of this fact, I dare not elevate this question to such a point as to make it an issue. It is too small an issue when the other great issues of patriotism, prosperity and the honor and glory of the American flag are involved.

Such are some of the reasons that actuate me as a Christian man in voting for William McKinley.

I cannot forget that in the days when our flag was assailed of old, when the question was shall our country and republican government live or perish from the earth, that he was a young man who bared his breast to the storms of battle, and as an humble soldier of the Republic helped to save the nation. In Congress he served the Nation; he made a law that brought prosperity to our country, that blessed the homes of our land and the repeal of which brought ruin and desolation to many hearthstones. What he has done as President of the

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## MICHIGAN.

| Crop. | Value December 1, 1896. | 1899. |
|---|---|---|
| Corn ........... | $9,610,063 | $9,531,486 |
| Oats ............ | 5,715,059 | 8,567,733 |
| Barley .......... | 539,154 | 445,029 |
| Rye ............ | 364,779 | 570,446 |
| Hay ............ | 13,083,546 | 14,028,188 |
| Potatoes ........ | 3,484,130 | 3,657,667 |
| Buckwheat ..... | 214,850 | 139,652 |
| Total ...... | $33,011,581 | $36,940,201 |
| Increase in crops specified .... | | $3,928,620 |
| Increase in farm animals ..... | | 10,964,896 |
| Total .................... | | $14,893,516 |

## MINNESOTA.

| Crop. | Value December 1, 1896. | 1899. |
|---|---|---|
| Corn ........... | $8,544,925 | $7,481,105 |
| Oats ............ | 8,514,950 | 11,591,452 |
| Barley ......... | 2,266,070 | 2,524,679 |
| Rye ............ | 313,031 | 467,238 |
| Hay ............ | 10,663,337 | 11,202,250 |
| Potatoes ....... | 2,116,006 | 2,722,152 |
| Buckwheat ..... | 77,807 | 100,652 |
| Total ....... | $32,496,126 | $36,089,528 |
| Increase in crops specified .... | | $3,593,402 |
| Increase in farm animals ..... | | 18,705,591 |
| Total .................... | | $22,298,993 |

## MISSOURI.

| Crop. | Value December 1, 1896. | 1899. |
|---|---|---|
| Corn ............ | $35,353,730 | $48,874,519 |
| Oats ............ | 3,374,583 | 4,871,844 |
| Barley .......... | 3,496 | 5,443 |
| Rye ............ | 96,056 | 83,720 |
| Hay ............ | 15,996,275 | 19,339,962 |
| Potatoes ........ | 2,435,869 | 3,502,998 |
| Buckwheat ..... | 42,270 | 21,341 |
| Total ...... | $57,302,279 | $76,679,827 |
| Increase in crops specified .... | | $19,377,548 |
| Increase in farm animals ...... | | 8,451,549 |
| Total .................... | | $27,829,097 |

## MONTANA.

| Crop. | Value December 1, 1896. | 1899. |
|---|---|---|
| Corn ............ | $20,784 | $18,921 |
| Oats ............ | 945,739 | 903,813 |
| Barley .......... | 78,389 | 110,367 |
| Rye ............ | .......... | .......... |
| Hay ............ | 3,371,575 | 3,957,269 |
| Potatoes ........ | 269,345 | 343,534 |
| Buckwheat ..... | .......... | .......... |
| Total ....... | $4,585,812 | $5,333,904 |
| Increase in crops specified .... | | $748,092 |
| Increase in farm animals...... | | 11,358,583 |
| Total .................... | | $12,106,675 |

## NEBRASKA.

| Crop. | Value December 1, 1896. | 1899. |
|---|---|---|
| Corn ........... | $38,817,953 | $51,605,852 |
| Oats ............ | 3,750,189 | 11,324,306 |
| Barley .......... | 172,478 | 282,953 |
| Rye ............ | 232,288 | 378,900 |
| Hay ............ | 7,930,015 | 12,497,483 |
| Potatoes ........ | 2,845,755 | 3,373,660 |
| Buckwheat ........ | 65,540 | 50,632 |

## PENNSYLVANIA.

| Crop. | Value December 1, 1896. | 1899. |
|---|---|---|
| Corn ............ | $17,316,750 | $16,504,908 |
| Oats ........... | 8,660,837 | 11,352,920 |
| Barley .......... | 70,527 | 88,124 |
| Rye ............ | 2,119,542 | 2,007,406 |
| Hay ............ | 32,960,581 | 35,293,155 |
| Potatoes ........ | 5,718,896 | 6,554,840 |
| Buckwheat ..... | 1,660,303 | 2,616,624 |
| Total ....... | $68,507,436 | $74,417,977 |
| Increase in crops specified .... | | $5,910,541 |
| Increase in farm animals ...... | | 17,134,187 |
| Total .................... | | $23,044,728 |

## SOUTH DAKOTA.

| Crop. | Value December 1, 1896. | 1899. |
|---|---|---|
| Corn ............ | $5,604,651 | $7,804,528 |
| Oats ........... | 2,334,468 | 3,526,421 |
| Barley ......... | 628,660 | 699,003 |
| Rye ............ | 8,212 | 13,603 |
| Hay ............ | 8,371,958 | 8,616,369 |
| Potatoes ........ | 1,096,344 | 1,198,840 |
| Buckwheat ..... | .......... | .......... |
| Total ....... | $18,044,293 | $21,858,764 |
| Increase in crops specified .... | | $3,814,471 |
| Increase in farm animals ..... | | 19,359,900 |
| Total .................... | | $13,174,371 |

## WASHINGTON.

| Crop. | Value December 1, 1896. | 1899. |
|---|---|---|
| Corn ............ | $54,408 | $70,663 |
| Oats ............ | 1,207,109 | 1,152,147 |
| Barley ........... | 416,978 | 620,558 |
| Rye ............... | 18,112 | 21,562 |
| Hay ............ | 4,037,393 | 5,461,610 |
| Potatoes ........ | 712,500 | 1,989,929 |
| Total ....... | $6,446,500 | $9,316,469 |
| Increase in crops specified..... | | $2,869,969 |
| Increase in farm animals ..... | | 5,026,480 |
| Total .................... | | $7,895,449 |

## WISCONSIN.

| Crop. | Value December 1, 1896. | 1899. |
|---|---|---|
| Corn ............ | $8,555,816 | $12,505,910 |
| Oats ............ | 11,093,805 | 15,568,097 |
| Barley .......... | 2,414,892 | 3,068,220 |
| Rye ............ | 1,259,387 | 1,475,100 |
| Hay ............ | 11,817,333 | 13,335,018 |
| Potatoes ........ | 2,397,105 | 4,186,705 |
| Buckwheat ..... | 225,489 | 292,345 |
| Total ....... | $37,763,827 | $50,431,395 |
| Increase in crops specified .... | | $12,667,568 |
| Increase in farm animals ...... | | 28,787,009 |
| Total .................... | | $41,454,577 |

# THE COTTON STATES.

The splendid prosperity that has come to the cotton-growing states of the union under the gold standard and McKinley administration is shown in the following figures. Many of these states grow large corn and other crops, but we have only compiled the figures on their great staple and [illegible]ing crop—cotton, comparing the years 1896 and 1899. The cotton figures for 1900 are supplied by Latham, Alexander & Co., of New York, the others being from the Department of Agriculture.

## ALABAMA.

Value cotton crop, 1899-1900 ....$40,246,000

# AMERICA IN THE ORIENT.

## Our Position as a World Power and Our Possibilities in the Markets of the World.

## MUST HAVE PROSPERITY AT HOME.

[By Hon. J. Sloat Fassett, of Elmira, N. Y.]

During the administration of President McKinley great and important changes have been taking place in the general estimate put by the Orient upon the United States of America.

Previous to 1896 there was prevalent only a vague notion of our wealth and our power as a nation. It was generally understood that we were great money-makers, manufacturers and traders; that we had a small and inefficient army and a small and untried navy. Compared with the military and naval strength and display of European nations, and compared with the diplomatic equipment of these nations, the United States suffered in the minds of most Orientals, who are profoundly impressible by the outward and showy demonstrations of wealth and power and the disposition and ability to use them.

Since the resurrection of industrial activity, due to Republican policies under President McKinley's administration, and more emphatically since the demonstration of our vast military and naval resources in the Spanish and Philippine wars, a new and truer conception of our power and dignity as a nation has taken deep root in the Oriental world, as indeed it has throughout all the world. New consideration has been extended to our diplomatic, consular and military and naval representatives abroad. Traveling Americans have been treated with increased respect. Greater interest has been manifested in American machinery and manufactures and wider fields have been opened for the investment of American capital and the operations of American enterprise.

It is understood that America has no sinister designs, politically or territorially, upon the Oriental states, but that her interests are all in the line of universal peace and general order and security for the purposes of mutual intercourse and trade. The change of attitude from tolerant indifference to solicitous friendliness has already greatly increased existing sources of trade and opened up many new ones. This change of front, which is so manifest as to deeply impress Americans who have long been in the East, comes at a time when existing conditions at home are more happily fitted to enable us to avail ourselves of it than for many years. The return of prosper-

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BULLETIN No. 1.

# LOST

Somewhere between March 4, 1893 and March 4, 1897, four beautiful sunshiny years, each set with twelve clusters of diamond days, and each day, as our mundane sphere revolved on its axis and kept the even tenor of its course while completing its annual orbit, had their light and dark shadows, with the light shadows rendered delightful, thrifty, transparent, energetic, and warm by the golden rays of that great orb where sun-fires burn; while the dark shadows were rendered enchanting through the dancing of silver moonbeams reflected from earth's satellite, and the myriads of twinkling stars completely bespangling the blue vaulted firmament on high. Each of those years, as all years do, loomed grand and big with God's everlasting promise, that: "While the earth remaineth seed-time and harvest, and cold and heat, and summer and winter, and day and night, shall not cease." That inspiring promise was literally and auspiciously fulfilled, to the very letter, all the way through each of those years; all of those years were filled full with the lavish bounties of an all-wise, indulgent Providence; and yet, notwithstanding all that, the stern fact still remained, and it cannot be truthfully denied, that all of those four years were, politically, eventful Cleveland years, which, for the American people, were crowded, to overflowing, full of asininities, calamities, degradations, bankruptcies, deficiencies, shame and sufferings. No reward is offered for their return, as they are lost forever; and, to-day, the American people are, with one accord, entirely overjoyed because of the fact that they *are* lost forever.

If the American people, however, should determine to devote four more years to a similiar scheme, or, perhaps, to a *worse* scheme than "Tariff Reform" proved to be; then Wm. J. Bryan, if elected President of the United States, would—aided by the execution of his 16 to 1 superstitions and by the execution of the many other fallacious and infamous dogmas included within the Kansas City platform of Populistic Democracy—surely be just the political charlatan required to accomplish the feat, for, he would, when thus clothed with legal executive ability, possess abundant corrupting power to so completely accomplish the purpose, as to very quickly cause the American people to again cry, enough!

But, on the contrary, if the American people are determined to have and enjoy four more years, which, if possible, shall be filled even more completely with Protection, Progress, Prosperity and Happiness, than have been the entire following years, since March 4, 1897; then, Wm. McKinley, if re-elected President of the United States, will be the man to consummate that purpose, for he surely will do all in his power to encompass that end, and so secure their desires.

President McKinley represents the best interests of the entire American people as the Presidential candidate of the Republican party, a party that, whenever the American people have appealed through it, for righteous purposes, by wisdom and understanding, they have never appealed in vain; for, under such circumstances, whatever the people have sought they have found; whenever they have knocked the door has been opened unto them; and all, and more than all, they have asked for they have received.

While Tariff-Reform, in the Presidential campaign of 1892, served the then Mugwump Democracy very well as a hoodwinking campaign issue; practically, in operation, from beginning to end, it proved to be a poisonous and destructive carthartic for American industries, which was recommended, prepared and administered by quack economists, and which produced only untold calamities, with "perfidy and dishonor" for the American people.

And now, for the Presidential campaign of 1900, Populistic Democracy has concocted, as the "Paramount" slogan of her clans, the dunce issue of "imperialism," which, from its conception and inception, as such, has demonstrated itself, through its advocates, to be purely a demagogic dose of political humbug, and which has produced only nausea for all patriotic

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# Republican Page

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# BUSINESS MEN'S PHALANX.

## Unanimously Against Bryan From Maine to Texas.

## GRAVE PERIL FROM APATHY.

### Overconfidence In McKinley's Success the Only Danger Point—Appeals For Vigorous Campaign Work.

That the business men of the country are heart and soul with McKinley and Roosevelt in this campaign is perfectly obvious and is admitted even by the Democratic leaders. From all sections, from New York and Pennsylvania, from New England, from the middle west, from the far west, even from the south, the cry is the same: "No Bryan or Bryanism for us! Give us McKinley again and continued prosperity! Bryan's election would be a national disaster and would produce a commercial panic!"

But this very unanimity of sentiment among the business classes is in itself productive of a very great danger—in fact, one might say the only danger menacing the Republican cause this year. That danger, that insidious peril, is overconfidence. It was this overconfidence that reduced the Republican majority in congress to such a narrow margin two years ago; and, unless it be at once eradicated, it might easily lead to the entire wiping out of that majority and the defeat of the Republican national ticket next November.

These are not empty alarmist words. They simply express the exact situation. If the business men awake to a realization of the facts, if they once see what they desire is worth working for and that unless they do work for it they may lose it, the battle will be won. Everybody acknowledges this; the Democratic managers acknowledge it, and they are beginning to put forth all their energies with the object of winning over to their side as much of the business vote as possible, or to divert it from the Republicans. The continued apathy of the business men is what the Democrats especially pray for. It is their best hope—their only hope.

Can the business men not perceive, therefore we should let well enough alone. It would be hard to conceive that the election of Bryan will not unsettle the business of the country. What is the real issue? It is Bryan and his implied threat to interfere with our currency and the present policy of the government."

**A Silver Miner For McKinley.**

In 1896 Bryan carried the state of Washington by 12,500 in a total vote of 94,000. The Bryan managers are confidently claiming Washington. Here is what Mr. Wilson Alperson of Spokane, Wash., one of the best known mining men in the far west, said Wednesday:

"I am now in the silver mining business. I have been in for years. I am convinced that silver will take care of itself if demagogues will quit talking about it. The free silver sentiment has been on a deathbed in Washington for four years. On the other hand we are prosperous as we never were before. Some of the biggest flour mills of the world have been built in Washington and are daily grinding for export to Asia. Everybody out our way is an expansionist. The opening up of the orient is going to furnish us with new life. The 'open door in China' policy is sneered at by same Democrats in the east, but we know what it means to the Pacific coast, and we are for it. We have a big town out our way called Seattle. You'll hear more of it when the thousands of American ships are going to the orient loaded with export. If the business men of the east do their duty McKinley will be elected by an overwhelming majority."

**Why Should We Change?**

Mr. C. J. Norris of Galesburg, Ills., is a prominent business man of western Illinois, engaged in the department store line. He said:

[...] ing the attitude of the Gold Democrats in his section, he says:

"The Gold Democrats who voted for Palmer and Buckner in our state four years ago are unanimous for McKinley. They talk to us a great deal about imperialism, secret alliance with England, etc., but we are not fooled. The people of central Illinois do not lose sight of 16 to 1 for a minute. Of course it is not popular in our section and the Democrats try to side track it, but we are not fooled. Silver is the real issue now as it was four years ago. If the business men of New England, New York, Indiana, West Virginia and Kentucky do their duty as well as the business men of Illinois, there will be no fear of the result."

**Bryan Distrusted at Home.**

A Nebraska business man who was in college in W. J. Bryan's class and who has followed his career carefully since, and with sympathy as a friend, declares that he is insincere in his political professions. It is only in this way that he can account for his vagaries. This classmate, Mr. V. G. Lyford, is now in New York on business. He conducts a large store in Falls City, which is the chief city of southern Nebraska. Mr. Lyford is a quiet, conservative man who is recognized as a keen thinker. He said:

"I have known Mr. Bryan personally for 30 years and I have often admired him as an orator. I have carefully weighed his theories as expressed by himself in the past few years, and I have come to one conclusion—Mr. Bryan is not a sincere man! There are many of us who know him well in Nebraska, and among us this conviction of his insincerity is growing every day. In my section Mr. Bryan is growing weaker every day, and so it is in other sections. There are two salient things which contribute most to the loss of Mr. Bryan's strength:

"First.—We have better times under the present Republican administration than under the former Democratic.

"Second.—The distrust of Mr. Bryan. Bryan says he is a silver man.

"The feeling in our state that is growing rapidly is this: That Mr. Bryan is politically dishonest, that he is intensely ambitious, that while he accuses Mr. McKinley of being a 'trimmer' he is himself a 'trimmer' and opportunist of the first water. Our people cannot help believing that, if elected, he would follow any policy that would promote his own personal ends. In a word, they distrust him, and therefore his election would unsettle business and result in immense losses to business men and workingmen. As to expansion, it is the popular doctrine out our way. All Republicans and, I believe, the majority of Democrats are for it."

W. B. Anderson of Anderson & Sons, Portsmouth, O., says: "Bryan's elec-[...]

## EX-SENATOR PEFFER FOR M'KINLEY.

**Attitude of the Democrats Appears to Him Little Short of Treasonable.**

Former United States Senator W. A. Peffer, one of the founders and always a national leader of the Populist party, makes the following statement as to why he will vote and take the stump for the re-election of President McKinley:

"In the first place, after vehemently urging on the war with Spain and after the unbroken series of victories of our arms on sea and land, after the energetic and successful conduct of war, terminating in a treaty placing us at the right of the front rank of nations of the earth, with new and grave responsibilities attaching, after all these splendid achievements, the Democratic party, aided by its fusion allies, has raised a hue and cry charging all manner of public crimes against the administration, despotic use of power, usurpation, fraud, corruption, perfidy, calling on the nations to behold our national shame and beseeching their own countrymen to aid them in their wicked onslaught on the good name, honor and dignity of their people.

"I look on this brazen assault on the honor of the republic as little less than treason, and the success of the Republican party alone can prevent the attainment of the end sought by the unholy alliance. If there were no other reasons, this alone would insure my vote for the Republican candidate for the presidency.

"To my mind the president's course, from the beginning of the war to the present time, has been remarkably free from mistakes. He has been vigilant, active, patriotic and in all things American. In the government of the Philippines he has not only followed law and precedents, but he has done the work efficiently and humanely. He has treated the situation just as Washington did in the northwest territory, as Jefferson did in the Louisiana purchase, as Monroe did in Florida, as Jackson did in the Seminole country, as Polk did in Mexico, New Mexico and California, and as Lincoln did in the states of the southern Confederacy. All precedents are on the president's side.

"Our exports are larger in amount and value than ever before, and the condition of the country, as a whole, was never better than it is now. Economy, justice, good government and humanity, every good impulse and every just and righteous consideration, demand that we do not change the policy of the administration."

**Colonel Roosevelt's Care For His Men.**

Writing of the physical condition of the rough riders at the time of mus-[...]

## PROTESTS FROM THE SOUTH

**Indignation at the Disfranchisement Policy—A Texan's Criticism of His Party.**

Indications are multiplying that the new Democratic policy of disfranchisement in the south will be widely disowned and rebuked even by southern Democrats. Letters of protest against the disfranchisement of the negroes in North Carolina are appearing every day in the northern press, signed by well known southern men, and occasionally even in the southern press. A long letter, written by Mr. S. W. Blodgett, a well known Texas Democrat, has recently appeared and has attracted deserved attention. Mr. Blodgett begins by noticing the fact that the Democratic party this year, in convention assembled, stood squarely on the Declaration of Independence and proclaimed its allegiance to the principle of equal rights for all. He then regards it as a fact much to be regretted that "the people in certain states who form a prominent part of this same political organization should themselves be guilty of the most flagrant injustice to their fellowmen and fellow citizens in abridging the privilege of voting to the black man or descendant of the African race," thereby overriding the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the constitution and violating the fundamental law of the land. Mr. Blodgett proceeds:

"Is not the action of North Carolina, of Louisiana and of other southern states in disfranchising negroes unconstitutional? Should not the representation in congress of such states be reduced? Should not this penalty be enforced for thus striking at and undertaking to overthrow the fabric of republican institutions in this country? What becomes of our boasted land of liberty and equality if those whose only crime (if it be a crime) is that they are uneducated and ignorant are to be deprived of the elective franchise? Does ignorance and stupidity only pertain to the African race? Under articles 13, 14 and 15 of the constitution of the United States no male member of any state, being 21 years of age, can be deprived of the right of the elective franchise, or have it in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime. If to be ignorant or illiterate is to 'participate in rebellion' or is a crime, is the negro male 21 years of age to be the scapegoat for the white ignoramus? These constitutional provisions are not made to determine social status, but political status. They are the fundamental principles of a free republic and not of an empire or white man's oligarchy. Those who wish to make the elective franchise a [...]

## INCREASE OF WHEAT CONSUMPTION.

**Details of the Latest International Effort to Benefit American Farmers.**

Mr. John C. Hanley of St. Paul, Minn., president of the National Cotton Growers' association, secretary of the National Grain Growers' association, and president of the International Congress of Agricultural Associations of the World, recently held at Paris, returned to America from that city, and while in New York he announced the results of the international congress deliberations and outlined the proposed project for increasing the prosperity of the agricultural classes. The main detail of this proposition is to vastly increase the demand for wheat and other western farm products by introducing them as foods in the oriental or Asiatic nations.

Mr. Hanley has gone to Washington to confer with the Chinese minister, who will be asked to serve as honorary vice president of the international directorate of the congress, and to represent China in that body. Mr. Hanley, by direction of the Paris congress, will discuss with the minister propositions looking to the opening of China to the grain growers of the world, and especially to the American farmers. President Hanley believes that Wu Ting Fang may be induced to co-operate with the American and European farmers in bringing about a better oriental market for American and European crops. Hanley will show the Chinese minister that China ought to have a better market in the west for her silks and teas, and that this can be brought about only by opening the oriental market to western nations.

The American wheat growers argue this way: "If we can find a market for the 40,000,000 bushels for export raised on the Pacific slope, which is now 20 per cent of our entire wheat export, and if we could divert that into the oriental countries and release that surplus from the already overcrowded European markets, the effect would be to raise the price of wheat 20 cents per bushel on the entire crop of 600,000,000 bushels in the United States, which would mean $120,000,000 extra profit to American farmers." The same argument applies to cotton, they say.

## GENERAL PALMER'S CHOICE.

**He Is For McKinley as Against Bryan and Predicts a Panic if the Republicans Are Defeated.**

General John M. Palmer, leader of the Gold Democrats in 1896, has declared himself on the issues of the present campaign. As between Bryan and McKinley, he will vote for McKinley. He believes in commercial expansion, and he declares that Bryan [...]

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# Republican Page

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# NO BRYAN FOR THEM!

## Democratic Stampede to McKinley and Roosevelt.

## DISGUST AND INDIGNATION.

### Important Accessions to the Republican Ranks. Party Leaders and Business Men Abandoning the Kansas City Ticket.

Every day brings to the Republican national headquarters many names of prominent citizens and old time Democrats who voted for Bryan in 1896, but will vote for Mr. McKinley in 1900. Their change of views has been occasioned in most cases by their disgust with the Democrats' unpatriotic position as to "imperialism" and by their unwillingness to run the risk of sacrificing our present prosperity by a change of financial policy. These conversions to McKinley are a striking sign of the times. A few typical instances are herewith appended:

**Senator Stewart's Views.**

WILLIAM M. STEWART, senator from Nevada and one of the foremost supporters of the free silver ticket in 1896: "Will the people who mourn the deaths of their relatives murdered in the Philippines by Aguinaldo's guerrillas support his candidate in this country? Will a country which has sacrificed thousands of lives and millions of dollars to maintain the authority of the United States elevate to the office of president the candidate of a league which is exerting all its energies to tear down the flag? When Mr. Bryan affiliated with that league and secured its support, he betrayed his American followers and became the candidate of the enemies of the United States both at home and abroad. He will not be president."

JOHN M. PALMER of Springfield, Ills., ex-senator and gold Democrats' candidate for president in 1896: "I shall vote for McKinley. Populism is unsafe and Mr. Bryan is the high priest of that faction. The country is not for, nor are McKinley and his partisan friends believers in, imperialism. As president he has done the best he could. He has ...

catch votes by a groundless cry of imperialism."

JOSEPH MORWITZ, president of The German Democrat Publication company, which journal was one of the foremost exponents of Democracy in Philadelphia: "From the information I have been able to obtain as to the attitude of the German-Americans in New York, Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Louis I believe that it is overwhelmingly against Bryan."

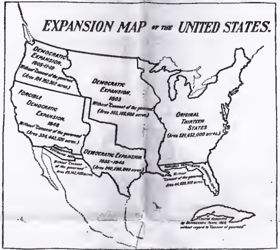
R. C. SPRINGATE of El Paso, Ills., a Democrat and prominent business man: "I am a Democrat, and I am going to vote for Mr. Alschuler, the Democratic candidate for governor of Illinois. But on national issues I am for McKinley. Throughout central Illinois it is the almost unanimous sentiment of the business men that we should let well enough alone."

JUDGE JAMES T. HOBLIT, one of the most influential Democrats in Lincoln, Ills., and last year a supporter of the gold Democratic ticket, will this year vote for McKinley: "I believe the attitude of Mr. Bryan and his followers on the money question is full of peril to every interest in the country except that of silver mining."

J. WEST GOODWIN of Sedalia, Mo., will support McKinley this year. He is the editor of The Daily Bazoo and is a Democrat of influence in the community: "Free silver is the real issue in this campaign and cannot be successfully obscured by the Democrats. The talk about imperialism is mere rubbish."

**West Virginians Indignant.**

The invitations to serve as vice president of a meeting at Charleston, W. Va., which was to be addressed by Webster Davis, called forth a shower ...




## IF BRYAN WERE ELECTED.

**Postmaster General Smith Points Out the Evils to Ensue Immediately.**

Postmaster General Charles Emory Smith indorses the general verdict that the chief danger to the Republicans in the present campaign consists in the widespread feeling of overconfidence. Postmaster General Smith paid a flying visit to New York the other day, and while there his opinion was asked in regard to current political topics. He declared that he had been shocked at the self satisfied way in which men who ought to be taking an active part in the campaign were sitting around telling each other that it is no use to work, as the election of Mr. McKinley is a foregone conclusion. Mr. Smith has found these men in all parts of the country.

"Is there anything in Bryan's speech of acceptance to which you care to reply?" was asked.

"There are two points especially that ought to arouse universal attention and ought to be emphasized everywhere," said Mr. Smith. "The first is his unqualified declaration that in case he is elected he will immediately summon congress in extra session, which involves immediate presentation of all the dangers of Bryanism. The second is his direct and bold declaration to Aguinaldo and the Tagals practically to continue their warfare, because if they can continue it until he is elected president they will succeed in their ob-...

## TRAITOROUS PLOTTING.

**More Revelations Concerning the Treasonable Filipino Plot.**

A number of letters and private papers belonging to Aguinaldo and captured some months ago in Luzon by General Funston have just been made public by the war department.

Officers of the department say that this correspondence fully establishes the truthfulness of the assertion that members of the Anti-imperialist league in this country gave aid and comfort to the enemy during the struggle in the Philippines.

There is one letter from a resident of the United States, dated at Fort Hamilton, N. Y., July 17, 1899, which is regarded as fully justifying a charge of treason against the writer, Montagne R. Leverson of the Anti-imperialist league. The authorities are of the opinion, however, that Leverson has done no more than Bryan. Leverson went so far in his letter as to suggest to one of the insurgent officers that some officer of rank in the service of the United States should be seized and tried for piracy.

An equally interesting letter is one from W. G. St. Clair to Howard W. Bray, the publisher of the Singapore Free Press. The writer, who evidently took part in the plans for the compromising of Admiral Dewey and Consuls Pratt and Mosely, lays great stress on the fact that the American public should be impressed with the belief ...

## CAMPAIGN ISSUES.

### REPUBLICAN TEXTBOOK SOUNDS THE KEYNOTE.

**Convincing Array of Facts, Figures and Arguments—Nuts For Democrats to Crack.**

The Republican campaign textbook has just been issued and will soon be available for general perusal. After enumerating the principal claims of the party for popular support—the promptness with which it has fulfilled its pledges of 1896, the general prosperity since that date and the obvious fallacies of the opposition—the book then presents a grand array of statistical evidence in proof of the soundness of these claims. Among the facts cited in evidence of business improvement under the McKinley administration are: The reduction in failures from $346,000,000 in 1893 and $226,000,000 in 1896 to $90,000,000 in 1899; the increase of clearing house returns from $52,000,000,000 in 1896 to $89,000,000,000 in 1899; an increase of 230,000,000 tons of freight carried by the railways in 1898 as compared with 1894, and an increase of more than $2,000,000,000 of bank deposits in 1899 as compared with 1894. This great business activity, coupled with heavy exports and light imports, which are shown to have always accompanied the protective system, has resulted in an enormous increase of the money in circulation despite the assertions constantly made in 1896 that there could be no material increase in the circulating medium without inflation by means of free coinage of silver. Notwithstanding the rejection of that proposition the money in circulation in the United States increased from $1,506,434,966 at the date of Mr. Bryan's 1896 nomination to $2,062,425,496 at the date of his nomination in 1900, while the gold and gold certificates in circulation, which in July, 1896, were but $497,000,000, were in July, 1900, $815,474,000, the per capita of circulation thus increasing from $21.10 at the date of the Chicago convention of 1896 to $26.50 at the date of the Kansas City convention of 1900.

**Manufactures and Agriculture.**

Of the manufacturers the book shows their prosperity from the enormous increase in the amount of raw materials which they require for use in manufacturing and the equally striking increase of the exports of their finished products. The importations of raw materials for use in manufacturing, which in the Democratic year 1894 amounted to only $138,922,735 and formed only 21 per cent of the total importations, were in the year 1900 $302,264,106 and formed 35 per cent of the total importations, while the exportations of fin-...

during the entire period from the date of the election, Nov. 6, 1900, until the end of his term, March 4, 1905.

**Trusts and Foreign Policy.**

The trust question is frankly and vigorously considered. Official records of legislation show that the Republican party is the only one which has courageously undertaken the task of controlling trusts by national legislation. The Republican party placed upon the statute books the only effective piece of legislation ever created for this purpose—the Sherman anti-trust law—but its efforts to so amend the constitution as to enable the enactment of additional legislation, while supported by all Republicans, was defeated by Democratic votes in the Fifty-sixth congress, and thus the only available method of assuring national control of this subject was rejected by the Democratic party. The fallacy of the frequently repeated assertion that "trusts are the product of protection" is proved by a series of statements which show the existence of many years of trusts in England and other low tariff countries.

The leading events of the three years of President McKinley's administration are reviewed—the enactment of the protective tariff, which was accomplished more quickly than any tariff legislation since Washington's first term; the enactment of the gold standard law, the Pacific railroad settlements, the annexation of Hawaii and the war with Spain and the results which followed. Conditions in Cuba are discussed and the preparations for giving the island complete independence outlined. The Porto Rican legislation is reviewed, with the assertion that the enactment of the tariff law was for the best interests, not alone for the citizens of Porto Rico, who are the direct beneficiaries from the money so collected, but especially of labor in the United States, which is thus assured that the Republican party will insist upon its right to legislate with reference to the relations of newly added territory according to circumstances and requirements.

The so called issue of "imperialism" is answered with a series of historical statements which show that the course which the United States is following in the Philippines and Porto Rico is far more generous than that accorded to people under similar conditions by the Democratic party in the numerous additions which it has made to the territory of the United States. The existing conditions in the Philippines will be changed when the insurrection shall be fully suppressed and congress shall determine.

## APPEALING AGAINST APATHY.

# Republican Page

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# FIGURES WILL TALK!

## Unexampled and Increasing Prosperity Under McKinley.

## WHY SHOULD WE CHANGE?

## Business of All Kinds Has Boomed Since Bryan's Defeat in 1896—Wages Higher and Savings Larger.

### THE WORKINGMAN'S CRY.

### PROSPERITY IS THE ISSUE!

Against all the rant and fustian of the Bryanized Democracy about imperialism, militarism, plutocracy, the oppression of the masses, the "accursed voice of greed," etc., the Republicans have one ringing reply always ready to hurl back—the single word PROSPERITY.

Invariably prosperity has accompan-

and not one a decrease. The value of the principal crops has been much greater under McKinley than under the preceding Democratic low tariff administration. For example, the value of the wheat crop was, in round numbers, $255,000,000 in 1894 and $392,000,000 in 1898. The figures for corn, cotton and other important crops are similar to those for wheat.

**Significant Variations in Savings.**

A good index of a nation's prosperity is found in the records of the savings banks. The following figures are instructive and convincing:

| | |
|---|---|
| Increase of savings banks deposits during Cleveland's first administration.. | $86,570,014 |
| Harrison's administration ............ | 105,680,758 |
| Cleveland's second administration...... | 77,818,615 |
| Three years of McKinley........ ....... | 160,308,761 |

**Southern Prosperity.**

No section of the country has had a larger share of the general prosperity during McKinley's administration than the south, and it is passing strange that the southern Bryanites should be preparing to do their utmost to defeat McKinley's re-election and to check this prosperity. Never before in the history of the United States has the output of southern iron ore and pig iron, lumber, coal and coke been so large as it has been in the past two years, and not for years, if ever, have the prices been so high. Never before was so large a proportion of southern products shipped from southern ports. Never before has money loaned there at such low rates of interest. All this under the gold standard and a protective tariff. A few years ago the south did practically no manufacturing. It now has over $1,000,000,000 invested in factories, paying over $350,000,000 in wages and producing between $1,500,000,000 and $2,000,000,000

### STILL THEY COME.

**Recent Notable Accessions to the McKinley Ranks.**

During the past week a large number of prominent Democrats and Silver Republicans have declared for McKinley, among them the following:

Hon. Charles Denby of Indiana, ex-minister to China under President Cleveland.

Ex-Congressman W. E. English of Indianapolis, son of the late Hon. W. H. English.

Allen G. Campbell of Utah, silver mine owner.

John Q. Cannon of Utah, formerly congressman.

General Edward S. Bragg of Wisconsin.

General Daniel E. Sickles of New York; George W. McDonald, a gold Democratic leader of Indianapolis; Albert Lieber, a leading German Democrat of Indianapolis; N. W. Clayton, Robert Burton, Frank Jennings, C. C. Goodwin, Patrick Lannen, Thomas F. Kearns and many other silver mine men of the far west.

Hambleton & Co., the Baltimore bankers, whose influence in financial affairs throughout the south is very great, have issued a circular indorsing the Republican administration and denouncing Bryan and his free silver programme. The statement comes from a house whose members have been hitherto "dyed in the wool Democrats."

**Our Growing Importance Abroad.**

Senator Depew of New York, who has just returned from Europe, was much impressed abroad by the position this country has assumed in the estimation of foreign nations during the last two years. "Before 1898," he said, "no ruler or minister in Europe was interested in American opinion or action. Now the situation is the reverse. Every cabinet reckons the attitude of the United States in formulating plans. The excellence and in many cases the superiority of our goods, the energy of our traders and the cheapness of our transportation are exciting alarm. The taking of one-half of the British war loan in New York at nearly 1 per cent less than London offered amazed Lombard street. It put thinking caps on financiers everywhere. If New York is to be the financial center of the world and our surplus money is for loan cheaper than it can be had elsewhere, the event is of the greatest consequence on both sides of the Atlantic. The policy and tradition of centuries are upset, and old world bankers must go to school. If the governments of the continent saw any way to check our advance, they would adopt it.

"I heard more discussions, and intelligent ones, as to our home conditions

### SOUTHERN CRITICISMS.

**All Is Not Perfectly Serene For Bryan Even In Dixie.**

Bryan is counting on the vote of the entire south, but a good deal of grumbling and criticism is beginning to be heard in that section. Listen to the Nashville (Tenn.) Banner:

"The south in the present presidential campaign is running contrary, to its every practical interest for the sake of tradition and a party name. There is nothing in Mr. Bryan's policy which commends itself to southern wisdom and farsightedness. Should the south look well to its own future it would take a progressive view instead of clinging to political memories of the moldered past and tying itself to hurtful policies for the sake of a mistaken temporary expediency which not only ignores the best interests of so great a section, but also goes counter to the best principles and traditions of the party in whose name the incongruous elements of Bryanism are working."

The Dallas (Tex.) News is still more plain spoken: "Would that some powerful guardian could deliver the Democratic party from the mistakes of some of the fools who are now hovering about it."

In Arkansas Morgan's Buzz Saw, published at Hardy, is making the sawdust fly at a great rate. Here are a few of its chips:

"No party in this country that encourages our enemies in war will be supported by the people. This is history."

"The worst imperialism we know of is that which robs our own citizens of the right of suffrage, and the Democratic party is the champion of that branch. The Democratic party places much stress on bossism, yet it curls up on the floor before one of the most obstinate and tyrannical bosses in the whole country."

"Bryan has bought him a little farm and is posing for the sympathies of the farmer, but he is about as much of a farmer as he is a soldier. There is only one thing in which Bryan can be said to be proficient, and that is talk. Nobody denies this proposition."

**Bryan's Wonderful Farm.**

The publication of pictures of the Democratic candidate in the cornfields on his "farm" provokes a smile among Bryan's friends in Lincoln, Neb. Some papers have contained half page pictures of Mr. Bryan standing in his cornfields, and Lincoln people wonder whose cornfield Bryan borrowed for a background to the picture. Mr. Bryan is not a farmer. Recently he purchased 15 acres of land near the city of Lincoln. This he calls a farm.

Much of the land purchased by him has never been plowed, and no crops are growing on the land. The golf

### APATHY'S BAD WORK IN 1892.

**Facts to Be Pondered by Republicans In All Close States.**

Republican politicians are justified in their apprehensions about the effect of the apathy of the party of which they complain. There is abundant warrant for worry on their part, as the New York Post admits, in the record of the election of 1892, after a campaign which was apathetic on the Republican side. Take, for example, the contrasts between the votes of 1888 and 1892 in the states of New York, Ohio and Indiana. Harrison carried New York in 1888 by 14,373 plurality and lost it by 45,518 in 1892; yet the Democratic vote had increased by only 18,903, the rest of the change being due to a falling off of 40,988 on the Republican side. Harrison carried Ohio by nearly 20,000 plurality in 1888 and saved it by less than 2,000 in 1892 (one Cleveland elector, indeed, being chosen); but the Democratic vote was not 8,000 larger, the revolution which almost gave the Democrats all the electoral votes being caused by a falling off of over 10,000 on the Republican side. In like manner Cleveland had over 7,000 plurality in Indiana in 1892, with a poll only about 1,700 larger than in 1888, when he was beaten by over 2,000, because apathy kept nearly 8,000 Harrison men of 1888 from remaining such four years later.

**Sheep and Beef Raisers For McKinley.**

Bert Anderson, one of the prominent sheep raisers of Kansas, has been in the sheep business for 20 years and says he doesn't know of a single sheepman in all his acquaintance who will vote for Bryan this year. He says he has heard a good number of Democrats declare publicly for McKinley in the last few weeks.

The Anderson brothers of Topeka got $27,000 in debt handling sheep during Cleveland's administration and were pretty well flattened out. During the McKinley administration the Anderson boys have sold $65,000 worth of sheep and wool from their flocks, are out of debt, have a fine farm and a good bank account. In Hamilton county, Kan., a dozen former Bryan supporters have declared for McKinley.

Prosperity has shared its blessings with the beef raiser of the west and brought to him advanced prices for his beef. In 1896, during Democracy and depression, beef on hoof per 100 pounds sold for $3.25; in 1899, under McKinley and prosperity, beef on hoof per 100 pounds sold for $4.65. The wool growers and sheep raisers have been benefited to an unparalleled degree by the return of a protective tariff. During a Democratic administration and the Wilson tariff medium wool sold for 18 cents per pound in 1896; during McKin-

### LOUD CALL FOR BRYAN.

**A Populist Organ In His Own State Asks Some Tough Questions.**

Once admit that some people are capable of self government and that others are not and that the capable people have the right to seize upon and govern the incapable, and you make force—brute force—the only foundation of government and invite the reign of a despot.—Extract From W. J. Bryan's Notification Speech.

The above is just exactly the doctrine that the Bourbon Democracy of the south believes in and puts into practice. By "brute force" it has disfranchised nearly one half of the voters of some of the southern states, thus establishing in those states "government without the consent of the governed" and "taxation without representation."

It is passing strange that Mr. Bryan is compelled to go to the Philippine Islands to find wrongs to be denounced and people to be sympathized with.

Isn't the black man of our southern states, robbed of his political rights by the Democracy, as much entitled to sympathy as the brown man of the Philippines?

Why does not Mr. Bryan also protest against the injustice of allowing a southern state which casts only 100,000 votes to have as large a representation in the electoral college and in the congress of the United States as a northern state which polls 200,000 votes?

The True Populist would like to have Mr. Bryan answer these questions himself. We would be only too glad to publish his replies.—Omaha True Populist.

**The Nation's Peril.**

In his acceptance speech at Indianapolis Bryan said that if elected he would call congress together immediately in extra session. That is precisely what The Press pointed out on the same morning would probably be the course Bryan would take. We gave the reasons then why Bryan's election would mean a Democratic house of representatives and perhaps a free silver majority in the senate. Bryan's absolute control of the Democratic party was demonstrated at the Kansas City convention. In the executive chair, with the federal patronage at his disposal and a cabinet made up of Altgelds, Sulzers and Pettigrews, he would rule supreme.

Bryan tells the country that he would at once scuttle out of the Philippines and leave the 80 tribes there to fight it out among themselves as to which one should rule, though he could not evade the responsibility of the United States to other nations for the safety of their citizens resident in the Philippines and the property they own there. The United States would have to make reparation for all damages of that kind to foreigners in the Philip-

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# SHAMMING AN ISSUE.

## Complete Change of Front by Bryan's Chief Organ.

## NEW YORK JOURNAL'S FLOP.

### It Is Now Very Much Afraid of the Bogy of Imperialism Which It Ridiculed Last Year.

The chief organ of Bryan and Bryanism in New York in the present campaign is the New York Journal. Adopting the policy announced by the Democratic candidate himself at Indianapolis, The Journal is now loud and constant in its denunciation of "imperialism" and in doing its utmost to assist in electing the man who has declared that his first act as president would be to call congress together for the purpose of withdrawing our forces and hauling down our flag in the Philippines.

Mr. Bryan's inconsistencies in regard to the Philippine question have been frequently pointed out, and it is in order now to point out the corresponding inconsistencies of his organ, the New York Journal. This can be done very readily and without the slightest difficulty by quoting from the editorial pages of The Journal during 1898 and 1899. The following editorial opinions of The Journal are extracted verbatim from the files of that paper and serve to show what its present opinions are worth. No comments are appended. No comments are necessary. The public will make its own comments:

**"Stupid Opposition to Annexation."**

[New York Journal, June 2, 1898.]

We remember that Jefferson bought Louisiana, but the names of the constitutional lawyers who opposed the purchase are buried with their empty skulls. We shall always identify Andrew Jackson with Florida, Sam Houston with Texas and Seward with Alaska, but to find the names of the men who opposed these extensions of the sovereignty of the republic we must turn to encyclopedias or dusty archives.

[New York Journal, June 12, 1898.]

...sphere? The answer to that is that we have won the Philippines in war and need them in our business.

[New York Journal, Aug. 10, 1898.]

American blood has been spilled at Manila. Every drop was a sacrifice to the cause of liberty. No retreat from the Philippines!

[New York Journal, Aug. 12, 1898.]

The American flag is up at Manila. Let it wave there until the people of the Philippines, under American protection, have grown into capacity for full self government. That is the just, the American, policy. Nail the flag to the mast!

[New York Journal, Aug. 17, 1898.]

The capture of Manila has made us masters of the Philippines, and the American diplomat who would give them up would find it advisable to stay abroad for the rest of his life.

[New York Journal, Sept. 14, 1898.]

Don't give up a foot of the Philippines!

**Our Duty to Civilization.**

[New York Journal, Sept. 17, 1898.]

We have a duty to perform in the Philippines—a duty to the Filipinos, to ourselves, to republican ideas, to civilization. The American people are perfectly willing to assume all the risks and burdens of that duty. No dishonorable desertion of the rescued people of the Philippines!

[New York Journal, Nov. 22, 1898.]

The substantial fact is that 114,000 square miles of fertile soil are henceforth to be opened to American civilization, to be developed according to American ideas and to be occupied, as far as practicable, by American settlers. Welcome to the American Philippines! The flag is up to the old world, and long may it wave!

## CHAFF FOR FARMERS.

**They Hear Bryan Talk and See How the Facts Contradict Him.**

"You can talk to the farmer from now until election day, but you will never convince him that a gold standard has brought anything but ruin and distress to the farmer."

This is the kind of stuff Mr. Bryan retails in agricultural communities. Everybody knows that from the very hour that Bryan and Bryanism were defeated in 1896 the farmers of the country entered upon an era of prosperity unexampled in our history. When the menace of free silver was then removed and the country assured of a monetary system firmly established on the gold standard, the farmer knew that he would receive a full dollar for every hundred cents' worth of his products, and from that time to this he has been a steady gainer in wealth. The farmers of the country are worth almost $2,000,000,000 more than they were at the close of Cleveland's free trade administration. Their crops are worth $200,000,000 more and their live stock $625,000,000 more this year than they were in 1895. Ex-Secretary J. Sterling Morton of Cleveland's cabinet and an excellent authority on such matters, is responsible for these figures. How the farmers prospered in their foreign trade is sufficiently indicated by the following table of our exports of breadstuffs:

| | |
|---|---|
| 1890 | $154,925,927 |
| 1891 | 128,121,656 |
| 1892 | 299,363,117 |
| 1893 | 200,312,654 |
| 1894 | 166,777,229 |
| 1895 | 114,604,780 |
| 1896 | 141,356,993 |
| 1897 | 191,090,341 |
| 1898 | 324,706,060 |
| 1899 | 263,655,106 |
| 1900 | 258,223,525 |

These figures speak for themselves. Bryan can't refute their argument, and he won't try to do so. They show that our exports of agricultural products have gone up under a Republican administration and down under a Democratic administration. Yet Bryan in his speech at Topeka ignored the plain record of our commercial progress and assured the farmers that they were being oppressed by Republican policy!

## SAVE THE SENATE.

**Senator Scott's Warning to Maryland and Other Doubtful States.**

Commenting on the action of Senator Wellington of Maryland in going over to Bryan, Senator Scott of West Virginia recently remarked as follows: "Who will say now that the warning of the national committee as to the danger of losing the senate was uncalled for? It was recently shown that if the Democrats should carry this year the states to elect new senators that they carried last time and two others of the doubtful states, the next senate...

## STRAWS FROM SOME STATES

**Nebraska.**

Polls received from Bryan's own county show that he is rapidly losing ground even there. The Republican gains, as reported by 40 out of 52 precincts, averaged from 5 to 27 a precinct or a total of nearly 400.

Republican clubs in every county in the state are holding nightly demonstrations and monster meetings, and there is great popular enthusiasm. The different counties are preparing to hold prosperity carnivals instead of county fairs this fall. The state is more prosperous today than at any time in its history. Prosperity and Republican success go hand in hand.

**New York.**

The campaign in New York is warming up. The Republicans are well organized throughout the state and enthusiastic in behalf of McKinley and their own Roosevelt. A monster ratification is to be held in New York city on Sept. 14, when four big mass meetings will be held simultaneously in the largest halls obtainable and will be addressed by Commissioner Schurman, Hon. John S. Wise, Senator Lodge, General J. Hampton Hoge, ex-Mayor William L. Strong, J. Sloat Fassett, Postmaster General Charles Emory Smith, Senator Depew, Senator Foraker, General Stewart L. Woodford and others.

**Maryland.**

Hambleton & Co., the great Baltimore bankers, who have been always until now straight out Democrats, have come out in a circular, renouncing Bryan and advising all their clients and correspondents to vote for McKinley. This firm has extensive interests all over the south, and the influence of its political action will be great. The change of its political attitude is due mainly to Bryan's revolutionary and dangerous financial views, but it also strongly denounces his Philippine policy.

**Kentucky.**

According to Colonel W. H. Gentry of Lexington, Ky., a Democrat and a member of Governor Beckham's staff, the electoral vote of Kentucky will be cast this fall for President McKinley. Colonel Gentry recently called on President McKinley and told him that Bryan and his "paramount issue" were not very acceptable even to the straight out Kentucky Democrats, and the gold Democrats, he believed, would generally vote for Mr. McKinley, and the latter would carry the state.

**Tennessee.**

A communication has been received at Republican national headquarters, New York, from Rev. A. T. Goodloe of Springfield, Tenn., one of the leading ministers of that state and a very prominent Confederate soldier, who has never discarded his uniform, ask-

## BRYAN COULD BANISH GOLD.

**He Would Do It, Too, Unless He Violated His Own Promise.**

Let the voters and honest men of America not forget this fact, as shown forth by Secretary of the Treasury Gage:

"There is no doubt Mr. Bryan could order his secretary of the treasury to make payment in silver of all of the public debt payable in coin and for all current disbursements of the government as well, which amount to $1,500,000 to $1,750,000 per day. That he would give such an order, too, is very certain if he is in the same mind that he was when in 1896, for he was then quoted as saying, 'If there is any one who believes that the gold standard is a good thing or that it must be maintained, I want him not to cast his vote for me, because I promise him it will not be maintained in the country longer than I am able to get rid of it.'"

Bryan, as the New York Mail and Express says, has never retracted a word of his innumerable threats to overthrow the gold standard. On the contrary, he has persistently reiterated them. Behind the mask is the sinister face of the same dangerous demagogue, and beneath the cloak of "imperialism" he bears the torch of the incendiary.

A very significant fact in this connection is that Bryan "dodged" the silver question the other day. When asked point blank by a correspondent if he would pay the government coin obligations in silver if elected, as stated by Secretary Gage, Mr. Bryan flatly refused to answer. His words were, "Say Mr. Bryan declines to be interviewed on that subject." The people can draw their own inferences.

## CONSENT OF THE GOVERNED

**Three Aspects of a Troublesome Democratic Issue.**

Our platform declares that imperialism is the great issue of the campaign, yet in our own hearts we know it is our desire and determination to govern the negroes outside of the constitution, just as the Indians, the Kanakas and the Filipinos are being governed outside of the constitution.—Macon Telegraph.

When Mr. Bryan was in Washington urging the ratification of the treaty with Spain, he did not think of the consent of the governed.—Minneapolis Journal.

Mr. Bryan admits that he and his party approved the treaty with Spain by which we paid $20,000,000 for the Philippines, and the Democrats thus made themselves parties to the expansion movement which they now declaim against. The consent of the governed didn't occur to them until a year or two later.

## PROTECT SAVINGS.

### SMALL DEPOSITORS ARE REALLY CAPITALISTS.

**Disaster That Would Accrue to Them From a Silver Standard. Mortgages Would Be Called.**

The actual status of the savings bank depositor has never been explained better than by Mr. John Harsen Rhodes, president of the Greenwich Savings bank of New York city, in a recent communication to the New York Press. Mr. Rhodes says:

"A man who has a deposit in a savings bank is a member of the most colossal syndicate in this country. He is directly and vitally interested in maintaining a sound currency and the standard of value which now prevails, for a depreciated currency means that his money will not earn the interest it now brings and that his savings will not have the purchasing power that they now have.

"Any man who has one dollar or more deposited in a savings bank is bound by every selfish interest to want a sound and stable currency and no change in our monetary system such as proposed by Mr. Bryan.

**A Depositor a Capitalist.**

"A depositor in a savings bank is not only a capitalist; he is a conservative investor, and his loans are relied upon to carry on the operations of the state, the city, the county, the town, the village and the school district in which he lives. He is the biggest money lender in this country. The savings of the thrifty working classes are lent on bond and mortgage in this state to the extent of more than $400,000,000. They are doing more than any other class for the development of property interests. Their money is being loaned to the builder, and it may happen, and does frequently, that the man carrying a hod of bricks to the top of a building is the creditor of his employer who is erecting the house on money borrowed from a savings bank in which the hod carrier has his few dollars.

"Everything that tends to sound currency, the maintenance of a standard which is not going to affect values, is going to help this hod carrier. He knows that he is going to get his interest on his deposit in gold, and he knows what the purchasing power of gold is. The thrifty workingman is getting all there is in it now when his money is invested. If the silver standard is established, he is getting one-half of his present interest, with just one-half of its purchasing power.

**Change Would Be Disastrous.**

"A disturbance in the money standard would be particularly unfortunate and disastrous at this time, when America has reached at last the position of controlling the iron markets of

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# Republican Page

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# BRYAN MEANS PANIC!

## Perfect Alignment of American Business Men.

## SOUTH AND NORTH UNITED.

### Emphatic Testimony From All Sections In Favor of McKinley and Republican Prosperity.

The views of business men, commercial publications and trade papers concerning the practical aspects of a political campaign are especially valuable because they are, as a rule, entirely unpartisan and unprejudiced. Business men and business publications may be nominally Republican or nominally Democratic, but they are first and foremost devoted to business and care little for parties except as having an influence on business. The Manufacturers' Record of Baltimore is known everywhere as being one of the most influential and reliable of trade papers in the United States. It has a very large influence and following throughout the country, south as well as north, and commands the respect and confidence of all sections equally. In its issue of Sept. 6 it devoted five entire pages to letters received from manufacturers in many different states which had been sent to the paper in reply to a request from the editor for information as to the present condition of business and as to the general opinion in business circles regarding the presidential elections. These letters represent all lines of manufacturing and general business interests. In the great majority of these letters it is stated that the manufacturers are so certain of McKinley's re-election that they are going ahead with their plans on this basis and that, in their opinion, the election of Bryan would be disastrous to the country. Out of the 73 letters received only two or three favor Bryan, the great majority being overwhelmingly against him. This is strikingly shown even in the letters from the south, which prove that there is a

and manufacture lumber as soon as McKinley is re-elected."

**Panic Would Follow at Once.**

J. L. Weeks, general manager American Steam Gauge company, Boston: "Our business still continues to be good. We find, however, that customers will not order so far ahead as they did during the fall of 1898 and 1899, owing no doubt to the coming presidential election. We can conceive of no greater calamity that could possibly happen to our beloved country than the election of Mr. Bryan to the presidency. Should he be elected we believe this country will see such a panic as it has never seen before, and the panic will come immediately after the election."

G. N. Bierce, secretary the Stillwell-Bierce and Smith-Vaile company, Dayton, O.: "We still continue to be very busy, and the outlook for the future is also very satisfactory. We feel there is little or no doubt of the re-election of McKinley by a very large majority. The triumph of Mr. Bryan and the rank heresies he stands for would, in our judgment, be disastrous to the best interests of the country."

C. F. Carrier, secretary Cronk Hanger company, hardware, Elmira, N. Y.: "So far as we can learn, business men do not anticipate any change in the administration. In fact, nearly every Democrat we have been able to find prefers to let the present administration continue another term. Should there be a change, and Mr. Bryan elected, business certainly will be at a standstill for the coming year."

**Hard Times if Bryan Wins.**

M. C. Bullock Manufacturing company, Chicago: "Our business is very active. We are having a large volume of work, with orders ahead for several months to come. We see no reason

## "WHY DON'T YOU DIE?"

**Patriotic Sentiments of W. J. Bryan In Regard to Our Pensioners.**

When the boys in blue were marching, fighting, starving, bleeding and dying to save this nation in 1861-5 W. J. Bryan was a babe in swaddling clothes. Nov. 18, 1892, at the ripe age of 32, this Bryan wrote the survivors of those boys in blue as follows:

"The next congress will have to wrestle with one deficiency of $36,000,000. This is on account of pensions. The appropriation for pensions for the next year must be not less than $150,000,000. It is therefore easy arithmetic to perceive that the appropriation that congress must make for pensions at the next session must aggregate not less than $186,000,000. This tremendous sum would of itself be enough to run a reasonable government. One would not complain if it were an honorable debt, because it was never earned by any act of patriotism or heroic service. The government is held up and despoiled of no mean portion of this, and it seems helpless to defend itself. One cannot help being curious to know how many more years it will take to exhaust the generation which feels itself injured by the war. It is safe to say that never did a generation display such longevity."

Will those of the old boys whose "remarkable longevity" still keeps them with us and their relatives and friends march proudly to the polls this fall and vote for this Bryan for president of the nation they preserved, or will they not?—Grand Forks (N. D.) Herald.

**"If there is any one who believes the gold standard is a good thing or that it must be maintained, I warn him not to cast his vote for me, because I promise him it will not be maintained in this country longer than I am able to get rid of it."—WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN, Knoxville, Tenn., Sept. 16, 1896.**

**"The party stands where it did in 1896 on the money question."—WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN, Zanesville, O., Sept. 4, 1900.**

**Delaware a Battleground.**

Mr. Hugh C. Browne, chairman of the Republican state central committee of Delaware, reports as follows to the national committee: "Delaware's three electoral votes might prove very handy for McKinley to have, as he had four years ago, in case some of the other doubtful states, like Maryland, Kentucky, West Virginia or Indiana, should slip away from him. Then, too, Dela-

## CONVERTS BY THE CARLOAD

**A List of More Than Three Hundred Who Voted For Bryan or Palmer In 1896.**

Up to date the list of distinguished converts to McKinley contains names by the hundred, but they are coming in so fast that soon they will have to be counted by the thousand. The following list, as will be seen, is confined to certain states in the north which have already sent more or less complete reports to headquarters. Several states remain to be covered later.

Among the prominent names on the list are these: Senator Stewart of Nevada, ex-Senator Palmer of Illinois, ex-Senator Peffer of Kansas, Congressman Sibley of Pennsylvania, ex-Congressman Abram S. Hewitt of New York, Hambleton & Co., bankers, of Baltimore; Edward H. Gans of Baltimore, Charles Denby of Indiana, former minister to China and Philippine commissioner; ex-Congressman W. D. Bynum, George W. McDonald, secretary of the gold Democratic committee of Indiana; General Daniel E. Sickles of New York, Euclid Martin of Nebraska, formerly Democratic postmaster of Omaha; Captain W. E. English of Indiana, son of W. H. English, who was General Hancock's running mate; Melville E. Ingalls, president of the Big Four railroad; General Isaac S. Catlin of Brooklyn, H. H. Grace of Wisconsin, Democratic candidate for mayor of Wisconsin City two years ago; Frank Jones, a leading Democrat of New Hampshire and a large contributor to Democratic campaign funds; Albert Traber of Indianapolis, one of the most prominent German-American Democrats of that city; Edward Obend of East St. Louis, Ills., presidential elector on the Democratic ticket four years ago; Dr. John T. Pottoc, former Democratic member of the Illinois legislature; Professor S. S. Hamill of Jacksonville, Ills., former instructor and a personal friend of Bryan; Editor Donald of the Volks Blatt, Rock Island, Ills.; the Rev. P. M. Nystrom of Iowa, who stumped among the Swedes in South Dakota and Nebraska four years ago; Colonel J. C. Wear of Poplar Bluff, Mo., popular for years in Missouri Democratic politics; Colonel Richard Dalton, Cleveland's collector of internal revenue at St. Louis and a prominent candidate for the gubernatorial nomination which W. J. Stone got in 1892; J. West Goodwin, editor of the Sedalia (Mo.) Bazoo; General D. N. McIntyre, former attorney general of Missouri and an ex-Confederate soldier; Byron H. Cook, lieutenant colonel of the First Montana volunteers; W. H. Swett, ex-speaker of the Montana house of representatives; S. H. Tanner of Utah, former publisher of The Great Campaign, a Bryanite organ; John Q.

**The Menace of Disaster.**

Good wishes alone will not bring success to the Republican party in November. There must be educational work in the way of publications and speeches, and the vote must be got out. The assaults of the Bryan Democratic-Populistic combination must be met.

After the experience of 1892, when the administration which had brought the greatest prosperity to the nation that it had ever known up to that time was turned out of office and one installed that brought upon the nation untold disaster, it will not do to take anything for granted. The disaster that would follow the election of Bryan would be tenfold greater than that which followed the election of Cleveland on a free trade platform. The decline in the value of farm animals alone under Cleveland aggregated nearly $1,000,000,000. Over 2,000,000 men were thrown out of employment. The consumption of wheat, owing to the poverty of the people, declined from 6 bushels per capita under Harrison to 3.88 bushels under Cleveland, causing a decline in prices and enormous loss to the farmers. The export price in 1892 was $1.03 per bushel and only 6[illegible] cents in 1894. Other products fell in value in a similar manner. Wages went down, and the deposits in the savings banks declined from $26.11 per capita in 1892 to $25.53 in 1894. Transactions in the clearing houses of the country declined from $60,883,572,438 in 1892 to $45,028,496,746 in 1894. The election of Cleveland on a free trade platform caused a greater loss than the civil war.

How much greater will be the loss should Bryan be chosen on the free silver, free trade and anarchistic platform on which he is running! Can the nation afford to take any such chance? We do not believe that there is one business man in a hundred who thinks so. But there is danger without hard work. Mr. Hanna and many others are giving their entire time and a good deal of their money to legitimate work to avert the terrible disaster that would follow Bryan's election. They ask for help. Can business men afford to neglect their part of the task? If they reflect on the gloom and disaster that followed Republican defeat in 1892 and the complete reversal of conditions that followed Republican success in 1896, they will certainly not fail to do their duty this year.—Philadelphia Press.

**Railway Employees For McKinley.**

An important action has just been taken by the Railway and Telegraph Employees' Political League of Illinois in indorsing the administration of President McKinley. The league convened at Chicago, and members of 50 state organizations, comprising 30,000 railroad employees and representing every railroad and every branch of the railroad service in Illinois were in attendance

## PROSPERITY IN FULL FLOOD

**Farm Mortgages Paid Off and Banks Full of Deposits.**

The Republican national committee, in order to secure same up to date facts of interest relative to financial conditions in the great agricultural sections of the United States west of the Allegheny mountains, sent out letters of inquiry to several hundred business men in the large cities and in country towns of these sections.

The general substance of the replies shows that savings and commercial deposits have increased from 50 to 100 per cent since 1896; that municipalities are able to borrow money at a rate averaging more than one-half of 1 per cent less than in 1896; that farm values in most sections have almost doubled; that about 50 per cent of farm mortgages have been paid up and the remainder renewed only with "prepayment" privileges and at lower interest rates, and that from 20 to 25 per cent of the debtor classes, to whom Bryan four years ago vainly appealed with his dishonest propositions for cutting in two the value of money legal tender in payment for debts, are now actually lending money in competition with the business men writing these letters.

Some of the strongest replies have come right from Bryan's own state of Nebraska. The town of Lincoln, in which Bryan is a taxpayer, now has 4 per cent bonds selling at a premium, whereas four years ago it experienced difficulty in floating loans at 6 per cent. Adlai E. Stevenson as a taxpayer has also had a chance to see evidences of prosperity right in his own town, for the city of Bloomington, Ills., has recently sold its bonds on a basis of 3.40 per cent, which is lower than any municipality in the United States could get in 1896.

**The Campaign In Maryland.**

Senator McComas of Maryland recently made an encouraging report as to the Republican prospects in that state. "In Baltimore," he said, "preparations are being made for a roaring business campaign, somewhat similar to that of four years ago, when the business community of Baltimore was stirred as never before by the fear of Bryan's success and the danger of disaster therefrom and when old Democrats went and voted for McKinley by hundreds, the result being an unprecedented Republican victory. The Baltimore business men hope that that result will be paralleled this year, and many of them predict that the 32,000 Republican majority of 1896 may be relied upon again in 1900.

"The loss of Senator Wellington's vote in the senate reduces the Republican majority by two, and the Democrats of Delaware are making stren-

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# Republican Page

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# NOW FOR THE TRUSTS.

## Bryan Drops His Old Issue and Changes Base Again.

## IMPERIALISM IS NO GOOD.

### Record of the Two Parties—The Republicans Have Restricted Trusts, and the Democrats Have Favored Them. Read the Facts.

The Democrats are abandoning what they called the issue of "imperialism" and are pushing the "trust" question to the front in the latter days of the campaign. The attempt to frighten the east by the bogy of "imperialism" did not work in Vermont and Maine. They are afraid to raise the issue of new territory among the voters of the west, so they have started on a new track. The Republican party is ready to meet this, as it has the other questions that they have attempted to push to the front as paramount. If there is one subject about which caution or any consideration for their record should enjoin silence, it is their attitude toward the trusts, for their friendship to the so called "trusts" has been repeatedly shown.

Trusts are combinations of capital formed in every prosperous country to prevent the destructive waste of competition, make economies in production and to so increase the output as to make small returns profitable enough in the aggregate to pay the expenses. They have often decreased the cost of necessities to the consumer, as in the case of oil. They have often proved a benefit to the common people, and they have their reasonable side. But the Republican party is not defending trusts, and it was one of the first political organizations to denounce monopoly and the restriction of trade. It has been the only party which has enacted federal legislation against the trusts, and was the first to specify the means by which they should be suppressed that would have repaid the sugar trust about $14,000,000.

**The Democratic Ice Trust.**

It is hardly necessary to point to the recent deceit of the New York state leaders, who were forced to accept an antitrust plank in their platform while their pockets were bulging with stock in the ice trust combination, which, with the help of the dock commissioners, the mayor and other officials in New York city, was formed with the object of robbing the poor by unnaturally raising the price of ice in hot weather.

It is no wonder that Congressman Sulzer wanted to expunge from The Congressional Record reference to the ice trust when the legislation for trusts was under discussion in Washington last June. It is characteristic that, as the New York attorney general (Davies) says, the prosecution of the ice trust has met with "stays and appeals, and, in short, every legal technicality has been invoked on the part of the combination that the ingenuity of counsel for the defense could devise."

**Effect of Trusts on Wages.**

Mr. Bryan, in his recent speech at St. Louis and in his letter of acceptance, dropped his "paramount" imperialistic issue altogether and put the trusts issue in its place. According to him, the trusts are guilty of almost as many crimes against society as he charged against the gold standard in 1896, before four years of prosperity under it had silenced him. Let us apply the simple test of a few figures in this connection. Let us see what effect the enterprises indiscriminately

## WEST VIRGINIA PROSPECTS.

**Great Prosperity Everywhere, and the Voters Are For McKinley.**

Ex-Consul General O. F. Williams has been in West Virginia on a stumping tour, and he confirms the recent reports of good Republican prospects in that state. "The prosperity in West Virginia," he reports to the national committee, "is universal and truly wonderful. Mr. Bryan, when he decided to put out his calamity and poverty arguments on his West Virginia tour, made a bad break. There is no state in the Union more prosperous than West Virginia, and the population realize it and are happy about it and propose to vote to continue the party which is responsible for it. They are aware that their prosperity is due directly, in the first instance, to the operation of the Republican party's tariff legislation and to the duties on coal, iron, etc.

"Mr. Bryan's poverty harangues were often positively ridiculous. At one town where he bewailed the misery of the inhabitants, there were placards all over the streets advertising for 1,000 workmen to put up new buildings and work on farms, etc. In another of these calamity stricken towns the national bank of the place has at present $1,500,000 surplus which it is trying to lend at low rates.

"In my travels through the state I was much struck by the fact that there were no placards 'To Rent' or 'For Sale' on the houses. They were all occupied. In several places I saw a lot of people living temporarily in tents, because the house builders were unable to keep up to the demands of the immigrants for more new dwellings. This state of affairs no doubt furnished the Democrats with a suggestion and excuse for their recent cry of Republican colonization. I met only two Republicans who said they were going to vote for Bryan. One was a man who used to lend his money at 10 and 20 per cent in Cleveland's administration, but has been only able to get 4 or 5 per cent in McKinley's administration, and he wants hard times to come again so as to get his old Cleveland rates of interest. The other was a man who is mad at McKinley because he has been unable to get cars enough to haul all his coal, though how McKinley is to blame for that, he doesn't stop to explain."

Hon. A. G. Dayton, who represents the Second West Virginia district in congress and who knows the state thoroughly, says that the claims of the Democrats that Bryan will carry the state are unfounded; in fact, Mr. Bryan's stumping tour in the state, he says, fell flat.

"If there is any one who be-

## OUTLOOK IN MARYLAND.

**Excellent Prospects For the Republicans Reported.**

One of the best known southern Republicans in congress is Mr. Mudd, who represents the Fifth district of Maryland. His opponent, Mr. Camelier, according to Marylanders, is most always and generally running for some office, but the thing that has troubled Camelier is that he has never been elected to anything. Mr. Mudd was seated in a contest for the seat before the Fifty-first congress with the late Barnes Compton. He subsequently returned to the house in the Fifty-fifth congress and was re-elected to the present congress by a plurality of over 3,000. He is energetic and popular. There would seem to be no doubt whatever of his re-election by a large majority.

Senator Wellington's flop has caused immense activity to prevail among the Republicans of western Maryland. Every man in one way or another is trying to prove his party loyalty. From the present indications Senator Wellington is practically alone in his flop. Four large Republican clubs are in process of formation in Cumberland. One will be in Wellington's old ward and will be composed largely of Germans. The organizers say that not one German Republican has been found in the ward who sympathizes with Wellington. In all parts of the state big Republican clubs have been formed, and the enthusiasm is universal. The colored voters are reported solid for McKinley. Ex-Governor Lowndes is confident that Maryland will give 8,000 to 12,000 Republican majority.

**Bryan Versus History.**

In his speech in Indianapolis Mr. Bryan said that "it is impossible to secure title to a people by force or by purchase." Evidently Mr. Bryan has not read the history of the United States with that care that a man should who discusses topics having a historical bearing.

By purchase in 1803 the United States secured title to the Louisiana territory and people of all colors, paying $15,000,000. The consent of the people of the Louisiana territory was never asked. Thomas Jefferson, president; James Madison, secretary of state, and James Monroe and Robert S. Livingston made the purchase.

By purchase the United States secured the title to the Florida people of all colors in 1819 at the nominal price of $5,000,000. The consent of the people of Florida was not asked. James Monroe, president, and John Quincy Adams, secretary of state, made the purchase.

By purchase, after a war of con- [illegible]

## MORE CONVERTS.

**Additional Names of Influential Democrats Out For McKinley.**

Conversions of Democrats to the support of the present administration continue. Some of them give the sound money issue as a reason for the change, and others are attracted by the Americanism of those in power and the stand that this country has taken before the nations of the world. In Maryland the other day the sound money men who supported Palmer and Buckner four years ago reorganized and decided to support McKinley. It was announced that only two members of the committee of seventy would support Bryan. From Michigan the announcement comes that a supreme court justice, a probate court judge, a candidate for auditor general and for state treasurer, all Democrats, have publicly proclaimed their allegiance to the Republican party.

These names have been received from California:

Horace G. Platt of San Francisco, a prominent lawyer.

J. W. Oates, brother of Governor Oates of Georgia, of Santa Rosa.

George W. Baker, a leading San Francisco lawyer.

William B. English of San Francisco, formerly chairman of the Democratic state committee.

H. S. Foote of San Francisco, United States district attorney in the Cleveland administration.

General Walter S. Turnbull, a San Francisco capitalist.

Ex-Mayor E. B. Pond of San Francisco.

Colonel C. H. Maddux of San Francisco, formerly state senator.

Robert Y. Hayne, a member of the San Francisco bar.

Crittenden Thornton of San Francisco, the lawyer.

Russell Heath, an influential farmer in Santa Barbara.

E. F. Berward of Fresno, the banker.

Other Democrats who have announced their intention to vote for President McKinley are:

Clinton K. Tharp, mayor of Washington, Ind., former member of the state senate.

A. F. Tebbetts of Newaygo, Mich., recently Democratic candidate for congress.

James A. Leisen of Menominee, Mich., formerly Democratic state senator.

E. J. Pemberthy, formerly Democratic postmaster of Houghton, Mich.

W. C. Dewitt, for many years corporation counsel of Brooklyn.

L. J. Williams, president of the West Virginia Bar association.

J. Hervey Cook of Fishkill-on-the-Hudson, N. Y.

John H. Scheidt, the Brooklyn bank- [illegible]

## PRACTICAL TESTS FOR BRYAN

**Why His Eloquence Should Not Mislead Any Man Who Thinks.**

It is a recognized fact that one cannot successfully sail a ship or run a locomotive without previous training and that only disaster can be expected to result from an attempt to do it.

Mr. Bryan undertakes to reform and readjust the business of the country, and one would naturally suppose that his oracular utterances were based upon large experience in commerce and finance. But inquiry elicits the following facts:

Mr. Bryan is professedly a lawyer, but in Lincoln, Neb., where he resides, he has never been retained in any case of importance and his small practice has been in the county court, where jurisdiction is limited to $500, and before the justice of the peace.

He has never been connected or placed in touch with any financial or commercial or manufacturing or industrial business whatever and has therefore never had opportunity for any education in these matters.

He has never had any experience in the state legislature.

He has never even served as alderman in the city council of Lincoln.

He has never had any political experience whatever, outside of his four years in congress and his campaigning tours. Although 40 years of age, his only apparent source of income is what he may derive as compensation for his public speaking and from contributions of the free silver people.

A well informed fellow citizen expresses the opinion that there are a hundred men in the town of Lincoln better fitted, from experience in business and training in the practical affairs of life and in observation of affairs of state and nation, to assume the duties of president of the United States than is Mr. Bryan.

History teaches that the business interests of the individual and of the country can be successful only when they follow the teachings of experience and only infinite peril could result from the accepted leadership of a talking machine like Bryan, who has nothing to recommend him but his gift of speech.

**Contracts Void If Bryan Wins.**

It has not been an unusual circumstance recently where important business contracts have been entered into for the documents to contain this clause:

"This contract to be null and void in case of the election of William Jennings Bryan as president of the United States."

In the consideration of business plans for the future capitalists and business men are leaving as little as possible to risk.

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# DROPPING THE MASK!

## Bryan Again Sounds the Free Silver Slogan.

## BUSINESS MEN DON'T LIKE IT.

### A Chorus of Protests From Democrats, North and South—Honest Money and Prosperity Must Be Continued.

The free silver issue is now at the front again, and there it will remain until it is decided by the voters in November.

Mr. Bryan put it there himself in his recent letter of acceptance. Free silver and free trade were the leading topics in that letter and the Democratic candidate there reiterated his settled purpose to secure free silver coinage and an abolition of the present tariff at the earliest opportunity.

The gold Democrats and the solid business men of the country, Democratic and Republican, northern and southern, do not relish this programme the least little bit. A chorus of Democratic protests is swelling up from all parts of the country. Hundreds of letters and other communications from southern Democrats are on file at Republican headquarters, almost all of them favoring a continuance of the present tariff and gold standard, which are recognized as the basis of the south's recent great advance in prosperity. Advices from the west are to the same effect. The Missouri Democrats are up in arms against the threatened degradation of the dollar and interruption of business stability. The news from New Jersey is very favorable to the Republican cause. Many campaign meetings have been held and the audiences have been invariably larger and enthusiastic. Similar reports come from many other quarters.

**Business Men Disposed to Hedge.**

Several cases have been made public lately in which the execution of a business contract has been conditioned upon the defeat of Mr. Bryan in the coming election and also in which payment in gold or its equivalent is made compulsory. The same measures were taken by business men very generally four years ago, and for the same reason the record of the last four years is equally astonishing, as illuminating the contrast between the conditions under the last Democratic administration and the McKinley administration. A few specimen figures may be cited:

| | 1895. | 1899. |
|---|---|---|
| Number of employees in United States.... | 785,084 | 928,924 |
| Wages of employees in United States.... | $445,508,261 | $522,967,596 |
| Net earnings of railroads .............. | $349,651,047 | $456,641,110 |
| Value of exports...... | $793,392,599 | $1,203,931,222 |
| Value of imports...... | $731,969,965 | $697,148,489 |
| Balance of trade in our favor........... | $61,422,625 | $606,782,733 |
| Value of manufactures .............. | $9,402,903,000 | $12,777,078,755 |
| | 1896. | 1900. |
| Value of horses, sheep and cattle ......... | $1,541,396,339 | $2,042,640,823 |

Similar ratios of business improvement and profit during the last four years are proved by the official statistics relating to our banks, both commercial and savings, our commerce, our mines, our metal products, our railways, our cotton products and manufactures, our breadstuffs and other farm products, our textiles, etc.

**Republican Protection to Labor.**

At the end of President Cleveland's administration the labor unions had been almost annihilated because of the despair in the hearts of workingmen and their inability to pay dues or to devote any time to union society work. It was then a question of starvation with many of the men who now compose the membership of unions, and there was little motive to devote time and money for keeping up meeting places for unions. Immediately after the inauguration of President McKinley unions began to pick up slowly. In 1898 the unions grew more rapidly, and month after month since then until the number of unions and the membership has almost doubled the totals for 1897. The conditions of union labor

## WEST VIRGINIA STRUGGLE.

**Why the Coming Election Is Unusually Important to Republicans.**

The struggle the Democrats are making to carry West Virginia would indicate that they regard the six electoral votes of that state as of prime importance. But the Democrats have much more than the electoral vote to look after in that state, because legislative success means a great deal to them. Ten years ago when the Democrats had full control of the state there was a legislative gerrymander which makes it necessary for the Republicans to carry the entire state by at least 10,000 majority in order to secure the legislature. This in a state that up to six years ago had been solidly Democratic is a considerable effort. This gerrymander could not be corrected when the Republicans had control of the state, for under the law and constitution the districting stood for ten years.

If the legislature can be captured by the Democrats this year, the same gerrymander can be continued and the congressional apportionment made so as to favor the Democrats. The continuation of the gerrymander will mean ten years more of Democratic advantage, not only in the election of a United States senator four years hence, but again six years hence. Even if one branch of the legislature or the governor is Democratic, the Republicans will be unable to correct the gerrymander of ten years ago. But if the Democrats should elect the governor and carry both branches of the legislature they would be able to continue the present unfair districting for another ten years; hence the unusual importance of the struggle that is going on in the state to obtain control.

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**"If there is any one who believes the gold standard is a good thing or that it must be maintained, I warn him not to cast his vote for me, because I promise him it will not be maintained in this country longer than I am able to get rid of it."—WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN, Knoxville, Tenn., Sept. 16, 1896.**

**"The party stands where it did in 1896 on the money question."—WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN, Zanesville, O., Sept. 4, 1900.**

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**Hope For Tennessee.**

Congressman W. P. Brownlow of Tennessee, who is a member of the Republican national committee, has made the following statement:

"Tennessee is a Republican state whenever the vote is counted right. The state would be as certain for Mc-

## STILL THEY COME.

**Additional Eminent Converts to McKinley From Bryan.**

The list of converts from Bryan to McKinley is being daily increased by some notable additions. An instance of the number of these changes is reported from Wyandotte county, Kan., where a McKinley and Roosevelt club has been organized by former Democrats and now has 115 members.

From Wyoming this list of prominent men who have turned to McKinley from Bryanism has been received by the national committee:

J. M. Wilson of Douglass, Malvin Nichols of Endeneo, Timothy Kinney of Rock Springs, A. D. Chamberlain of Douglass, John Beckwith of Evanston, Silas Guthrie of Moorcroft, William Daley of Rawlins, Thomas Painter of Evanston, A. M. Bunce of Lander, John McDermott of Glendo, A. W. Phillips of Douglass, Dr. W. W. Crook of Cheyenne, John Cahill of Cheyenne, Frank Bon of Cheyenne.

Among the prominent men in other states who have renounced Bryanism for McKinley are:

J. W. Reid of Lewiston, Ida., who was this year nominated as a Bryan elector.

General John C. Black of Illinois, who was commissioner of pensions under Cleveland's first administration.

Arthur A. Taylor, of Santa Cruz, Cal.

Isaac Parsons of Monon, Ind.

Ex-Chief Justice Morse of the Michigan supreme court.

Richard A. Montgomery of Michigan.

Jerome Berryman of Ashland, Kan., vice president of the Stockgrowers' National bank.

Dr. S. S. Glasscock of Kansas City, Kan., coroner of Wyandotte county.

J. R. Burton of Kansas City, Kan., formerly member of the Democratic committee.

F. H. Carlin, the well known Brooklyn contractor.

William B. Hornblower, the eminent New York lawyer, to whom President Cleveland offered a place on the United States supreme bench.

James L. Blair of Missouri, son of the Democratic candidate for vice president in 1868.

Jacob Keene of Athens, Mich., a prominent lawyer.

C. J. Daniels of Athens, Mich., jeweler.

William De Ford of Salem, Ills.

Henry Bursells of Stevenson, Ills.

J. W. Daniels of Raccoon, Ills.

James Brittingham of Mount Vernon, N. Y.

General Charles F. Smyth of Chicago, formerly on Governor S. J. Tilden's staff in New York.

Julius Dietrich of Bloomington, Ills., publisher of the Bloomington Journal.

Samuel J. McDonald of Newark, N. J.

James C. Carelton, formerly Democratic postmaster of Bedford, Ind.

William T. Baker, ex-president of the

## PLENTY OF PLUTOCRATS.

**There Are Over Two Hundred Thousand of Them in the Bowery Banks.**

The Democratic orators, headed by Mr. Bryan, are fond of alluding to the "plutocrats" of New York, and their speeches give the impression that a few rich men own all the money in the city and that the mass of the people are groveling in penury. This idea is not supported by the official statistics. The annual report of the superintendent of banks of the state of New York for the year 1899 contains figures showing the condition of the three savings banks located on the Bowery—viz., the Bowery Savings bank, Citizens' Saving bank and Drydock Savings bank. The great bulk of the money deposited in these banks comes from the workingmen of the east side. Here are the figures:

| | |
|---|---|
| Total deposits during the year.......... | $24,935,825 |
| Total number of depositors............. | 212,474 |
| Total number of new accounts......... | 41,807 |

When 212,474 people living in a district whose population is composed entirely of workingmen and working women, have money in three banks, not to speak of the many smaller banks distributed through that section, every thinking man must acknowledge that there is genuine prosperity in New York and in the nation, and every honest man it would seem must vote against the party which proposes to cut down the savings of these 200,000 poor people by more than one-half.

The same considerations apply to the cases of the savings banks all over the country.

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**Our Philippine Policy.**

We believe that it would be well for the advocates of the administration in the campaign that will now shortly be at its height to make most prominent before the voters the settled purpose of the government to secure the ultimate adoption of self government in the Philippines and in the meantime to serve the interests and secure the co-operation of the natives. On the other hand, we call the serious attention of those who are dissatisfied with the present outcome in some of its features to the fact that the determination of the future policy of the government in this matter rests not with the administration, but with congress, and that it is quite possible to attain all that they really desire through congress without putting Mr. Bryan in the presidency and inviting the incalculable peril involved in his election. Not only by the constitution, but by the express terms of the treaty with Spain the status of the natives of the Philippines is within the control of congress. That body can dictate the policy of the government on this as on all other questions, and if it contains a majority reflecting a strong sentiment among the people it will do so. Mr. McKinley can be relied on to respect such a sen-

## A CAP THAT FITS.

### DANIEL WEBSTER FORESAW BRYAN AND BRYANISM.

**Denounced Them Sixty-six Years Ago as the "Poor Man's Curse"—No Natural Hatred Between the Poor and the Rich.**

Sixty-six years ago, on Jan. 31, 1834, Daniel Webster stood up in the United States senate and denounced the demagogism of his day in words which fit the present crisis precisely. He said:

"Sir, I see, in those vehicles which carry to the people sentiments from high places, plain declarations that the present controversy is but a strife between one part of the community and another. I hear it boasted as the unfailing security, the solid ground never to be shaken, on which recent measures rest, that the poor naturally hate the rich. I know that, under the cover of the roofs of the capitol, within the last 24 hours, among men sent here to devise means for the public safety and public good, it has been vaunted forth, as matter of boast and triumph, that one cause existed powerful enough to support everything and to defend everything; and that was the natural hatred of the poor to the rich.

"Sir, I pronounce the author of such sentiments to be guilty of attempting a detestable fraud on the community; a double fraud; a fraud which is to cheat men out of their property and out of the earnings of their labor by first cheating them out of their understandings.

"'The natural hatred of the poor to the rich!' Sir, it shall not be till the last moment of my existence. It shall be only when I am drawn to the verge of oblivion, when I shall cease to have respect or affection for anything on earth, that I will believe the people of the United States capable of being effectually deluded, cajoled and driven about in herds by such abominable frauds as this. If they shall sink to that point, if they so far cease to be men—thinking men, intelligent men—as to yield to such pretenses and such clamor, they will be slaves already—slaves to their own passions, slaves to the fraud and knavery of pretended friends. They will deserve to be blotted out of all the records of freedom. They ought not to dishonor the cause of self government by attempting any longer to exercise it; they ought to keep their unworthy hands entirely off from the cause of Republican liberty if they are capable of being the victims of artifices so shallow, of tricks so stale, so threadbare, so often practiced, so much worn out, on serfs and slaves.

**A Monstrous Delusion.**

"'The natural hatred of the poor against the rich!' 'The danger of a moneyed aristocracy!' 'A power as great and dangerous as that resisted

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# Republican Page

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# FOR HONEST MONEY.

## General Uprising to Prevent a National Disgrace.

## MEN OF BOTH PARTIES UNITE.

### Formation of Many Gold Democratic Campaign Clubs—A Final Effort to Crush the Free Silver Heresy and Scandal.

In plain English the issue is now for honesty or for dishonesty. The public now understands it, and the honest men of both parties are lining up in support of the cause of sound money. This is the feature of the campaign at present.

Ex-Secretary of the Treasury Carlisle has accepted the presidency of the Lawyers' Sound Money Campaign club of New York city. The club was formed on Friday, Sept. 28, and its membership embraces most of the leading lawyers of the city of both parties. Mr. Carlisle's action in this matter is very gratifying to all the friends of good money and good government. Desperate efforts had been made by the Bryanites to win him over to their side. The influence of his decision to support McKinley will be very wide and great.

Mr. Wheeler H. Peckham, another eminent Democrat, who was nominated for the supreme court by President Cleveland, presided at the meeting of the lawyers, and among the signers of the call for the meeting were Messrs. Charles C. Beaman, William A. Duer, ex-Governor George Hoadly of Ohio, George L. Rives, Francis L. Stetson, James M. Varnum, Edmund Wetmore, ex-Congressman Franklin Bartlett and many other distinguished names. The call included the statement that "we believe that sound money is again the vital issue at the coming election," and this phrase gives what may be called the text of the campaign or its keynote. From this time on the Democrats will be compelled to confront this vital issue. They have tried to evade it from the first and to conceal their purpose of degrading the money standard and the commercial honor of

more than party associations, we retired from the party and, taking with us the colors representing true Democracy, organized this league. Under its influence nearly a million good, true Democrats rebuked the theft and supported the great Democratic principle of honest money under a banner against which for a lifetime we had fought.

"If in 1896 the sacrifice we made was justified, it certainly is doubly so now. In 1896 by defeating Bryan we saved the country from a financial and industrial revolution which would have involved dishonor, disgrace and continued distress at a time when values of commodities and the price of labor were at the lowest, when convulsion could but emphasize the injury and distress which free silver agitation had already wrought. The result of our work brought the country to hope and activity, until now prosperity obtains, values are up and the price of labor the highest in the history of this country, considering the purchasing power of money.

"A thousand times better would it have been to let free silver win in 1896, when depression and ruin ruled, than let it win now, when prosperity rules. The revolution in values that would ensue upon the election of Bryan would pull down our financial and commercial structure, involving complete industrial disaster. The fall would be so great that the wreck would be beyond repair for this business generation, and these conditions would not wait for Mr. Bryan's inauguration; his election would precipitate them before sunset of the following day. Therefore our duty is to take up the contest

## THE A B C OF FREE SILVER.

**Plain Statement Showing What "16 to 1" Really Means.**

"Sixteen to one" means that Bryan and the Democrats insist that congress shall enact a law which will make 16 ounces of silver, now worth about 60 cents an ounce, or $9.60 for 16 ounces, worth as much as one ounce of gold, worth $20.67.

The free and unlimited coinage of silver at this ratio, therefore, means that Bryan and the Democrats want congress to enact a law so that anybody having silver, no matter who he may be or where he or his silver comes from, can take it or send it to any American mint and have it coined into standard silver dollars of 412½ grains free of all cost, the American people paying all the expense of coinage, these free coined dollars, in weight and intrinsic value worth about 48 cents, to be a compulsory legal tender for all debts, both private and public. In other words, the government shall pass a law agreeing to accept 48 cents for 100 cents and compel every American, rich and poor alike, to submit to this preposterous and bankruptcy breeding scheme.

**Robbery of the People.**

When it is remembered that America owns less than one-quarter of the world's silver, the astounding and ignorant atrocity of this proposed robbery of the people is made more clearly manifest. Everybody knows that nearly if not all of the other three-quarters of the silver in the world would be sold to us at two for one, double its value, and sent to our mints to coin, so that in a very short time after the enactment of such a foolish law an avalanche of silver would pour into this country from all parts of the earth, so that the government would have to suspend and repudiate this law. In the meantime all our gold and much of our other property would be owned by foreign owners of silver, paid for by us at more than twice its value, which would mean overwhelming loss to this country, hopeless national bankruptcy and universal panic, putting the currency on an absolute silver basis. Can any sane man conceive of a more absurd or bunkolike proposition?

**Why Silver Has Become So Cheap.**

Up to 1871 silver was at a premium over gold on account of its scarcity and worth from $1.29 to $1.31 per ounce, but during the 20 years from 1871 to 1891 such enormous silver deposits were found and so much silver was produced that the world could not utilize it all for coinage or in the arts, and its value and the price therefore rapidly declined, until in 1893-4 it fell to 42 cents per ounce, compelling nearly every silver mine owner to shut down and quit, so that very little silver is being or has been produced during the last ten years, consequently the

## WHY SIBLEY FLOPPED.

**He Couldn't Stand the Pressure of the Things He Saw.**

Hon. Joseph C. Sibley, the Democratic congressman from the Twenty-seventh Pennsylvania district, recently declared for McKinley, and in a speech at Bradford, Pa., recently he gave his reasons for "flopping." In the first place, he pleaded guilty to the charge of flopping, and these were the things which had made him flop:

He saw men earning twice as much now as in 1896.

He saw everybody employed now, while in 1896 47 per cent of the wage earners of the country were unemployed or working on short hours.

He saw the country manufacturing for home consumption and for export now instead of importing as in 1896.

He saw a pound of wool selling for 30 cents instead of for 17 cents as in 1896 and cotton at 10 cents instead of 4 cents.

He saw an advance under McKinley of 25 to 125 per cent in the price of all farm products.

He saw $765,000,000 more paid to wage earners in this country in 1899 than in 1896.

He saw 35 miles of empty freight cars sidetracked and idle on the New York Central railroad for two years under Cleveland and now every wheel turning.

He saw our boys in blue being shot down by savages and the Bryanites sympathizing with the savages.

He saw every month a national surplus, instead of a deficit as in 1896.

He saw that we were lending money to Europe, instead of borrowing it from Europe as under Cleveland.

And when he saw these things he went and flopped.

**We Are Masters of the Pacific.**

Without the courtesy of Great Britain not a German transport could arrive at Shanghai to begin the execution of the kaiser's purpose of checking "single handed" British aggression in the Yang-tse-Kiang valley. With the coaling stations of Gibraltar, Malta, Aden, Colombo and Singapore closed to them, the great vessels which the kaiser has subsidized so liberally with the purpose of paying flying visits to his neighbors' shores with an army corps retinue would be reduced to the use of sail power or sweeps. They would be thus at the mercy of cruisers of the third class. France would be little better off.

It is when we see the plight of the continental European powers in this most vital of international relations that we realize what prescient statesmanship has done for this country in two brief years. In the beginning of 1898 the United States, too, could reach the orient only on "borrowed coal," fuel bought in the foreign ports of

## HEWITT ON THE ISSUE.

**Strong Presentation of the Leading Question Before the People.**

Ex-Mayor and ex-Congressman Abram S. Hewitt of New York in a recent letter has defined the question at issue most admirably. Mr. Hewitt is one of the leading Gold Democrats of the country, and no man's opinion carries more weight than his. He says:

"You ask whether I believe in the coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. You might as well ask me whether I believed that an ounce should be made to pass for a pound in the ordinary transactions of commerce. The ratio is a false ratio. The value of silver measured by gold is, as every one knows, not 16 to 1, but 32 to 1. The proposition of the platform, therefore, is to declare that 50 cents shall by law be made equal to $1. This absurd proposition is based upon the professed belief that in 1873, when silver was demonetized, a crime was committed by which creditors benefited at the expense of debtors. The fact is that silver was then overvalued, and hence its demonetization was a relief to debtors and of no benefit to creditors.

"The extraordinary thing is that the Kansas City platform proposes to commit the very crime which it falsely denounces as having been perpetrated in 1873. It proposes to substitute a 50 cent dollar in payment of debts which ought to be discharged with 100 cents to the dollar. This is robbery and therefore a crime in which no honest man can have any part. The pretense that the bullion value of silver could be raised to its coinage value by the fiat of the government is ridiculous. In fact, we have tried the experiment by purchasing more than $600,000,000 worth of silver in order to preserve the parity between silver and gold at the ratio of 16 to 1. We have seen the price of silver steadily fall in the face of these large purchases. The United States strained its ability to the last thread of tension in this effort. Universal distress existed, and we were only relived from general bankruptcy by the repeal of the Sherman act. To repeat this experiment in a time when business is good is an act of folly so glaring that it is difficult for a sane man to understand that the proposition could have received a single vote in the convention."

**Insult to German Voters.**

The Bryanites have done much talking in this campaign about swinging the German vote over to Bryan. It would seem from their statements that they believe the German born Americans can be transferred solidly from one party to another at the will of party leaders. It is believed that German-Americans will resent as an insult this attempt of the Democratic leaders to stampede them en masse like a flock

## TO AVERT PANIC.

### BRYANISM MEANS DISHONESTY EVERYWHERE, UNIVERSALLY.

**Eloquent Appeal to Good Citizens by Ex-Comptroller William M. Ivins of New York City.**

If Mr. Bryan's party had left out the financial part of their platform, we might then admit that the question of currency was not an issue. It has done nothing of the kind. They reassert their determination to carry out the policy of 16 to 1, and, notwithstanding the threat of financial revolution, the gentlemen to whom I have referred blame us for fearing them and their "American financial system," which is as safe and sane a suggestion as would be that of an "American sidereal system" or an "American atomic theory" or a "system of American physiology."

The danger lies in the fact that Mr. Bryan is in dead earnest, and the people are infinitely more afraid of Bryanism tomorrow than they are afraid of imperialism day after tomorrow. They are not willing to take it for granted that Mr. Bryan will proceed at once to carry out a series of undefined, vague and negative policies and take no measures whatever to carry out the only policy upon which he has declared himself affirmatively, openly, precisely and fanatically.

**Bryan Would Bring Panic.**

It is not a theory that Mr. Bryan would revolutionize our system of currency if he could. It is a certainty, and all of the consequences—that is, disaster and ruin—are known. As to the consequences of what these gentlemen see fit to call imperialism, they are theories pure and simple. It will take the bread out of no one's mouth, the shirt off no man's back. But if Mr. Bryan be elected his election alone, even though he has to wait for a congress to carry out his will, will have all the direful consequences of panic. If there be those who do not believe this, they have only to turn back to the summer of 1896 to see what may result from a simple fear that our standard of value is to be disturbed. These anti-imperialistic gentlemen are quite willing to pay the price of a panic for their theory. Some of us, however, are like Bismarck and are willing "to sell our theories extraordinarily cheap." Above all, we are not willing voluntarily to run the risk of drowning in order to escape the consequences of a predicted shower. It will be time enough to check imperialism when it makes some sign of real vitality.

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# LABOR IN THE VAN.

## Workingmen Not Deluded by Bryan's Anarchistic Appeals.

## GERMANS TRUE TO M'KINLEY.

### Flocking to the Republican Standard by Thousands—Convincing Arguments by John D. Crimmins and Senator Hanna.

Mr. Bryan is now reduced to his last resort. All his hitherto paramount issues—imperialism, free silver, the trusts, "calamity," the empire, etc.—having proved failures, he has now allowed himself to descend to the lowest level of demagogery and is seeking to "corral" the labor vote by preaching hatred and jealousy of the rich and by asserting that the Republicans propose to maintain a large standing army henceforth for the purpose of subjugating labor and intimidating workingmen.

This assertion, which is nothing less than an outrageous falsehood, has not had the effect which he intended and expected. It has served to stir up the passions of the idle and vicious classes and has borne fruit in the shape of sundry riotous outbreaks and personal assaults upon Governor Roosevelt, Senator Hanna and other distinguished Republicans. But there is no evidence that it has infected the mass of sober, industrious workingmen. Even the miners on strike have shown no increased tendency toward the Democratic ticket. In fact, a delegation from the Wilkesbarre region recently called upon the Republican national committee and informed them that they were Republicans and that the strike had not affected the politics of the strikers.

**Mr. Crimmins' Statement.**

One of the most forcible appeals to laboring men which the campaign has produced is that which Mr. John D. Crimmins recently published. Mr. Crimmins has been a lifelong Democrat and is one of the most extensive employers of labor in the country. His appeal has already had a powerful influence on the workingmen, and it is believed that not less than 10,000 of them in New York alone will change

commercial disaster, misery and distress for workingmen, tradesmen and all citizens, private and national dishonor. It should be so decisively repudiated by the American people that no one hereafter will be bold enough to make it an issue in our politics.

"Second.—It is the vital issue in this campaign. It was forced into the Democratic platform by Mr. Bryan himself. If elected, he will use all the vast powers at his command as chief executive of the nation to immediately place the country on a silver basis. He will be zealously assisted by a house of representatives elected with him and representing his views. How long a small majority in the senate would hold out for sound money is an open question. The fear, distrust and uncertainty inevitably resulting from such a situation would be almost as disastrous to the business of the country as the passage of a free silver law.

"Third.—We do not see anything real in the issue of imperialism. The possession of the Philippine Islands has come to us as an unavoidable result of the war with Spain, a war decided on by both parties. Our title has been confirmed by a treaty, the adoption of which was urged by Mr. Bryan himself.

"The course of the present administration in putting down armed insurrection, in establishing a government founded upon our usual constitutional safeguards for life, liberty and property, and in determining to give the Filipinos as great a share of self government as they may show themselves capable of, commends itself to our sober judgment as being a wise and prudent method of meeting the great responsibilities which have devolved upon the United States as a legacy of

## WE'VE ALREADY EXPANDED.

**Dr. Josiah Strong's New Book and Its Cogent Arguments.**

"It is time to dismiss 'the craven fear of being great,' to recognize the place in the world which God has given us and to accept the responsibilities which it devolves upon us in behalf of Christian civilization," is the conclusion arrived at by Rev. Dr. Josiah Strong, author of "Our Country," in his new book entitled "Expansion." In this book he dwells on the subject of national growth and its corresponding responsibility in an original manner, and the work is really one of the most interesting on this subject, so much discussed during this campaign. He calls attention to the astonishing development of energy and of wealth which has subdued the continent and which today makes us the most forceful and resourceful nation in the world. Our new manufacturing interests must inevitably become greater, so that our national welfare will be increasingly dependent upon foreign markets. He calls attention to the profound significance of China's awakening and shows that the needs of that empire are complemental to our own. He then argues that the Pacific is to become the center of the world's population, commerce, wealth and power. We are thus entering on a new world life, involving new necessities and new obligations which it will be impossible to evade. Amid these changed world conditions we could not maintain a policy of political isolation. He continues: "It is quite too late to ask whether we will expand. We are already expanded.

"There are many among us who share neither this instinct nor these convictions who command our entire respect. * * * But they have, I believe, formed their judgments without taking into consideration the great world facts. * * * Our policy should be determined not by national ambition or by commercial considerations, but by our duty to the world in general and to the Filipinos in particular. * * * I know of no witness who has personal observation of the Filipinos who declares them capable of self government. It is the Tagalogs who have been in arms against the authorities of the United States, * * * but they constitute only one-fifth of the population. * * * In many provinces there was absolute anarchy, and from all sides came petitions for protection and help. Do we owe no protection and help to these four-fifths against the one-fifth?

"One other question I would like to ask the antiexpansionists. Will they kindly explain why it is that Americans, with the traditions and inheritance of Anglo-Saxons and with the experience of freemen, are incapable of governing one-tenth of their number of Filipinos and cannot even attempt it without sacrificing the republic and

## TRUST REGULATION.

### DEMOCRATIC INCAPACITY TO DEAL WITH THE QUESTION.

**Official Record of Congressional Action by the Republicans and Inaction by the Democrats.**

When one considers the record the Democrats have made in congress in relation to the trusts, their present appeals to the voters and their promise to do something further are really ridiculous. They began on the matter in 1888, when they had both houses of congress and the presidency, and it was possible for them to pass any law they pleased. There were in that year 16 different bills for the regulation and control of the trusts. As all these bills were introduced they were referred to Democratic committees and were never allowed to see the light thereafter. The Democratic committee on manufactures, after being instructed Jan. 25, 1888, to investigate and report recommendations as to trusts, took testimony at a cost to the government of $11,968 until Sept. 1, 1888, and then held the question under consideration until March 2, 1889, six months and a day, and then acknowledged their incapacity to deal with the subject by recommending "submitting to the careful consideration of subsequent congresses the facts as shown by the testimony taken by the committee."

**The Sherman Law.**

The next subsequent congress, under Republican leadership and against Democratic opposition, passed the Sherman antitrust law. The Republicans had also given to the country the interstate commerce law and all of its amendments.

Referring to attempted legislation in the last congress, Mr. Bryan says:

> Just as congress was closing a farcical and hypocritical attempt was made to deceive the public by the introduction of an antitrust amendment and an antitrust bill. The amendment was not necessary and was intended to deprive the states of the power which they possess rather than to confer upon congress new authority.

How can congress deprive the states of the power they now possess without assuming any new authority?

Mr. Bryan says, "Without impairing the present authority of the state congress can provide that corporations organized in any state shall not do business outside of the state."

His suggestion is entirely unconstitutional. He says that if elected he will recommend similar legislation. He would do nothing of the kind, as he will never find a judiciary committee of competent lawyers who would be willing to report such bills.

**Democrats Prevent Reform.**

The proposed constitutional amendment was rejected by a solid Democratic vote, all but four of the Democratic members voting against it, and,

of controlling or increasing or decreasing the cost to the consumer by preventing competition is declared to be a monopoly and illegal. It is to be prohibited from shipping goods from one state to another, and for any violation, if convicted, it is to be punished by a fine of not less than $500 or more than $5,000 and by imprisonment of not less than 30 days nor more than six months. Its articles of commerce may be seized by the United States."

"All the laws now in force for the fraudulent use of the mails shall be applicable to the agents or promoters of such combinations."

"That every combination tending to restrict trade of those engaged in the same line or impede its manufacture is declared a monopoly, and any person engaged in it may, on conviction, be punished by a fine of not less than $500 or more than $5,000 and by imprisonment for not less than six months nor more than a year."

"That whenever the president is satisfied that the price of a commodity is raised on account of such a monopoly he must suspend the custom duties collected on such articles and continue the suspension until the price is no longer enhanced."

"That whenever any state has attempted to regulate the trusts in its own borders no foreign corporation shall attempt to interfere, but on entering the state shall be subject to its laws."

"That every corporation or partnership shall file with the secretary of state all the facts about its organization and working when it owns property in other states, if it intends to export goods. It shall then mark its packages with its name and the name of the destination to which it is shipped. Violations are punishable, when convicted, by imprisonment of not less than six months or over a year and by a fine of not less than $500 or more than $5,000."

## "PULL DOWN THE FLAG."

**Bryan's Policy Makes a McKinley Man Out of a Lifelong Democrat.**

Mr. George B. Weston of Belchertown, Mass., writes as follows:

"I have voted the Democratic ticket since Franklin Pierce was our president, but the 'pull down the flag and sneak home' policy is too big a dose, and if I live I shall vote for McKinley.

"Any American in whose soul dwells one spark of national pride, who is willing to humiliate his country in the eyes of the world, should be stood up and shot.

"Go ask old voyagers who have tracked the globe and sailed the seas what they think of the flag in foreign ports or in midocean.

"One of the proudest days that lingers on my memory in the long ago was when from an Asiatic eminence I saw the United States frigate, the American Congress, sail into the harbor of Constantinople bearing Old Glory at her gaff peak. As she rounded the Seraglio point and anchored off the sultan's palace the thunder of her royal salute shook the old seven hilled city and soon made dreamy Abdul Mejid and a score of his odalisques to look out upon the proudest flag that waves."

Mr. Weston's case is only one out of thousands.

**The Record In a Nutshell.**

During Mr. McKinley's administration we have passed from the state of a national debtor to that of a creditor nation. Instead of borrowing from Europe, we lend to Europe. We have

## CLEVELAND'S TWO CABINETS

**Olney the Only Member to Declare For Bryan—Six For McKinley.**

The Bryanites have been making such a hullabaloo over the fact that ex-Secretary of State Olney, a lifelong Democrat, intended to support Bryan for the presidency this fall that the Republican national committee have looked up the present political affiliations of all the men who were in the two Cleveland cabinets, the only Democratic cabinets since the war.

There were 20 of these men in all, and of them Olney is the only one who has declared himself for Bryan. The committee says in its statement:

"It was Mr. Olney who interpreted the law of injunction by the courts so as to restrain the strikers at Chicago, a doctrine that the Democrats have found to be so obnoxious. Six members of the Democratic cabinets are now dead. Six of the living members have come out in the support of sound money and the party that stands for law and order. No one doubts where these men stand in the present campaign—Charles S. Fairchild, John G. Carlisle, Daniel S. Lamont, William C. Whitney, Don M. Dickinson and J. Sterling Morton. The Bryanites do not say much about the others besides Mr. Olney. In the list of campaign speakers the names of Hilary A. Herbert, Hoke Smith, David R. Francis, W. S. Bissell, W. F. Vilas, Judson Harmon and W. L. Wilson do not appear. Their silence expresses their feelings toward the crowd that is running the Democracy today. Not one of these former cabinet members has announced that he will support Mr. Bryan."

In addition to those already published, these names of converts to McKinley are announced:

John D. Crimmins of New York.

Thomas J. Mangan of Binghamton, formerly chairman of the Broome county Democratic committee.

Newton Lincoln of Jamestown, N. Y., ex-member of the Democratic county committee.

Charles S. Wiley of Coles county, Ills., candidate for secretary of state of Illinois on the national Democratic ticket in 1896.

George Shumway of Galesburg, once Democratic candidate for county judge.

Colonel C. H. Murray, ex-Democratic member of the Elkhart (Ind.) city council.

The Rev. Thomas H. Dry, pastor of the Presbyterian church at Kenesaw, Neb.

Colonel W. A. Duckworth of Bloomfield, Ia., formerly Democratic candidate for congress.

Samuel A. Jones, postmaster at Norwich, N. Y., under Cleveland.

John M. Martin, formerly Democratic assessor of Bridgeport, Ills.

William Dudley Foulke of Indiana, civil service reformer.

E. G. Graham, mayor of Stuart, Ia.

James H. Hardison of Geneva, Ind., formerly partner of S. M. Jones, mayor of Toledo.

J. P. Campbell of Topeka, formerly Populist candidate for congress.

Thomas Davis of Des Moines, delegate to the St. Louis bimetallic convention.

Also the following from Maryland:

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# Republican Page

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In a speech in congress on April 15, 1878, Mr. McKinley first took a position in regard to this question. He said, in reference to a proposition for reducing wages:

"I must protest against this or any other measure which looks to the scaling down of the wages of labor. * * * Reduce the tariff and labor is the first to suffer. The difference between the present and the proposed rate of duty must be made up somewhere, must be compensated in some way. As always has been the case, when economy in production is to be studied, the manufacturer looks to his pay roll of labor and commences there first. * * * It is our duty, and we ought to protect as sacredly and assuredly the labor and the industry of the United States as we would protect her honor from taint or her territory from invasion. We ought to take care of our own nation and her industries first."

Again, on the 6th of April, 1882, he said in the house of representatives.

"The fundamental argument for producer. That is what makes good times; that is what protective tariffs mean."

At Cincinnati in an address on Sept. 1, 1896, Mr. McKinley made the memorable remark that "there is nothing too good for the men who work," and at Niles, O., his native town, he spoke to the tin workers as follows:

"If I have been associated with any legislation that has given to a single American workingman a day's work at American wages which he did not receive before, that is honor enough for me. What we want in this country is a policy that will give to every American workingman full work at American wages."

**Opposed to Labor's Degradation.**

The keynote of President McKinley's public career was struck in an address to the workingmen at Homestead, Pa., on Sept. 12, 1896, as follows:

"I have always been, as you know, in favor of a protective tariff. I have always advocated it and believe in it, because I think it is necessary to protect the American workingman against the cheaper labor of the old world. Applying that great principle, I am in favor of protecting today the laboring men of the United States against a degraded currency. I am opposed to free trade because it degrades American labor; I am opposed to free silver because it degrades American money."

Finally, in his letter of acceptance, dated Sept. 8, 1900, occurs President McKinley's celebrated apothegm, "For labor a short day is better than a short dollar; one will lighten the burdens, the other lessens the rewards of toil."

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Mr. Bryan, imperialism and 16 to 1 are not the paramount issues just now. The issues to be dreaded by families who do not feed at the public crib are the election of a president and a party with no unity of business purpose. Re-

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Excited by such talk as this from Mr. Bryan and some of the other leaders close to him in the management of the Democratic campaign the Democratic rank and file have been guilty of various violent and lawless actions, and the tendency in that direction on their part is increasing at an alarming rate.

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Here are the facts as shown by the official records. The act which increased the army at the beginning of the war with Spain provided that the army should be restored to its former size (27,000) at the termination of that war. As a consequence whatever additional force was necessary by reason of the threatening conditions in the Philippines after the termination of the war with Spain had to be provided by a subsequent act.

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When it came up for final action in that body, Representative Sulzer of New York, one of Mr. Bryan's most ardent supporters, speaking of the bill said:

"I am in favor of it and shall do all I can to pass it. Fifty-five members of the senate voted for it, and only 13 voted against it. * * * We will be derelict to our fidelity to the Democrats in the other branch of the legislature if we now impede or defeat this bill. I trust that every Democrat who sympathizes with the men in arms at Manila, with our soldiers and sailors in the Philippines, will uphold, at this critical moment, the hands of the president and give him the power vested in him by the terms of this bill. I am a partisan, but in times like these I always subordinate my partisanship to my patriotism. We should all be patriots today. We must not forget; we must not forsake our brave, heroic soldiers and sailors who are upholding and defending our flag in the orient. We must stand by them. * * * The bill is only a temporary measure. It will cease to be operative in 1901. The increase is only temporary. There is nothing permanent about it. It simply meets the present emergency. * * * This bill can do no harm. It becomes a nullity and repeals itself on the first day of April, 1901. * * * I hope the members of the house will realize how important it is to pass this bill. Its failure now would be a calamity, an affront to every man in the Philippines. * * * I cannot see how a Republican or a Democrat can consistently vote against it. It gives the president all the men he wants to meet the present emergency, and at the same time it does not increase the standing army a single man. After July 1, 1901, by virtue of this bill the regular army will be just the same as it was before the war was declared with Spain. By that time let us hope the country will be at peace with all the world and the insurrection in the Philippines a thing of the past. This is no time to be captious. This is no time to split hairs or play small politics. We should do our duty; we should do what is right, and the people will judge us accordingly."

The above is a plain statement regarding the temporary increase in the army upon which Mr. Bryan builds his entire bogy of "militarism." Every statement given above is from official records, entirely accessible to him, and with all of them he must be familiar if he is fit to be a presidential candidate. Can it be possible that he is doing what Representative Sulzer above describes as "playing small politics?"

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Mr. J. Howard Cowperthwait, a prominent New York business man, writes as follows to the New York Times: "It is not necessary to prove that Bryan, if elected, would be able to put us on a silver basis. The clear headed man of affairs does not place in a position of trust an untrustworthy person, thus relying solely upon the safeguards surrounding the position. On the contrary, it is usual to select

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What will the banks do with the gold that they thus acquire? Will they pay it out in the redemption of their own notes? No indeed! They will hold on to it, not as money, but as property—as a convertible asset which they can always realize upon at any moment for all that it is worth. Every individual holder of gold throughout the country in any amount down to a single dollar will do the same thing, holding on to it to the day of his sorest extremity, when he will convert it at a value vastly in excess of any needed commodity, for which he may be compelled by his wants to exchange it, and it will pass into stronger hands better able to hold on to it. Thus, in a single day, all of our boasted stock of $900,000,000 of gold will be completely retired from circulation as money.

**Taken Completely Off Our Feet.**

What will become of our remaining twelve hundred millions of circulating medium of various kinds? The notes of our national banks are required by law to be redeemed in government legal tender notes. But of what value to the holder will be the exchange of a national bank note for a government note when the treasury is entirely emptied of its gold and the government no longer has the power to make its own notes good to the holder of them? The government will be taken completely off its feet. It will not be able to sell its bonds, at present interest rates, at 60 cents to the dollar. Nor would it be of any avail if it could.

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# Republican Page

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**The Country Will Be on a Silver Basis at Once, With Ruinous Consequences.**

On that fatal morning when it shall appear that Bryan has been elected or there shall be reasonable ground for belief even that he may be elected, and it shall be announced that the foreigners are getting out from under, by sale of their American held securities on the New York Stock Exchange, necessitating the export of gold to pay for them, or there shall be a sharp upward start of a run by the presentation of notes for redemption to the treasury by our own people, long lines of clerks of the banks, financial institutions and financiers, lengthening out through the night, will besiege the doors of the subtreasury, on Wall street, and before noon demands will be made on our government to more than empty from the public treasury our government's entire stock of gold down to its last dollar. By this movement from the few eastern seaboard cities alone—New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore—before the shadows of nightfall every dollar of our government's gold will be demanded.

What will the banks do with the gold that they thus acquire? Will they pay it out in the redemption of their own notes? No indeed! They will hold on to it, not as money, but as property—as a convertible asset which they can always realize upon at any moment for all that it is worth. Every individual holder of gold throughout the country in any amount down to a single dollar will do the same thing, holding on to it to the day of his sorest extremity, when he will convert it at a value vastly in excess of any needed commodity, for which he may be compelled by his wants to exchange it, and it will pass into stronger hands better able to hold on to it. Thus, in a single day, all of our boasted stock of $900,000,000 of gold will be completely retired from circulation as money.

**Taken Completely Off Our Feet.**

What will become of our remaining twelve hundred millions of circulating medium of various kinds? The notes of our national banks are required by law to be redeemed in government legal tender notes. But of what value to the holder will be the exchange of a national bank note for a government note when the treasury is entirely emptied of its gold and the government no longer has the power to make its own notes good to the holder of them? The government will be taken completely off its feet. It will not be able to sell its bonds, at present interest rates, at 60 cents to the dollar. Nor would it be of any avail if it could

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# Republican Page

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# M'KINLEY THE MAN.

## Rising Tide of Popular Love and Esteem For Him.

## SHARP CONTRAST WITH BRYAN

### Noble Career of the President—A Tried and True Friend of the People—His Grand and Clean Record.

Who is William McKinley? His biography has been written too many times to make it necessary again to describe the place of his birth, his education, his army service, his legislative career. The American people know well enough who William McKinley is.

What is William McKinley? This is a question of more importance with regard to him, as with regard to any other man. The question is to be answered partly by reference to his public career and partly by an estimate of what his fellow citizens think of that career.

It is needless to recount the events of his early life further than to say that they were of a piece with and led up naturally to the events of his maturity. In every onward step of his career he has gone higher and higher in the esteem of his fellow countrymen, whether as lawyer, soldier, representative in congress, governor or president of the United States.

**Treasurer Bliss' Tribute.**

Hon. Cornelius N. Bliss of New York, treasurer of the Republican national committee, has well described the characteristics of President McKinley and contrasted his claims with those of Mr. Bryan in the following statement:

"Now that the campaign is approaching its close and the various issues have been sifted and analyzed by the voters so that they understand them thoroughly the personal element comes naturally into prominence.

"McKinley or Bryan? Can any one hesitate between the two? There is no cause or occasion for disparaging Mr. Bryan's personal character, but as a candidate for the presidency what com-does, and the people will see to it that he gets what he deserves."

## M'KINLEY AND PENSIONS.

**One Absurd Campaign Roorback Settled In Short Order.**

The season of campaign roorbacks is at hand, and the most absurd one to date is an attempt to make it appear that President McKinley is opposed to the liberal administration of the pension laws. This is about the last allegation which it might be supposed would be brought against William McKinley. In a recent letter to Mr. J. W. Buret of Sycamore, Ills., Messrs. B. R. Brown of Zanesville, O., chairman of the national pension committee, and John Palmer, past commander in chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, give the quietus to this particular roorback. Their letter is as follows:

"In an interview Hon. D. I. Murphy, former commissioner of pensions, states that President McKinley on the morning of Sept. 4, 1899, said to the national committee on pensions, G. A. R., 'There is no use denying the fact, gentlemen, that the money power of the country is against further expansion of the pension roll.' The undersigned members only of the pension committee called on the president by appointment that morning, and in the interest of justice we desire to say that this statement is not true. The president did not on that occasion nor at any other time make use of any such words, nor did he make any such suggestion then or at any other time, and we were present at all the conferences between the president and the national committee on pensions from July, 1899, until the passage of the bill amending

## INDUSTRIAL COMBINATIONS.

**Extracts From the Address by Charles R. Flint to the Illinois Manufacturers' Association Oct. 9, 1900.**

A combination of labor is a trades union, a combination of intelligence a university, a combination of money a bank; an industrial combination is a combination of labor, intelligence and money.

In studying the evolution of industrial life we find that combination is coincident with civilization. Savages have little power to combine, because combination depends on trust in our fellow man, and in primitive life it is fear that rules.

One of the first steps in industrial evolution was to subdivide production into trades. Each did what he could do best, settling accounts by an exchange of products. Later those engaged in the same trade formed partnerships, then corporations and finally consolidations of corporations.

Against this march of industrial progress there has always been opposition. There have always been those who, appealing to special interests, to the unsuccessful, the discontented and the misinformed, have endeavored to obtain political favor by opposing progress, by endeavoring to prevent the natural and mutually beneficial co-operation between capital and labor.

In this great territory of ours we always have with us those who try to make people believe that their siding is the main track. We have had the "Know Nothing" craze, the "Greenback" craze, the "Granger" craze and the silver craze, but they were all rejected by the good sense of the American people. Today our farmers recognize that the markets of the world have been opened to them through the great systems of railways, which have resulted in the heavy steel rail, the 80 ton locomotive and the continuous bank. Economically the wheatfields of Dakota are nearer to London and Paris than the farms of Yorkshire and Burgundy.

The men of sound judgment, leaders in the industrial wars for the supremacy of the American farmer, the American manufacturer and the American wage earner, should not be disturbed by the clamor of those who are not in the struggle and therefore cannot appreciate the actual conditions and whose leadership, if accepted, owing to their inexperience, would conduct us to inevitable disaster.

Centralized manufacture permits the highest development of special machinery and processes. The factory running full time on large volume reduces the percentage of overhead charges. Direct sales on a large scale minimize the cost of distribution. Centralization of manufacture and distribution reduce

## SUGGESTIVE LABOR FIGURES

**Proofs of Prosperity Shown by Recorded Statistics.**

Horace C. Wadlin, chief of the Massachusetts bureau of labor statistics, has just issued his fourteenth report. Referring to the 4,740 establishments, representing 88 industries, of the commonwealth, of which the report treats, Chief Wadlin offers little consolation to the calamity howler and has the following encouraging information:

The total amount paid in wages in the 4,740 establishments represented in the 88 industries increased 11.61 per cent in 1899 as compared with 1898. In the nine leading industries the following percentages of increase appear: Boots and shoes, 10.46; carpetings, 18.88; cotton goods, 12.47; leather, 9.32; machines and machinery, 24.89; metals and metallic goods, 14.55; paper, 4.33; woollen goods, 1.63, and worsted goods, 13.99. The increase for the nine leading industries, in the aggregate, is 12.21 per cent. The average yearly earnings per individual, without regard to sex or age, employed in the 88 industries, were $419.91 in 1898 and $427.71 in 1899, an increase of $7.80, or 1.8 per cent in the latter year.

Savings bank statistics are always interesting and important, as they show the decline or rise of the surplus earnings of the people and may be accepted as a pretty sure indication of the condition of the wage earners and the small tradespeople. In 1888, the year of Harrison's election, the per capita deposits were $22.75. In 1892 they were $26.11, an increase of $3.36. Four years later they were $26.68, an increase of 57 cents. In 1899 they were $29.24, an increase of $2.56, and if the same rate be maintained through the fourth year of McKinley's administration the increase will be $3.41. To summarize, the amounts per capita which the people of the United States have been able to add to their savings are as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Four years of Republicanism | $3 36 |
| Four years of Democracy | 57 |
| Four years of Republicanism | 3 41 |

**"If there is any one who believes the gold standard is a good thing or that it must be maintained, I warn him not to cast his vote for me, because I promise him it will not be maintained in this country longer than I am able to get rid of it." —WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN, Knoxville, Tenn., Sept. 16, 1896.**

## RAILROAD OBJECT LESSONS.

**Statistics Showing the Prosperity of Railway Men Under McKinley.**

Three publications recently issued—the "Annual Report of the Railway and Telegraph Employees' Political League of Illinois," the "Annual Statistical Report of the Interstate Commerce Commission" and "Poor's Manual of Railroads"—contain much valuable and unassailable evidence in support of the claim that President McKinley's administration has resulted in great prosperity to all lines of industry. It is interesting to notice from a study of these works how nearly railway expansion was at a standstill in the years from 1894 to 1897 and how remarkably rapid the growth has been since that time. The increase in freight rolling stock, for example, from 1894 to 1897 was only about 6,000 cars, whereas the increase from 1897 to 1899 was nearly 100,000 cars. The tons of freight moved was little greater in 1897 than in 1893, but 1899 shows an increase of nearly one-fourth over 1897. Passenger traffic remains nearly stationary, the growth year by year being largely offset by the loss of suburban travel to electric lines. Earnings, both gross and net, show a like ratio of increase to the freight traffic in the lean times and fat times respectively.

The statistics of number of employees show a total in 1899 of 928,924, a far larger number than in any year on record. In 1893 the total was 873,602, but the number was reduced by more than 100,000 in the following year, and not till 1898 were the figures of 1893 equaled. Of this huge army, constituting, with their families, probably nearly 4 per cent of the total population of the country, only about 9,100, or less than 1 per cent, are ranked as officers.

The following table gives the compensation paid to the different classes of railroad employees in the specified years:

| | 1895. | 1899. |
|---|---|---|
| General officers | $12,234,686 | $12,964,442 |
| Other officers | 4,854,824 | 7,489,340 |
| General office clerks | 18,020,069 | 21,250,005 |
| Station agents | 16,681,360 | 18,008,657 |
| Other station men | 38,460,718 | 42,619,013 |
| Engine men | 39,490,901 | 46,746,044 |
| Firemen | 22,571,130 | 26,648,634 |
| Conductors | 23,708,480 | 27,642,397 |
| Other trainmen | 36,504,135 | 41,261,977 |
| Machinists | 17,724,174 | 20,726,733 |
| Carpenters | 20,961,980 | 24,909,566 |
| Other shopmen | 44,738,582 | 53,229,606 |
| Section foremen | 16,735,703 | 17,824,351 |
| Other trackmen | 50,513,897 | 61,439,929 |
| Switchmen, flagmen and watchmen | 24,254,260 | 27,984,774 |
| Telegraph operators and dispatchers | 13,615,311 | 15,110,112 |
| Employees' account of floating equipment | 3,260,020 | 3,983,162 |
| All other employees and laborers | 40,377,117 | 53,039,154 |
| Totals | $445,508,261 | $522,967,896 |

Here is an increase of over $77,000,000 in the wages of railway employees in the four years of McKinley's ad-

## HOW WILL YOU VOTE?

**A Workingman's Plain Talk to His Fellow Workingmen.**

Fellow workingmen, how are you going to vote?

I have made up my mind how I am going to vote, and I want to ask you to vote the same way.

I am not an orator nor a scholar. I cannot make a speech nor write a magazine article. I am just an ordinary everyday workingman with intelligence enough to have a little common sense and tell it to others.

I am a workingman with a wife and four children. Eight years ago, in 1892, I was doing fairly well, and my older boys were both at school. I voted, as did all good Democrats, for Grover Cleveland. In less than six weeks after election, just before Christmas, I lost my job. I could not get another. Things went from bad to worse. The boys left school and tried to earn a little money. We never got in the bum line at Madison square, but we did sometimes get near the bread line at Tenth street. I could not tell you all the hardships of those four years. Always behind in the rent and half the time without anything to eat. The wife worked hard, and the boys and I did anything to earn a dollar.

Well, 1896 came and another election. With thousands of other Democrats I voted for McKinley and hoped for a change. In less than a month I got a job and have had work constantly these four years. The boys soon went back to school. I am now getting $18 a week. My wife and I have plenty to eat and wear, and we are happy—oh, so happy—to see our boys growing to be educated men.

Fellow workingmen, do I need to tell you how I am going to vote?

I don't exactly understand this question of imperialism, except that I am for the stars and stripes, and I do not believe anybody can or wants to make this country an empire.

I know little about the money question, except that when I earn a dollar I want 100 cents, and when I put a little money in the bank I want to be sure of taking out as much as I put in, with a little interest.

I don't know much about the tariff, except that free trade would throw me and thousands of others out of a job, with no chance to get another.

I haven't anything to say against McKinley or Bryan, but I know, and you know, that if Bryan is elected thousands and hundreds of thousands of us are going to be out of work for the next four years, if not longer, while if McKinley is elected I believe there will not be an honest, capable man who is willing to work that will not be able to find it.

If Bryan is elected, my boys will

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# Republican Page

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## THE NATIONAL BANKING ACT

EXPOSITION OF ITS FEATURES AND ADVANTAGES.

**The Secretary of the Treasury Corrects Misconceptions Regarding the Law.**

BY HON. LYMAN J. GAGE, SECRETARY OF THE UNITED STATES TREASURY.

Among the many features of financial misconception abroad in the minds of some people perhaps none is more prevalent than that relating to the national banking system. It has been vehemently charged that the national bank act was conceived by the banks and for the banks, that it was thus inaugurated and that for this purpose, and this purpose only, it is perpetuated. Erroneous opinion upon a subject so important as this is to be deprecated, while the truth about it should be encouraged and disseminated.

In order to understand the matter at all it is necessary to look back to the time when the national bank act was adopted by congress and became a law. As early as December, 1861, Salmon P. Chase, secretary of the treasury, proposed a series of measures which received little favor from congress until the month of February, 1863. By that time, owing to the enormous expenditures incident to the civil war, the finances of the government were in a dangerous situation. For the suppression of the rebellion, extraordinary expenditures to the amount of nearly $2,000,000 a day were an absolute necessity. The power of taxation could not be extended so as to take from the people the necessary means to provide for this enormous outgo. The resources of the future were of necessity anticipated. Borrowing was resorted to—borrowing by every device known to official ingenuity. Government bonds bearing 6 per cent interest were authorized by law and sold as rapidly as purchasers for them could be found, but this resource did not bring in money enough. The government issued its own notes of hand, paying them out for supplies. These were followed by issues of greenbacks, the purchasing power of which rapidly fell, so that in February, 1863, the power of the greenback to purchase commodities compared with coin had fallen to 62 cents on the dollar. There was then outstanding of these obligations over $387,000,000. The 6 per cent interest bearing bonds of the government were selling at less than par in greenbacks, which made their real value about 60 ... been absorbed and carried by the national banks, and to that extent the general market has been relieved from the pressure of government sales. The consequence, as every thinking man can comprehend, has been to secure to the government a more favorable rate of interest on its debt than would have been the case had there not existed this special demand for a part of its obligations.

At the present time the bonded debt of the United States amounts in round numbers to $1,000,000,000. Of this total, $330,000,000 is now owned by the national banks. All the other banks of the country, outside of savings banks and loan and trust companies, own only $8,000,000. Repeal the national banking act, and there would be no special motive for the national banks to continue their investments in United States bonds. They would naturally dispose of their holdings, or a large proportion thereof. What they would thus sell would be added to the market supply, with a seriously depressing influence upon the price of our securities. If it made no difference to the treasury when it had no need to borrow, that difference would be experienced in a higher rate of interest whenever the public need should require such borrowing. The value of the factor here suggested cannot be specifically stated, but that it has been very great is clearly perceptible. The fact that the United States bonds, as an investment security, yield a lower return of interest to the investor than do the bonds of any other nation cannot be accounted for by the operation of any other perceptible influence than the one just indicated.

Nevertheless at the outset there was no rush on the part of the banking community to avail itself of what are now derided by some as extraordinary privileges.

At the present time there are more than 12,000 banks and banking institutions, exclusive of savings banks. It is a striking fact that only 3,893 of these institutions have availed themselves of the privileges of the national bank act, the others, more than 8,000 in number, preferring to operate under the sanctions of state authority, even if they forego all the privileges of note issue. Almost a year after the act was passed only $65,000,000 of circulating notes had been issued, while the banks newly organized under the law were entitled to a circulation of $98,000,000. And so it has been from that day to this. The banks, as a whole, have never availed themselves of more than 50 or 60 per cent of their note issuing privileges. March 14 last, the date of the approval of the new financial law, the national banks of the United States were entitled to a bank note circulation of $574,000,000. On that day the ... cousin, 5 each; Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri, 4 each; West Virginia, South Dakota, Colorado and Washington, 3 each; Maine, Florida, Louisiana, Tennessee, Montana, Wyoming, Oregon and California, 2 each, and New Hampshire, Connecticut, Delaware, South Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi, New Mexico and Idaho, 1 each.

The wide distribution shown and the fact that these smaller organizations are not permitted in town or villages of over 3,000 inhabitants, indicate clearly enough the appreciation of the people in these smaller communities of the facilities which this feature of the act enables them to enjoy. But it is alleged that the whole principle is wrong, that no bank ought to be allowed to issue circulating notes under any conditions or circumstances, that the government, and the government alone, should issue the paper money and to an amount "adequate for the needs of the people." That allegation cannot be taken up and discussed at length here. To those who hold the theory that paper money may be made by printing upon certain sized pieces of paper a declaration in the nature of a fiat which shall have all the power and efficiency of coined money it is idle to address any argument upon the subject. They are irretrievably in the clouds, but to those who comprehend that a promise to pay means a promise to pay, and to pay money, it may be pointed out—indeed, it has been clearly pointed out time and time again—that the public treasury is a poor agency for issuing paper money. The only way for the government to get out its paper notes is to pay them out for debts or for expenses, which simply changes the form of the debt without paying it at all. Nor has the government any assets except an arbitrary stock of gold with which to redeem its outstanding obligations of a demand character. This is a fundamental objection to an issue of paper money by the government. It is of course true that well within the needs of the country for paper money circulation, the government can keep afloat a volume of its demand obligations clothed with the power of legal tender, but even so, as a consequence, embarrassments have arisen, perturbations in government finances have been occasioned, public alarms have been felt and serious disturbances from time to time experienced in general business affairs. A bank, on the other hand, issuing notes, whether secured by a deposit of government bonds or otherwise, if worthy of the name of bank, has ample assets consisting of claims on the community convertible into money, besides its cash reserve, with which to redeem its notes or to pay its depositors.

The business public and the ...

## AN INDEX OF PROSPERITY.

**Proof of the Good Times For Workingmen Under McKinley Shown by the Savings Banks.**

BY HON. F. D. KILBURN, SUPERINTENDENT OF THE BANKING DEPARTMENT, STATE OF NEW YORK.

No better index to the country's prosperity or business depression can be had than the statistics furnished by our savings banks. While they may not mark with exactness the percentage of industries that are active or of labor that is employed, they do indicate with unerring certainty in which direction the current sets and with what force it flows. Logically, it should be so, and experience verifies this conclusion to which logic points. The savings banks being distinctively the depositaries of the helpless and of the frugal poor, the greater portion of their deposits consists of foods of widows and orphans and of the savings of wage earners. The former do not fluctuate largely, while the latter are variable, as times are "hard" or "good." Therefore the gain or loss, or the rate of gain, in deposits reflects accurately labor's condition from year to year, and, since capital and labor are interdependent, prospering or sharing distress together, it measures also the trend of business in general.

A striking illustration is afforded by the figures returned by the savings banks in the state of New York for 1892 and 1893. During the former year, which is generally regarded as one of the most prosperous ever known in the United States, the deposits increased in round numbers $41,000,000. In 1893, the year when the last Democratic national administration began, and labor walked the streets in idleness and misery, not only did depositors draw out all the dividends apportioned to them, but also $12,250,000 of their principal. Again, all commercial and industrial statistics unite in demonstrating the year 1899 to have been the greatest in volume of business and manufacturing output in our history, and the reports of the savings banks correspond by showing the unparalleled increase in deposits of over $71,000,000, which is at the rate of nearly a quarter of a million dollars for every working day in the year.

A comparison of three years under President McKinley with the four years of President Cleveland's administration is interesting and suggestive. In the latter period the savings banks deposits in New York increased by $88,818,615, an average of $22,204,654 ... bor's earnings and the cost of living ran low, while one term intervened during which employment was so steady and wages so high that large earnings were possible, and another has followed with conditions permitting even greater accumulations. The explanation is to be sought and discovered in a study of political causes and politics. Enterprise, activity and prosperity are in evidence only when confidence rules. They require certainty upon which they may rest calculations and tariff rates favoring American labor and industries. Denied these conditions, they hesitate, apprehension enters, demand slackens, production is diminished, prices break, wages are cut and every interest suffers. The threat of change in the first Cleveland administration wrought evil, and its consummation in the second caused panic and then paralysis. Of course and inevitably labor suffered, and to that fact the reports of the savings banks testify.

It is for depositors in these institutions to determine by their votes in November whether they will endure in the coming four years a repetition of the experience which they suffered from 1893 to 1897 or enjoy a continuation of the conditions which have blessed them under the administration of President McKinley. This, too, they should not forget: Mr. Bryan is a radical. He stands not merely for extreme tariff revision, but also for a financial revolution. His election would surely precipitate a panic, bring business chaos and paralyze manufactories. It would be followed by action concerning the currency which would bring the country to a silver basis. Then the wage earners who are depositors in savings banks would find themselves not simply deprived of opportunity for adding to their accounts, but made subject to the payment of their deposits in dollars whose purchasing power would be halved. In a word, a vote for Bryan is a vote both to decrease future earnings and to cut savings already made in two.

## A STRIKE TO LOWER WAGES.

**Bryan's Attitude That of a Designing Demagogue.**

BY HON. LOUIS WINDMULLER, TREASURER OF THE NEW YORK REFORM CLUB.

The consequences of Bryan's election and of the change he threatens to make in the standard of values may be conjectured by our past experience. Want of confidence followed the passage of the legal tender act and caused widespread stagnation in enterprises which depended on our home market. As happened then, many establishments ...

## GREATEST TRADING NATION.

**Proof of the Prodigious Power and Wealth of the United States.**

BY HON. O. P. AUSTIN, CHIEF OF THE BUREAU OF STATISTICS, UNITED STATES TREASURY.

The United States is likely to permanently assume in the year 1900 the proud position of the world's greatest exporter of domestic products. In 1899 she was but $35,000,000 behind the United Kingdom in the exportation of domestic products, and, as the figures for the seven months of 1900, ending with July, show a gain of $135,000,000 as compared with the corresponding months of 1899, it seems reasonable to expect that we shall, at the end of the year, find ourselves ahead of the United Kingdom in the race for supremacy as exporters of articles of domestic production, and it is easy to see that when we once attain that proud position it will be retained, since our trade is growing much more rapidly than that of any nation of the world.

A quarter of a century ago the exports of the United Kingdom were more than double those of the United States, being in the calendar year 1875 $1,087,497,000 against $497,263,737 from the United States. By 1890 our exports had grown to $845,999,603, showing an increase of nearly $350,000,000, while that of the United Kingdom amounted to $1,282,474,000, showing an increase of but $200,000,000. By 1899 our exports had grown to $1,253,486,000, an increase of over $400,000,000 in nine years, while those of the United Kingdom were $1,287,971,000, an increase of but $5,000,000 in the nine years mentioned. From 1875 to 1899 the domestic exports of the United States increased 150 per cent, while during the same period those of the United Kingdom increased but 20 per cent. It is thus apparent that a maintenance of the relative growth indicated will shortly, probably within the present year, bring the domestic exports of the United States above those of the United Kingdom, and that, with the rapid growth which every year has shown in our export trade, the commercial supremacy of the United States thus established will be permanent.

What is the cause of this wonderful growth in the exportations of the United States? The answer is easy. We are the world's greatest producer of iron, copper and timber for use in manufacturing, of coal for the factory, the workshop, the railway and the steamship; of cotton for clothing, of breadstuffs and provisions for food. We have the greatest railway system with

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# WHAT THE McKINLEY ADMINISTRATION HAS DONE

## Summary of the Principal Achievements in the Departments at Washington Since March, 1897—Unprecedented Results Accomplished and Work Performed in Each Branch of the Government—Pledges Kept and Promises Fulfilled.

The three great pledges made in the Republican platform on which McKinley was elected four years ago, were:

1. To place the gold standard on a firm basis.
2. To reform the damaging Wilson tariff so as to protect American capital and labor.
3. To reassert the Monroe doctrine in its full extent.
4. To maintain a firm and dignified foreign policy with American control of the Hawaiian Islands.

ALL THESE PLEDGES HAVE BEEN FAITHFULLY FULFILLED.

### TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

**The Dingley Tariff for Protection.**

First in point of success is the Dingley tariff; second, the reform in the currency; third, the war loan of 1898; and fourth, the settlement of the Pacific Railroad indebtedness.

The tariff change was the one which pressed most urgently.

The House of Representatives promptly responded to the President's message. On the same day in which it was read in the House, the late Mr. Dingley, of Maine, chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, introduced the new tariff bill. Such unusual expedition had been made possible only by the untiring work of the members of the Committee on Ways and Means for several months previous.

The bill was passed in the House of Representatives, March 31, 1897, less than a month after the inauguration of President McKinley and two weeks after Congress had been convened in extra session. It passed the Senate July 7, 1897, with amendments. Two days later its consideration was begun by a conference committee of the two Houses, and it finally passed the House, July 19, and the Senate, July 24. It became a law on the latter day when the President signed the bill. Thus, within five months (no other tariff law was ever passed in so short a time) after the inauguration of the President, a new tariff law was placed on the statute books.

Everyone knows the beneficent results of the Dingley tariff in restoring prosperity. It helped farms and factories, aided labor in the mines, gave better wages to textile workers, revived the tinplate industry, and in every line of business gave employment to tens of thousands.

**The Gold Standard Law.**

Equally striking was the success of the currency law placed on the statute book, March 14, 1900.

The currency law does more than remove all doubt concerning the standard of value. It directs that all forms of money issued or coined by the United States shall be maintained at a parity of value with this standard, and it is made the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to maintain such parity. A reserve fund of $150,000,000 in gold coin and bullion is set apart in the Treasury for the redemption of United States notes and Treasury notes of 1890, instead of $100,000,000, formerly recognized as the gold reserve.

[illegible]

United States in aid of their construction.

Yet the McKinley Administration, by a firm and business-like course, achieved great success.

Out of an indebtedness of about $130,000,000, more than one-half of which consisted of accrued interest, the Government realized, in cash or its equivalent, the sum of $124,421,670.95 within a period of less than two years.

NO OTHER ADMINISTRATION IN THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES HAS EVER SO QUICKLY, SO THOROUGHLY AND SO SATISFACTORILY ENFORCED THE SETTLEMENT OF LARGE CLAIMS HELD BY THE GOVERNMENT AGAINST BUSINESS CORPORATIONS, nor has any similar settlement ever previously been made by the Government to such good financial advantage.

### THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

**Its Duties Arising from the Spanish War.**

The work of the Department of State in the last four years has been most eventful, covering the war with Spain, the Samoan, Hawaiian and Alaskan incidents, the South African war and the "open door" in China.

The brief and brilliant period of war with Spain was followed by preliminaries of peace, signed on August 12, providing for the relinquishment of sovereignty over Cuba, the cession of Porto Rico and other islands belonging to Spain in the West Indies, together with an island in the Ladrones, to be selected by the United States, and later the acquisition of the Philippines.

**Annexation of Hawaii.**

The annexation of the Hawaiian Islands to the United States, the cession of Guam, and the acquisition of the Philippines, extend the sovereignty of this Government across the Pacific Ocean, and provide a series of naval stations and entrepots of commerce which promise to facilitate incalculably the oriental trade, and secure the pathway to an opening market of increasing importance.

**The Alaskan Boundary.**

The exorbitant claims of the Canadian Government with reference to the Alaskan boundary have, nevertheless, been firmly met by the President, who has thus far preserved our important territorial rights by the modus vivendi of October 20, 1899, and defeated the attempt to destroy the continuity of our Alaskan coast line and to divide the control of the

five regiments, twenty-two of which were transported to the Philippine Islands, the remaining three having been organized there from the discharged volunteers and regulars.

There were enlisted and re-enlisted for the Regular Army, between May 1, 1898, and January 31, 1900, 99,024 men, the present status being approximately 64,000 Regular Army and 35,000 United States Volunteers.

Commissions were issued since the beginning of the war to 632 officers of the regular army, sixty-six of which were for the various staff departments, and 3,874 United States volunteer officers.

The department received, carefully considered, acted upon and sent 400,806 telegrams, and approximately 2,000,000 written communications.

### THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

**Glorious Work Done by Uncle Sam's Warships.**

Immediately upon the passage of the bill appropriating $50,000,000 for the national defense, a board was organized for the purchase of auxiliary ships, and, after careful examination, 102 ships of various types were secured at a total cost of $17,956,850. Of these vessels, but two, the New Orleans and the Albany, were strictly vessels of war.

Between March 16 and June 30, all these vessels were purchased and as rapidly as overhauled were placed in commission and put into active service. They were used not only as auxiliary war vessels, but to supply the fleets with coal and ammunition and with fresh water and fresh provisions. In order to meet the increased demands on the navy yards it was necessary to practically double the force between February 15 and the middle of April.

**Additional Ships Acquired.**

In addition to the ships which were added to the navy by purchase, fifteen revenue cutters and four lighthouse-tenders were transferred from the Treasury Department to the Navy, and four of the great steamers of the International Navigation Company and one of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company were chartered. There were in all 128 ships added to the regular naval establishment, and it became at once necessary to provide officers and men to man them. For this purpose 225 officers on the retired list were ordered to active duty, 856 officers were appointed for temporary service, and the enlisted force was increased from 12,500 to over 24,000 men.

It was an enormous undertaking to make all these additional ships ready for war service, to secure the necessary guns for them and to keep the fleets supplied with coal, ammunition and provisions. But this was only part of the work which the Navy Department had in hand. For the protection of the coasts of the United States an auxiliary naval force was created, which was officered and manned by the naval militia of the United States. A coast signal service was established, which kept practically our entire coast line from Maine to Texas under observation, to give warning of an approach of an enemy's vessel or of suspicious craft of any kind.

### DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

**Good Work Done for Farmers by McKinley.**

The diseases of farm animals have received special study in the Department of Agriculture in the last four years. Nearly 2,000,000 doses of blackleg vaccine have been distributed among the farmers and cattle-owners in the infected districts, with the result that the mortality among

## HARRISON.

"His (Mr. Bryan's) election would, I think, throw governmental and business affairs into confusion. We should not aid the election of a President who would, admittedly, if he could, destroy the gold standard and other things that we value even more, upon the deceptive suggestion that he has been bound, and that the Republican Party will, after defeat, still have strength enough to save the temple. It will be much better not to allow the man with destructive tendencies to lean against its pillars."

### POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT.

**Rural Free Delivery a Benefit to Farmers.**

Rural free mail delivery is the most striking extension of postal facilities brought about in the last four years. On June 1, 1900, there were 1,200 rural services in actual operation, and 2,000 applications for an extension of the system then in process of establishment.

The appropriations for the rural free delivery service have been increased from $50,000 in the fiscal year 1897-8 to $150,000 in 1898-9, then to $450,000 in 1899-1900, and lastly to $1,750,000 for the present fiscal year 1900-1901.

Three years' experience has shown that in well-selected rural districts the mails can be distributed to the domiciles of the addresses or in boxes placed within reasonable distance of the farmer's home at some crossroad or other convenient spot at a cost per piece not exceeding the free delivery in many cities.

**Done by the Republicans.**

It was a Republican administration that conceived and executed the idea of brightening the home of the farmer, educating his children, increasing the value of his land, compelling the improvement of the roads, and bringing him news of the markets and of the weather, so as to secure him a better price for his crops by delivering his daily mail to him on his farm.

EVERY DEMOCRATIC HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES SINCE THE IDEA WAS FIRST BROACHED OF CARRYING THE MAILS INTO THE RURAL DISTRICTS HAS DECLARED AGAINST IT. THE FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS, WITH A DEMOCRAT FROM NORTH CAROLINA AS CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE ON POSTOFFICES AND POSTROADS, PROCLAIMED THE PLAN IMPOSSIBLE AND TURNED IT DOWN. POSTMASTER-GENERAL BISSEL, POSTMASTER-GENERAL WILSON AND FIRST ASSISTANT POSTMASTER-GENERAL JONES, IN THE CLEVELAND ADMINISTRATION, ALL TOOK UP THE CRY OF EXTRAVAGANCE AND IMPOSSIBILITY OF EXECUTION.

Consequently little or nothing was done to give the farmers access to the mails until Cleveland went out of office.

When First Assistant Postmaster-General Perry S. Heath took up the rural free delivery service under the direction of the President and the Postmaster-General, in March 1897, it was languishing to the point of extinguishment, and in a few months more would have been starved to death.

They at once grasped its possibilities and advocated its immediate development, and a Republican Congress generously seconded their efforts. Under their vivifying touch it has grown until there is now not a state in the Union that has not felt the civilizing and educational influence of the rural free mail delivery, and not one that does not desire a further expansion of the service.

### PHILIPPINE PROTECTORATE.

Impossible Under American Institu-

## BRYAN.

"IF THERE IS ANY ONE WHO BELIEVES THE GOLD STANDARD IS A GOOD THING, OR THAT IT MUST BE MAINTAINED, I WARN HIM NOT TO CAST HIS VOTE FOR ME, BECAUSE I PROMISE HIM IT WILL NOT BE MAINTAINED IN THIS COUNTRY LONGER THAN I AM ABLE TO GET RID OF IT."—WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN, KNOXVILLE, TENN., SEPT. 16, 1896.

"THE PARTY STANDS WHERE IT DID IN 1896 ON THE MONEY QUESTION."—WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN, ZANESVILLE, OHIO, SEPT. 4, 1900.

would have all the burden and no compensation; all the responsibility and no power. If independent, the Tagalos would clearly be ruled by Aguinaldo under an absolute dictatorship, a despotism buttressed by assassination. The republic would thus protect, exercising an imperial function, a despotism against foreign interference.

3. The warning against entangling alliances is really a warning against the foreign wars to which such alliances sometimes lead. By establishing a protectorate over the independent Philippines against all the civilized nations of the earth, we entangle ourselves in a network of probable hostilities, without giving ourselves the benefit of any alliances. Like China, we assume the chances of the Ishmaelite whose hand is against every man and every man's hand against him.

The acts of an independent Filipino government would be such as to embroil us promptly with several foreign powers. First, all the European friars would be killed or expelled, and their property confiscated. We may all agree that the retirement of the friars should be managed in the interest of the islands and that they deserve punishment in individual cases for their misdeeds; but shall we not accomplish their withdrawal by retaining control of the situation and effecting this result in an orderly and equitable manner? Are we ready to return the friars over to sudden death? Have we no obligations to Spain under the treaty which forbid us to connive at their murder? The Filipinos hate the Chinese, and, independent and unrestrained, would surely repeat the massacres which have stained the history of the Spanish treatment of the Chinese. But if the Filipinos are independent, by what right would we undertake to place restraint upon their acts of sovereignty, no matter what direction their assertion of independence might take? "To impose upon any people a government of force is to substitute methods of imperialism for those of a republic."

In short, government by protectorate is a strife-breeding, war-provoking arrangement, robbing a people of part of their sovereignty, entirely outside of the Constitution, threatening all manner of dangerous foreign complications and leading to large armies and navies, the development of militarism and the overthrow of the republic.

It is contended, however, that a Bryan protectorate is a very different sort of an affair. The Kansas City platform proposes a protectorate for the Philippines like that which we now are alleged to exercise over the Central and South American republics.

This "protectorate" is that declared by the Monroe Doctrine on the principle that the Americas are no longer material for European and monarchical colonization. In effect it is an attempt to extend this Monroe Doctrine to Asia.

It carries with it no control over trade, no consideration in affection, no influence in any relation with the Spanish-Americans of Central and South America. They distrust us the more and like us the less on account of it. They resent what they consider our presumption. They fear our suspected ambition not merely to keep off all other powers

## CLEVELAND.

"If reckless discontent and wild experiment should sweep our currency from its safe support the most defenceless of all who suffer in that time of distress and national discredit will be the poor, as they reckon the loss in their scanty support, and the laborer and workingman, as he sees the money he has received for his toil shrink and shrivel in his hand when he tenders it for the necessities to supply his humble home."

### HARMONY SPEECH BY CROKER.

Ugh! Ugh!
  Big Injin, Me!
I go for the scalp
  Of David B.
I follow his footsteps
  Through the woods
Of the Democratic
  Solitudes;
In hotel lobbies,
  Where congregate
The politicians,
  I lie in wait
To give him a whack
  In front of his face
Or behind his back;
  The one or the other's
The same to me,
  So long as either
Is David B.
  I've got my warriors
On his path
  To visit on him
The Croker wrath—
  The one thing that puts
In a heluva fix
  A New York leader
In politics.
  Oh, I'm hot on the trail
Of David B.,
  And I won't let up
Till there's harmony.
  My knife is keen,
My tomahawk sharp,
  And it won't be long
Till I have his harp
  Hung on the willows,
And by its side
  The scalp of David,
And perhaps his hide;
  For I'm a warrior chieftain
That
  Goes out on a harmony-hunting
Bat,
  With my war paint on
And a fierce desire
  To visit my vengeance,
Deep and dire,
  On David Bennett,
And make him feel
  There is nothing for him
To do but squeal.
  I'm out for the stuff,
And the stuff is Hill (at present),
  And nothing in sight
Shall thwart my will;
  He has done me dirt—
He has, by gum!
  And I'm bound to get even
By doin' him some.
  That's Dick Croker
Of Tammany. Say,
  The party's all right
When it goes my way,
  But before I'll see
Myself flim-flammed,
  May the party and Bryan
And Harmony be d——d!

WILLIAM J. LAMPTON.

### FILIPINOS ON BRYAN.

**Encouraged by the Democratic Leader to Keep on Defying the United States and Killing American Troops.**

For over a year Bryan has been the main inspiration of the Filipino insurrection. Fully twelve months ago it was apparent the insurrection was kept alive only by the hope that he might become President and order a surrender to the rebels. A Filipino proclamation of Octo-

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FOR USE WEDNESDAY, OCT. 24

## EDITORIAL PARAGRAPHS.

**The Paramount Issue: Defeat Bryan.**

The Democratic stone and egg throwers have manifested their dislike for Governor Roosevelt, but the American votecasters will offset all that sort of thing on election day.

General Benjamin Harrison has pointed the way to Republican success. This is not a time for Republicans to differ on minor questions.

**Are you a Flag-flyer or a Flag-furler?**

Mr. Bryan insists that his tears for the Boers are the only genuine ones on draught. It will be recalled that Mr. Bryan's political friends raised a fund for the Boer widows and orphans.

The English invested in Missouri mules and the Boers invested in Missouri statesmanship. It appears that the mules accomplished something.

**A patriot makes a better citizen than a pessimist.—McKinley at Philadelphia, June 2, 1897.**

Former President Harrison hits the nail on the head when he declares the full dinner pail is not a sordid emblem. The man who will not work and vote to provide for his family is not a good citizen.

**Keep the mills open.**

The handsome gain in population made by Memphis shows conclusively that the prosperity enjoyed by that Southern city is not of the temporary variety. The business men of Memphis are firm expansionists.

The Democratic thugs may continue to throw stones at Governor Roosevelt, but they cannot affect the opinion of the American voters.

**You voted for prosperity and got it. Will you now vote against it?**

In the Ninth Indiana Congressional district the Democrats have nominated the captain of a regiment now fighting in the Philippines. However, this is not more inconsistent than Mr. Bryan's attitude on several issues of the campaign.

I. Freeman Rasin, the boss of the Baltimore Democracy, declines to have anything whatever to do with the Bryan campaign. He blames Bryan and Bryanism for all the Democratic disaster in that former stronghold of Democracy.

**Remember, that in 1892 you voted for a change, and had no change in your pockets afterwards.**

The Kansas banks have over $61,000,000 they are unable to loan. Yet Mr. Bryan complains because we are loaning money abroad at a good rate of interest.

The only German daily newspaper in Kansas has joined the big procession in that prosperous state and declared for McKinley and Roosevelt.

**The party (Democratic) stands where it did in 1896 on the Money Question.—Wm. J. Bryan, Zanesville, O., Sept. 4, 1900.**

The editor of the Louisville Dispatch

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FOR USE WEDNESDAY, OCT. 24

## EDITORIAL PARAGRAPHS.

**A vote for Bryan is a vote for Free Trade—for labor in Europe against American labor.**

One of Bryan's policies, that of free trade, produced the distress experienced in 1894-5. What, then, would be the amount of suffering produced by a combination of both free trade and free silver?

**A vote for Bryan is a vote to close our mills and factories.**

The Democratic test of loyalty is that one must be willing to starve and stagnate under Democratic mismanagement, rather than indorse by his vote one of the most magnificent administrations ever enjoyed by the American people.

**A vote for the straight Republican ticket is a vote to continue prosperity.**

Mr. Stevenson is called General, not because he was Fourth Assistant Postmaster General in one of Mr. Cleveland's numerous administrations, but because he raised a regiment of Knights of the Golden Circle, which he led across the Wabash into Egypt; hence also the song, "On the Banks of the Wabash, Far Away," so deservedly popular in our time.

**Vote for McKinley and the full dinner pail.**

The larger the type in which the Hearst papers print it, the better you know it isn't so.

**Vote for your Republican Congressman so as to sustain the President in his policies for good government.**

Mr. Roosevelt may be a little out of practice as a rough rider, but he has unquestionably got the "drop" on the expansive, liberty-loving, loyal Western vote.

**Vote for a Republican State Legislature which will elect a Republican to the United States Senate.**

I have not promised Mr. Croker anything; but you can hardly expect me, in case of my election, to refuse such a wise and loyal statesman anything that he wanted.—Wm. J. Bryan.

**The lawless element of the country is supporting Bryan because Bryan supports the lawless element.**

It is true that under the national Constitution Aguinaldo could not be elected President of the United States, but that would not prevent the Boston Aunties from nominating him.

**Control of the next Congress by the Republicans is very important. See to it that your ballot is cast in the right way to help elect a Republican Congressman and a Republican Senator. Remember, too, that unexpected vacancies in the Senate may happen at any time, to be filled by action of the Governor or State Legislature, if in session.**

No green goods for the farmer this time, if you please.

Mr. Bryan says that the President of the United States is only a hired man. Possibly that is the reason President McKinley is such a stickler for the full dinner pail.

B

FOR USE WEDNESDAY, OCT. 24

## EDITORIAL PARAGRAPHS.

**The Paramount Issue: Defeat Bryan.**

Victor, Colo., is the only place in the country where the Bryan enthusiasm appears to be unabated.

"We Want a President Like Lincoln" is the title of a Democratic campaign song. A Democratic glee club would have been mobbed had it dared to warble such sentiments in the '60s.

**Are you a Flag-flyer or a Flag-furler?**

Mr. Wellington pays a high compliment to the discerning powers of his Maryland neighbors when he goes so far away from home to make his campaign speeches.

The Bryan predictions are not harmonizing with the price the South is receiving for its cotton.

**A patriot makes a better citizen than a pessimist.—McKinley at Philadelphia, June 2, 1897.**

The Hon. Bourke Cockran's voice is weak, but it is much stronger than his reasons for deserting his position of 1896.

Mr. Bryan's New York friends declare that Mr. Croker is talking too much and Mr. Croker's friends say the same thing of Mr. Bryan. The impartial public is inclined to believe that both sides to the controversy have made out strong cases.

**Keep the mills open.**

Mr. Gorman has written a letter in which he says Mr. Bryan ought to be elected, but at the same time he is not doing anything to prevent his Maryland friend voting in the opposite direction.

Betting on the election doesn't constitute an argument, but at the same time it indicates the direction of the political wind.

**You voted for prosperity and got it. Will you now vote against it?**

John D. Crimmins, a former Tammany leader, who is one of New York's most successful business men, has announced his intention of supporting McKinley and Roosevelt. Mr. Crimmins knows a successful administration when he sees it.

The politicians who have worked so hard to institute and prolong the coal miners' strike have the sympathy of Mr. Debs.

The English voters declined to Altgeldize their country.

**Remember, that in 1892 you voted for a change, and had no change in your pockets afterwards.**

The showing made by the United States at the Paris Exposition was in keeping with the healthy conditions which obtain in this country.

Mr. Bryan prates continually of what he is pleased to term "the inconsistency of the Republican party." Coming from a gentleman who was so lavish with his 1896 predictions, this is indeed refreshing.

**The party (Democratic) stands where it did in 1896 on the Money Question.—Wm. J. Bryan, Zanesville, O., Sept. 4,**

B

FOR USE WEDNESDAY, OCT. 24

## EDITORIAL PARAGRAPHS.

The chances for Republican victory are brighter than they were four years ago, and the counting of the ballots will show that the people have not changed their views as to what policy tends to their progress and prosperity.

**A vote for Bryan is a vote for Free Trade—for labor in Europe against American labor.**

Earnest work, constant work, personal effort from now until the polls are closed will insure the greatest victory the Republican party ever gained over the enemy.

**A vote for Bryan is a vote to close our mills and factories.**

We still continue to hear that numerous traveling men are going to vote against McKinley, but nobody ever sees one.

**A vote for the straight Republican ticket is a vote to continue prosperity.**

Mr. Croker had better be careful in circulating too extensively his Imperial opinion that the Ice Trust is merely a local issue; General Hancock thought the tariff merely a local issue.

**Vote for McKinley and the full dinner pail.**

Chairman Jones gives Bryan 326 votes in the Electoral College; but the people will go through the usual formalities just the same.

**Vote for your Republican Congressman so as to sustain the President in his policies for good government.**

Mr. Bryan's well-known attack upon a factory in Nebraska City has not yet knocked the starch out of it.

**Vote for a Republican State Legislature which will elect a Republican to the United States Senate.**

Webster Davis has not been heard from lately, but it is understood that he considers the prospects of Boer success more promising than ever.

**Republicans must not forget, in their enthusiasm for the national ticket, to look out for the candidates for Congress.**

The heaviest Democratic arguments in this campaign are scantlings, chunks of ice, brickbats and mud.

**The lawless element of the country is supporting Bryan because Bryan supports the lawless element.**

The announcement that the ice trust had declared a quarterly dividend may partially explain where Croker got so much money to bet with.

**Control of the next Congress by the Republicans is very important. See to it that your ballot is cast in the right way to help elect a Republican Congressman and a Republican Senator. Remember, too, that unexpected vacancies in the Senate may happen at any time, to be filled by action of the Governor or State Legislature, if in session.**

Bryan may get the idle vote this year, but it will be much smaller than it was in 1896. The mills are running on full time now.

C

FOR USE WEDNESDAY, OCT. 24

## EDITORIAL PARAGRAPHS.

**The Paramount Issue: Defeat Bryan.**

"Whom the gods would destroy they first make mad." In this connection it will be perceived that all the rowdyism of the campaign is practiced by the Bryanites.

Florida has the largest orange crop in the history of the state. Mr. Bryan may have to go to Florida and explain away this piece of prosperity.

**Are you a Flag-flyer or a Flag-furler?**

After his Chicago speech the voice of the Hon. Bourke Cockran went back on him. So did a large number of his auditors.

"William Jennings Bryan," declared one of Missouri's Populist orators, "will sweep the country in November just like the storm swept Galveston in November." "If he does," was the quick response of one of his hearers, "the country will be as badly off as Galveston was."

**A patriot makes a better citizen than a pessimist.—McKinley at Philadelphia, June 2, 1897.**

George Fred Williams threatens to tell all he knows about the disgraceful affair at Victor, Colo. If it is not any more than he knows of the other matters he discusses it will not take him very long to carry out his threat.

**Keep the mills open.**

Mr. Croker's "liberty" banners would be very much out of place in a certain Kentucky courtroom.

Mr. Tillman differs from his fellow Democratic orators in that he is not afraid to announce before election what will take place in case Mr. Bryan is successful.

**You voted for prosperity and got it. Will you now vote against it?**

The young Absaloms who venture into Mr. Croker's town and get a taste of the fleecing games in progress there are not to be caught by his new variety of campaign chaff.

If the Republican party is responsible for the existence of "trusts," why not give it credit for building steel bridges in Egypt, for sending steel rails and locomotives to Russia, Germany, Siberia, England, Africa and Australia, and for sending our manufactures and Yankee notions into every corner and country of the habitable globe?

**Remember, that in 1892 you voted for a change, and had no change in your pockets afterwards.**

For a man who looks upon the army as a pack of "idlers," Bryan is working pretty hard to become its Commander-in-Chief.

Were it possible for the soldiers now fighting in the Philippines to cast their votes in the coming Presidential election, Bryan would receive about 1 to 16 of them.

The party (Democratic) stands where

C

FOR USE WEDNESDAY, OCT. 24

## EDITORIAL PARAGRAPHS.

As long as expansion planted the flag over what was possibly slave territory the Democratic party was in favor of expansion, but now that freedom follows the flag they fear the foundations of liberty will crumble if the country grows.

**A vote for Bryan is a vote for Free Trade—for labor in Europe against American labor.**

Bryan never denied that free silver would reduce pensions virtually one-half, by the cheapening of money in which they are paid. That is one reason why his ex-Confederate friends like the free-silver policy. If they cannot get rid of Union pensions altogether, they would like the next best thing—reduce them one-half.

**A vote for Bryan is a vote to close our mills and factories.**

If New York should go Democratic, and Bryan thereby become the next President of the United States, Tammany Hall will dictate the distribution of federal patronage for the next four years.

**A vote for the straight Republican ticket is a vote to continue prosperity.**

Do you want to see Dick Croker Ambassador to England? If not, vote for McKinley.

**Vote for McKinley and the full dinner pail.**

Prosperity, sound money and the fulfillment of solemn international obligations are the things for which McKinley stands.

**Vote for your Republican Congressman so as to sustain the President in his policies for good government.**

There are multiplying signs that Democrats, Populists, Silver Republicans and all the others intend to blame it on Uncle Adlai.

After all, there was no need for Mr. Bryan to accept a paltry $150,000 for insisting that free silver should go in the Kansas City platform, when he can make $500 an hour lecturing.

**The lawless element of the country is supporting Bryan because Bryan supports the lawless element.**

No one has yet discovered where ex-Secretary Olney last voted, or whether he has ever voted or not.

**Control of the next Congress by the Republicans is very important. See to it that your ballot is cast in the right way to help elect a Republican Congressman and a Republican Senator. Remember, too, that unexpected vacancies in the Senate may happen at any time, to be filled by action of the Governor or State Legislature, if in session.**

Soldiers who fought with Grant, as well as soldiers that fit mit Sigel, will easily recall that the great soldier's son, General Frederick Dent Grant by name, is on our side in the Philippines.

Surely, Bryan can read his fate in the fact that no babies are being named after him this fall.

Republicans must not forget, in their enthusiasm for the national ticket, to

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FOR USE WEDNESDAY, OCT. 17

## EDITORIAL PARAGRAPHS.

After all is said the paramount issue is Bryan vs. Business.

Bryan's only possible chance of success rests on the effectiveness of Tammany's turn-screw and the Southern shotgun.

A thimble-full of anarchy, flavored with State's rights, mixed with half a glass of free trade and all this poured into a tumbler nearly full of free silver, is the drink that is proposed in place of that exhilarating beverage composed of peace, prosperity and patriotism.

**Are you a Flag-flyer or a Flag-furler?**

Bryan's soldier experience was not very extensive, but it equaled his experience as a business man.

The Democrats say that our loaning money to other nations is proof that times are not prosperous. They prefer to borrow than lend.

Bryan has an assorted collection of issues, but it should not be forgotten that all are silver-plated. Sterling goods are not to be found in his shop.

If American statesmanship had no better representatives than such men as Bryan, Altgeld, Pettigrew and Tillman, the country would have to confess that "the white man's burden" was too heavy. But the mantles of Jefferson, Jackson and Lincoln have been inherited by others as patriotic as they, who will not pawn their judgment for nominations or trade their influence for votes.

The wild predictions indulged in by Bryan show that despair has smothered his judgment.

The political party that encourages labor strikes naturally has no use for arbitration.

Mr. Sulzer is to help Mr. Bryon on his Western tour. This is the same Mr. Sulzer who took up a collection for the suffering Boer widows and orphans.

With a partisan judge in the switch tower the work of railroading Kentucky Republicans to prison goes on defiantly. Mr. Croker's "liberty" laonera would be sadly out of place in Kentucky.

The Democratic committee at Zanesville, Ohio, canceled the engagement of Mr. Altgeld to speak in that city. The Ohio Democrats have no votes to waste on Altgeld speeches.

**Keep the mills open.**

The Hon. Joe Blackburn calls the Hon. John G. Carlisle a "political hack." Comment in this particular instance would be superfluous.

Mr. Bryan's specialty is gloom. He ought to receive the solid support of the anti-sunshine party.

An unprejudiced public will admit that the Hon. Carl Schurz of 1900 has made a complete failure of his effort to answer the Hon. Carl Schurz of 1896.

The Hon. Bourke Cockran is out octopus hunting in a private car. When he catches it he will probably choke it to death with terrapin.

[illegible]'s determination not to be a [illegible] second term is by no [illegible]nable. However, it will [illegible] again in 1904 [illegible] term.

[illegible] George L. Well[illegible] away from [illegible] [illegible]

B

FOR USE WEDNESDAY, OCT. 17

## EDITORIAL PARAGRAPHS.

The prophet of pessimism predicts prosperity by practicing the policy that produced panic.

William Jennings Bryan evidently imagines that a little more free soup would be a good antidote for the imperial prosperity which has blessed the country in spite of his predictions.

As a dodger Bryan ought to make good money by putting his head through a curtain and loviting the boys to take three throws for a nickel.

**Are you a Flag-flyer or a Flag-furler?**

Bryan says that one term will satisfy him, but a good many Democrats would like to know how many nominations he wants.

When Bryan charged the American soldier with "idling around" he was evidently measuring all soldiers by his own personal military experience.

For the benefit of those who are in doubt as to how to spell the name of the Nebraska candidate's party, it may be said that it is spelled B-r-y-a-n.

That treaty with the Sultan of Jolo about which Bryan talks so much is not a treaty at all. It has never been ratified by the Senate or signed by the President. It is simply a temporary compact like that between military commanders and Indian tribes.

President Hearst could not find the time to attend the convention of Democratic clubs. Can it be possible that he feared a few questions concerning his various attitudes on the expansion question?

The satisfactory settlement of the Chinese difficulty will be another stumbling block to the Democracy. Placidity in commercial and governmental affairs always was an enemy of that party.

Under the management of the Democratic party the school fund of Missouri has entirely disappeared. This is anti-expansion with a vengeance.

It is strange that Mexico has not developed a Bryan to accuse President Diaz of Caesariam.

A Goebelized court and jury produces a verdict that inspires every bit as much confidence as a Goebelized election return.

**Keep the mills open.**

The New York Democrats have nominated two of the Belmont millionaires for Congress. The New York Democrats are evidently not much worried over Mr. Bryan's antipathy to the "concentration of wealth" and it looks very much as if they were engaged in "placing the dollar before the man."

Mr. Croker can well afford to bet some of his Ice Trust profits on Bryan. They come so easy.

Chairman Jones concedes that President McKinley will receive eighty-eight electoral votes. As a conceder Jones is every bit as liberal as he is as a claimer.

The Democratic leaders have induced Sexto Lopez to abandon his Bryan campaigning tour.

General Miles recommends the automobile as a valuable adjunct to militar[illegible]. Doubtless this will cause Mr. Bryan to regard the machine as a wicked invention of [illegible]

[illegible]

C

FOR USE WEDNESDAY, OCT. 17

## WASHINGTON LETTER.

Washington, October —.(Special.)—There is every indication that the business men in the Eastern country are fully olive to the importance of the campaign, and they are taking steps to educate their fellow-citizens. The men who have been around business concerns in the East say that the manufacturers, merchants, and, in fact, business men of all classes have begun talking about the election, and their talk shows they are aware of the danger of Bryanism. This talk permeates among their employes, and consequently the clerks, laboring men, mechanics, and machinists have begun to discuss the situation, and discussion is what the Republican managers want. They are aware that as soon as the situation dawns upon the laboring classes they will realize the danger lurking in Democratic success. From every point of view, the conditions are more encouraging, but at the same time it is recognized by all the Republicans here that it will not do to neglect any of the opportunities, and that getting out the vote is still necessary.

You can tell what States are regarded as absolutely safe one way or another, so far as the Democrats are concerned, by the manner in which they use Tillman. The South Carolina Senator is too honest. He declares in too emphatic terms the intentions of his party, and the Democratic managers are well aware that he is dangerous in any doubtful State. Hence we hear of Tillman campaigning in the sure Republican States of Rhode Island and Pennsylvania. Then he is sent into what is regarded as the sure Democratic State of Missouri. Feeling that the changed conditions in Missouri indicated that the Republicans are making great gains, Tillman was turned out of Missouri and sent to the sure Republican State of Wisconsin. Democratic managers know that Tillman does more harm than good, and consequently he is not allowed in any of the States which they hope to carry by a close margin.

The Hon. Joseph D. Richardson, of Tennessee, chairman of the Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee, the man who copyrighted a government publication and endeavored to secure from the people three times what it was worth by reason of such copyright, turned up in Washington the other day and let out a whoop about "wholesale corruption by the Republicans." You can always tell when the Democrats are getting the worst of the conditions in a campaign. You will hear their leaders yell, "They are buying us up; they cannot win unless they make wholesale purchases of Democrats." It is a sad commentary upon the virtue of the Democratic party that it is such a purchasable quantity. The same charges were made in 1896, and yet after they had been reiterated time after time in general and almost specific terms, there was not a single prosecution, not a single conviction, not an iota of evidence produced to show that there was any corruption in that campaign. Many Democratic Senators and Representatives making stump speeches in Congress on this very subject were challenged time after time to produce anything in the way of proof of their assertions, and they were never able to do so.

This talk of corruption in view of the proposed expenditure of about $2,000,000 by Tammany in New York City, and the methods that prevail in the solid South, ought not to make [illegible] impression among the [illegible] that has been heard in every campaign [illegible]

D

FOR USE WEDNESDAY, OCT. 17

## PORTO RICAN POLITICS.

San Juan, Porto Rico, September 26.—(Special.)—Politics in Porto Rico is "hot stuff." There are two parties, the Federal and the Republican. Both, in organizing, issued high-sounding declarations of principles, from which an unsophisticated reader might fancy a contest to prove the greatest degree of loyalty to the new government. But, unfortunately, politics in Porto Rico is of the personal kind. It invades business, society and the family circle. A political opponent is presumably a personal enemy, dishonest and indecent. The Federals claim to represent the intelligence and respectability of the island, and in a way they do. The Republicans deny the allegation and charge that the superior element in the Federal party is mostly pro-Spanish, and recent events seem to warrant the assertion. The Republican party is the younger organization and the most aggressive. Its attitude in the campaign now on has evidently surprised and certainly has greatly displeased its opponents.

In the organization of the Executive Council the two Federal members assumed the role of obstructionists, flocking to themselves in opposition to such commonplace matters as the adoption of rules. When, after careful consideration, the Council adopted a plan of election districts fair to both parties, the two Federals, under orders from their chief, cabled their resignations to the President, and the same were promptly accepted. Then the Federal newspapers poured out wrath on the government, the Governor, the Executive Council, Americans in general and the Republican leaders. Toward the latter, especially the labor element, which is mostly Republican, they finally became so abusive and vituperative that a mob raided and ruined the office of "El Diario," the personal organ of the Federal leader, whose life was likewise threatened.

It was charged and generally credited that the purpose of the several abusive articles was to bring about the thing that happened, so that the Federals might claim that the government was against them, therefore afforded them no protection, and that they might gain public sympathy. Certain it is that the last outgoing mail carried voluminous documents to Bryan and the Democratic National Committee. Whatever they might have hoped for in the way of public sympathy, what they got was little. Hundreds of people, not in politics, but who had read the libelous articles and deplored the act of the mob on general principles, said they got what they solicited and ought to be satisfied.

The upshot of the matter is that the Federal leader realizes that his cause is lost. Many of his staunch adherents have announced their retirement from politics; the people are loud in denunciation of the policy of opposition to American laws and institutions advocated by the leader one Munoz Rivera, of unsavory notoriety since the occupation of the island, and the party is forced to consider the advisability of withdrawing from the campaign. The organs of the party here, at Ponce and Mayaguez, have suspended publication.

It will strike States' readers as a funny circumstance, but a call has been published for a convention of the Federal party to assemble at Caguas on September 30, to consider:

First. Whether or not, in the light of recent events, it is possible for the Federal party to continue its struggle.

Second. Whether or not it is advisable to continue the publication of party papers, [illegible] tacks with no chance of defense.

[illegible]

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FOR USE WEDNESDAY, OCT. 17

## "DEAR BOY" LETTERS. No. 10.

My Dear Boy:

I want you to do a little work in politics before election. I want you not only to vote right, but to get two or three others to vote right. I know that your friend Morgan says that politicians are all corrupt and that, if a man wants to turn out a grand rascal, all he has to do is to mix into politics. But, my boy, there are two kinds of political workers. A little true story will show you what I mean:

In 1848, Martin Van Buren failed to get the Democratic nomination for the Presidency. He and his friends bolted the ticket and he accepted the nomination of the Free Soil party. His brilliant son, John Van Buren, went up into Massachusetts to make some Free Soil speeches for his father. Now with Prince John, as he was familiarly called, politics was a game. He had no real, fixed, political principles. And it was a revelation to him when he got into Massachusetts and found men like Garrison, Higginson, John Brown and others, of pure character and "ift" ideals, whose very lives were laid on the altar in the cause of freedom. When he came back from his trip, he met a friend in New York and the following conversation took place:

"Hello, John; where have you been?"

"Up in Massachusetts, making Free Soil speeches for father."

"Did you find mony Free Soilers up there?"

"Yes, and, d—n it, they believe it, too."

My boy, this nation's safety depends largely upon the political work of men who work because in their very heart of hearts they believe that their political principles are founded in truth and righteousness. That is the kind of worker I want you to be. Don't get down to anything mean or tricky, but work because you believe that the Republican position is right, and that the election of McKinley and Roosevelt will be for the good of the nation and the good of the world.

Now I will tell you what I want you to do. I want you first to go down and see Barney Crogan. They have been stuffing him with the statement that the Republican party is the rich man's party and that the Democratic party is the poor man's party. He sees the rich men and great corporations growing richer and they have told him that whenever a rich man grows richer it is at some poor man's expense. They have told him that the Republican policy makes "the rich richer and the poor poorer."

I want you to go down and tell him that when a farmer raises a thousand bushels of corn, the farmer is richer and no man is the poorer, but some poor man will get the job of cutting that corn and be the better off. Tell him that when a man digs a thousand dollars' worth of gold out of the ground he is richer, but nobody is the poorer. Show him that there is such a thing as a natural increase of the world's wealth which benefits all. Tell him that in this country, whenever the rich are doing the best the poor are doing the best, that when coal operators make money mines have more work and better pay; that when railroads and manufacturers are making money labor is most abundant and receives its highest reward. Tell him that the Republican party is the party for the whole people, rich and poor alike. Tell him that we do [illegible]

[illegible]

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**To the Editor:**

**This story follows the plans and ideas of the Anti-Expansionists. It shows what could happen under the policy of Restitution. You will appreciate how ridiculous the Democratic party would appear if their theories were put into force.**

# RESTITUTION,

OR

# THE UNITED STATES OF ALASKA

PART I.

## RESTITUTION.

OR

## THE UNITED STATES OF ALASKA.

When the National Democratic Convention of 1900 odjourned, after having nominated Bryan and Stevenson and declaring anti-expansion to be the paramount issue, there was great excitement among the self-called anti-imperialists and properly named copperheods.

A call was at once issued by the league of anti-imperialists for a Convention to be held at Indianapolis. Some there were who demanded thot this convention be held at Hartford in deference to a well known historical precedent. There was of course no enthusiasm at the gathering, but a vast amount of dignity, learning, perverted history and sedition. Stringent rules were reported by a self-appointed committee which prevented all but the truly elect from having any voice in the proceedings. The Committee on Candidates, also self-appointed—as in fact were all the committees—after some little discussion, succeeded in getting the convention to endorse the Popocrat candidates who had been nominated at Kansas City. In fact the endorsement of Mr. Stevenson wos eosily brought about by his record as a copperhead and prominent Knight of the Golden Cirle during the Civil War and his subsequent coreer as Assistant Postmaster General, where he demonstrated that grand old Democratic principle that loyalty to the flag was a death warrant to all American office holders. A small contingent of copperheads from Massachusetts were anxious to see Mr. Edward Atkinson nominated for Vice-President, at large. Some there were who thought Mr. Atkinson should not be at large, but os he had never really done anything and as the same applied to most of the delegates, Mr. Atkinson's friends were promptly voted down.

### THE CAMPAIGN SLOGAN AND PLATFORM.

The call for the convention hod been made so comprehensive that mugwumps, mossbacks, barnacles, theorists, demagogues, dreomers, jackrabbits, goo-goos, foreboders, onarchists, schemers, copperheads, socialists, plutocrots, populists, the dwellers in the cave of Adullam, all the discontented were present in force. It was an alliance of theory, negation, subversion and destruction, not a doer or constructor among them. The Isthmian canal, the Pacific cable, sound currency, protection of American industries, odvancement of wages, regulation of trusts and combines, the increase of the army and novy, the spread of American ideas and influence, the protection of American citizens and fostering of foreign trade, all these had enemies who swelled the [illegible] All dreams of an Imperial Re-

Trust, would be a safe man in the Law Department.)

Postmaster General, Webster Davis, of British South Africa. (There was some demand that Mr. Irving Winslow, of Massachusetts, be given this position, but it was felt that his propensity for writing absurd letters would bring ridicule upon a very dignified Cabinet.)

Secretary of Agriculture, Mr. O. H. P. Belmont, of New York. (Mr. Belmont's contribution to the campaign fund gave him this position, the only one left.)

### SILVER QUESTION SETTLES ITSELF.

Immediately after the inauguration, Mr. Bryan took steps to carry out his idea of the platform. Being a strong believer in vox populi, as was demonstrated at the convention at Kansas City, he proceeded to put in effect the demands and platform of the "Aunties." The silver question at once settled itself. The mere fact that Mr. Bryan wos in the White House with a Popocrat Congress behind him produced a panic in business, a cessation of industry, and justified all of the prophesies which had been made in 1896 as to the results of four years of Republican rule.

As to the copperhead platform, which principles had been occepted by Mr. Bryan, while he did not believe in them, he believed them as much as he did anything, and their radical difference from Republican principles and policies was ample reason to at once carry them out. This situation as regards the Executive was not a new one to the Popocrats, so the wheel horses lost no time in laying pipe to take office-advantage of the victory no matter how the administration might regard pledges made in the heat of a political compaign, and manifestly not intended to be kept.

### PROCEEDING TO RESTITUTE.

In his inaugural oddress the President laid down the proposition that it was a Theory and not a Condition which confronted the United States of Middle North America, Limited, and that the first thing to be done was to "restitute."

He ventured the hope that when Restitution should have been accomplished the minor problems which were before us and for which the Popocrat platform had mode full provision, would either correct themselves or not be of sufficient moment in the reformed and emasculated nation to require general treatment. Accordingly Congress was called in extra session ond an act passed and approved substantially as follows:

1. The President should appoint five persons to be a Commission to meet representatives from other nations to arrange for the Restitution of domain, property end persons now under the control of this government.

2. Those present at any meeting to have full power to act.

sition would have been a fitting reward for one who had furnished the people of the United States with more useless information than any man living. Nevertheless, being ever-willing to serve his country and tell them just what to do under all conditions he had filed separate applications for each cabinet position, rather giving preference to the Department of Agriculture (and plain cooking). Mr. Bryan, much to his regret, was unable to gratify Mr. Atkinson and he again despaired of his country. While he was consoling himself in the preparation of an article demonstrating beyond a doubt that the supply of potash in the world would not last at the outside more than five thousand years he was offered the unfilled seat on the Commission with the promise that he should be featured. The salary was large and the work congenial. Mr. Atkinson accepted.

PART II.

## RESTITUTION TO SPAIN.

As the latest victim, as it was called, of our greed and lust for empire was Spain this nation was the first to be reckoned with. Alfonso XIII promptly named as his commissioners General Weyler, General Blanco, General Augustin, Admiral Cervera and Admiral Montejo. These men having all suffered in person at our ruthless hands were sure to be cheerfully ready to afford us every facility to restore our plunder. While they had no reol conception of what we intended to do, the well known chivalry of the Spaniard made them accept the task.

The joint Commission met at Monaco, this being the most neutral point in Europe, and a country not only having no territorial ambitions nor grievances but one whose relations with the United States had been confined to a certain class of financial transactions on a purely social basis.

### RETURNING ACQUIRED TERRITORY.

The instructions to our Commission were very broad, there being little for it to do except settle dates and a few minor details. The fact wos recognized that nations, like individuals, have little trouble in distributing gifts. We were to return Cuba, Porto Rico, the smaller islands, Florida, the Philippines and Guam. Our armies, maintained at our expense, were to be turned over to the Spanish generals until all native malcontents were suppressed and things restored to the exact condition in which they were at the time of our unwarranted interference in 1898.

No provision was deemed necessary in the matter of the eventual return of our soldiers, for it was recognized that under the Spanish system there would be none to return. The taxes, imposts and perquisites thot would have been collected

again brought up. The instructions to our Commission were very emphatic that careful attention should be given on all occasions to this point and that while the United States of Middle North America, Limited, would not insist upon it—nor upon anything at any time—yet it should be humbly but persistently urged.

Gen. Weyler here remarked that such consent had always been assumed by Spain, that its value as a peace measure was recognized and that away back in the days of the progressive and enlightened monarch, after whom the Islands were named, the whole power and resources of his empire had been used to convince the Dutch of the necessity that the governed should in every case give consent. After a hot discussion lasting some yeors, having failed to convince the Dutchmen, owing to their unreasonable bigotry and fanaticism, the Spaniards had withdrawn from the Low Countries and the rich and prosperous kingdom of Holland was today a monument to Spain's recognition of the great principle. This reading of history was not just as Prof. Von Holst had been teaching it, but times had changed and he was enabled to take a more broad and liberal view of the past now that the making of history hod become a privilege and a duty.

### COCKRAN'S HEAVEN-BORN RATIO.

Gen. Weyler, who hod become the whole thing as regards the Spanish delegation and spoke German fluently, went on to repeat that Spain had assumed this consent and that no nation in history had ever had more assumption than Spain. What she had assumed had always gone, especially with peaceful and unarmed nations like the United States of Middle North America, Limited.

This was so well put that all were convinced except Mr. Cockran. His colleagues were beginning to fear that his appointment on the Commission was a mistake. This was an injustice, for he proceeded to observe that he knew all about the Philippines, having surreptitiously applied for the position of Secretary of State, and that at all times there had been in the Islands at least sixteen natives to one Spaniard. It was more than a fair presumption that from this heaven-born ratio the consent of the governed could be easily derived.

All were struck speechless with the weight of the argument and not having the statistics handy—the only figures available being an Expansionist census, which was wrong should it not agree and superfluous if it did agree—the figures and deductions were admitted and made of record.

Gen. Weyler impulsively crossed the room and kissed Senor Cochran on both cheeks. All present were visibly affected. Mr. Schurz, being a trifle jealous, closed the discussion by remarking that it was our duty to give something to somebody and it was coarse and indelicate to question the honor and chivalry of Spain. He had intended to say this earlier but had been absently evolving an address on the innate perversity of history.

### RESTORING WARSHIPS TO SPAIN.

At this point Admirals Cervera and Montejo, who had up to this time said little, brought up the subjects of the Spanish warships, gone but not forgotten. After some reflection the United Statesians recognized our false position in this matter and agreed to give the Oregon, the Texas (this ship in lieu of the Maine, destroyed through our neglect) the New York, the Brooklyn and enough other ships, to be selected by the Spanish, to replace those sunk at Manila and Santiago.

Gen. Weyler protested the number to be

a thing being repugnant to Spanish self-respect and tradition.

2. Spain had not the money, the same when received having been promptly divided among the Spanish leaders in accordance with an old and venerated custom.

3. Such a large sum could not be held by any Spanish ministry long enough to give it to the United States or to any one else.

The instructions to our Commission were, however, peremptory, although it was finally conceded that the President should be consulted.

### A PHILANTHROPIST TO THE RESCUE.

Unfortunately, two new wars in the United States, one an insurrection of ground squirrels in Tennessee and the other an invasion of tobacco worms in Connecticut, had so depleted the national treasury that the Administration could not yield to the demand of the Spanish. Matters were taking a very serious turn when a well known philanthropist, who had made an immense fortune in cotton bales, sent a telegram to Gen. Weyler saying that he was ready to pay the $20,000,000 on condition, as he informed the news agencies, that he was not known in the transaction.

He also stipulated that the gift should be secured by a mortgage on the Islands and an issue of gold bonds to him as the unknown donor. The issue of bonds and mortgages never having been any trouble for Spain. Gen. Weyler and his fellows hastened to accept the offer and everything seemed to be concluded when Mr. Cochran inadvertently threw a bombshell by suggesting that the money be paid directly to the United States, and not through the hands of the Spaniards.

The entire Spanish delegotion flushed with anger and disappointment. Mr. Godkin added that the payment should be in gold.

This brought Col. Bryan's representative to his feet with the indignant word "Never-r-r!"

In order to head off a silver speech and to soothe Spanish feelings it was promptly decided that the sum should be paid the Sponish in gold and an equivalent equal number of silver dollars (Spanish) should be paid to us.

This arrangement, when reported to Col. Bryan and his followers in the United States was justly considered a distinct personal victory.

PART III.

## RESTITUTION TO OTHER NATIONS.

At the next session of the Commission there were communications from various governments and also from a number of peoples who had in the past been in power in their respective countries, asking for a hearing. Tribes with strange, well nigh forgotten names, some that only Prof. Von Holst could recall and place on their proper mountain or island, laid claim to lands held by us for Spain. Accredited agents showed long and happy years in Cuba, generations before they had been reduced to peonage and induced to give their consent to Spanish protection. Others with like tales came from the Philippines and even dared, much to the disgust of the United Statesians, to attack the title of the Tagalos to Luzon. From Arizona and the southwest came mild-mannered delegates whose ancestors had made their pottery and feather work and cultivated maize hundreds of years before Cortez and Coronado obtained their consent to be governed and ruined.

Discussion of details was suspended to take up the general principle involved in these aboriginal cloims. It was plain that it would not be practicable for the United States to carry out the plan of

imnus action seemed to them but a kind of notional hari-kari and an evidence of degenerate timidity. It was plain that England could expect nothing from us in case of a world struggle but clammy good wishes. Moreover, blood being thicker than water, the British government, with some feeling for those few United Statesians who still had a little of the old-time fire in their veins, felt that another trial on the Western continent might in the light of experience in handling colonies have a different result.

A claim was therefore advanced for thot portion of the United States east of the Mississippi River. The argument was that this territory had been ravished from the Crown by an unrighteous war carried on by an irresponsible minority of the colonists, and that ot no time during or before the so-called Revolution had the consent of the people been obtained or even asked. It was conceded that after the war there had been pretty general acquiescence, but so had there been in Cuba and the other countries, ond this did not affect the grand principle.

### CLAIM FOR OREGON AND NORTHWEST.

Great Britain olso put in a claim for Oregon and the Northwest and for individuals who had emigrated to our shores, induced by the superior opportunities we had been able to offer owing to our ill-gotten wealth of land and material resources.

At this point it was announced by Prof. Von Holst that Germany, while not at this time ready to appear before the Commission, joined England in the claim for persons on the high ground of morality and justice. These demands were somewhat unexpected and were held in abeyance.

Incidentally, [illegible] the English claim for Oregon was not strong, for this territory had been first seen by an United Statesian ship and was held by us by the antiquated right of discovery. Here Prof. Von Holst took the floor. His speech was the gem of the entire sessions of the Commission.

Thanks to the bilingual eloquence and profound knowledge of the philosophy of history of the leorned Professor, what promised to be a very hard problem was happily settled. The English gracefully withdrew their claim to Oregon and the Commission promptly made out the transfer papers in the form of a quit-claim deed.

### UNITED STATES OF ALASKA.

Upon the receipt of the news of the English claim a sort of homeless feeling swept over the United States, for all recognized the logic of the situation. This gloom was happily dispelled by the information that the Czar of Russia, as an old friend of ours, had announced that he would not have Alaska back as a gift, much less return the $7,000,000 we had paid for it.

Feeling now sure of Alaska many prominent citizens made their arrangements for a change of abode. Mr. Croker and his New York friends, wishing congenial surroundings, made homestead entries on all of the larger glaciers, with a view of forming a trust, towing icebergs south for the tropical trade.

Mr. Atkinson and his many admirers organized a company to raise reindeer for the purpose of supplying pemmican to the Canadians.

Col. Bryan accepted a working interest in o hot-air factory and, as it was a monopoly, he expected to become very wealthy.

There was a great boom in Alaska and nothing was needed there but some climate and a producing class.

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# L EXPANSION.

**s Mineral Largely Increased to awaii. Porto Rico and the Philippines.**

**s of the American Coal Miner, to a Few Important "Ifs."**

remendous growth in the export e United States has been attract- on of the industrial interests of

year ending with July, 1898, the l from the United States were in the year 1900 they were 7,188,-

xports of coal amonnted in value In 1900 they reached $19,502,412. ast few weeks large cargoes of have gone tn Great Britain, ustria, Spain, Sweden, Germany. hese countries have in the past st entirely on Great Britain for lies. The coal mines of Great w showing signs of exhaustion. s to Newcastle" no longer sug- ity; for it is the actual thing that ne.

of the increased exports have been the Republican policy of expan- nwing comparative table of ex- ears ending July, 1899, and 1900, nous percentage of gain in the to new lands over which the as been waving.

hs ending July:

| | 1899. | 1900. |
|---|---|---|
| ........... | 337,368 | 726,815 |
| ........... | 21,980 | 53,829 |
| ........... | 37,982 | 117,741 |
| ........... | 44,740 | 143,633 |

SE OF CUBA AND OF POR- HE EXPORTS OF AMER- .. HAVE MORE THAN IN THE CASE OF HAWAII, INCREASED THREEFOLD. E OF THE PHILIPPINES, INCREASED BY MORE R CENT.

TUNITIES AND THE "IFS."

s increase in the export demand oal means that within a short NDS OF SQUARE MILES OF OS NOW LYING IDLE JT THE WEST MAY BE D THE WAGE PAYING AND EARNING CAPACITY OF RY MAY BE ENORMOUSLY

e investments of home and for- American coal lands are not andoned because of the financial sing in connection with the tri- ver at the coming election.

of keeping open the mills, that 2.46 per cent of the American not reversed by the success in e candidate who would open the coinage of silver and close the nployment of labor.

MINING INVESTORS.

ourse, could be financially more e welfare of the wage-earner in han a great investment of new coal mining industry. It would extremely keen the competition e labor necessary to work new he demand for labor is greater the resulting tendency is for the o advance. When there is not go around among coal miners, ears previous to 1897, the ten- r wages to decline. When cap- o an urgent competition to se- of coal miners, it is of course h labor to get satisfactory wages e in 1893, when armies of men loyment and eagerly looking for the place of men who might their hard lot.

the stability of credit, and in the aw and order, is as necessary a stment in the coal mining in-

Philippines. The great opportunities that now seem open to the coal miner because of this heavily increasing export trade in coal would become lost. The operator would have to give his attention to the prevention of great business loss at home. He would have no inclination to go to any expense to cultivate an export trade, in which the margin of profit, owing to the ocean freights, is never very large, and which UNDER THE SILVER STANDARD WOULD BE SUBJECT TO THE RISKS ATTENDANT ON THE DAILY FLUCTUATIONS IN THE PREMIUM ON GOLD.

# WILLIAM T. BAKER.

**Chicago's Prominent Business Man and President of the World's Fair, Leaves the Democratic Party and Comes Out for McKinley.**

William T. Baker, ex-president of the Chicago Board of Trade, and of the World's Fair, and one of the leading Democrats of Chicago, has made an open statement of his purpose to vote for McKinley this fall. In a letter made public today, he makes a powerful attack against Bryan, whom he says personifies 16 to 1 and lawlessness, and is the greatest "imperialist" since Napoleon Bonaparte.

Mr. Baker has been well known in the past for his convictions in favor of free trade and for his aggressive interest in the work of the National Tariff Reform League. Mr. Baker says, however, that even the Democratic doctrine of free trade has been abandoned for principles that mean restriction of trade, and, through the populistic attitude on "trusts," a "limitation of all successful enterprise within state lines."

The letter follows:

Hon. M. A. Hanna, Chairman Republican National Committee—My Dear Sir: The Democratic organization has passed under the control of public enemies, and no man who holds to the traditional doctrines of the party is under the slightest obligation to follow the present leaders.

The policies that guided the party from Jefferson to Cleveland have been sidetracked for the isms of populists and anarchists. Even free trade has given way to Bryan's promise that he will "recommend such additional legislation as may be necessary to dissolve every private monopoly which does business outside of the state of its origin."

This would mean under populist interpretation and control the limitation of all successful enterprise within state lines; not a captivating program to suggest at the moment when American commerce is being pushed beyond the seas.

The Democratic crusade against Expansion, termed "Imperialism," is an absolute sham, a silly and hypocritical invention to divert attention from their revolutionary purposes. Expansion has been the policy and practice of the American people since the pilgrims landed on Plymouth Rock, and no man who understands the real spirit of our institutions can be frightened by the phantom of Imperialism which Bryan has conjured up for this campaign only.

Since Napoleon Bonaparte, there has been no greater Imperialist than Bryan himself. His will is the law of the party that supports him, and, if elected, he would endeavor to rule the entire nation with the same iron hand. Napoleon deluged Europe in blood to reach a throne, and Bryan would not hesitate to wreck every industry in the land to attain the presidency.

This talk of Imperialism is like the rattle of the snake that hurts nobody. It is the head of the reptile that is dangerous, and there you will find the free silver bite.

The paramount issue is exactly the same now that it was in 1896. It is 16 to 1 and lawlessness, as personified in Bryan, versus the gold standard and the security it brings. I shall vote for McKinley as representing the latter.

WILLIAM T. BAKER

Chicago, Sept. 19, 1900.

**In 1899, under the Republican policy of Protection, the people of the United States consumed 452,470,332 bushels of wheat. They consumed only 232,815,041 bushels in 1896 when our industries were paralyzed by Democratic Free Trade. The difference of 219,-**

# WHAT BRYAN'S ELECTION WILL MEAN TO AMERICAN LABOR.

[By Hon. Charles H. Grosvenor, M. C., of Ohio.]

In the eddying fight, amid din and roar of the fallen guns of imperialism and militarism, there is danger the people of this country may lose sight of the fact that the election of Mr. Bryan means the overthrow of the protective tariff system and the introduction of a free-trade program into the policy of the government. Our people have short memories and they sometimes forget and need to be reminded.

Mr. Bryan was a member of the 52nd and 53rd Congresses and took a very active part at once upon taking his seat. In the 53rd Congress, of which I was a member, the Wilson bill was under consideration. It was the passage of that bill which plunged this country into ruin. It dnes not make any difference what people say about the origin of hard times, the intelligent laboring man of this country knows very well that he ceased to earn a living for himself and family because of the demoralization of business caused by the repeal of the McKinley law and the passage of the Wilson act. It was that which precipitated wages to the lowest ebb that they have been for many a year. It was that which sent marching columns of hungry men over the cnuntry demanding food. It was the passage of that bill that made it possible for any intelligent man to listen for a moment to the speeches of such men as Bryan in 1896.

On the floor of the House in the debates on the Wilson bill Bryan took the extreme free-trade gronnd. His speeches are on record and the laboring men of the conntry can find them and read them. He especially announced himself as in favor of absolute free-trade upon many of the leading products of the farm, notably wool, which he insisted should be put upon the free list of the Wilson bill. When that bill was passed by the concurrence of the House in the six hundred amendments of the Senate it was Bryan and Hon. Jos. Bailey, a representative from the State of Texas, who in their ecstasy seized the champion, who was the putative father of the law, the Hon. W. L. Wilson, of West Virginia, and carried him on their shoulders in a triumphal procession through the House of Representatives into the cloak-room and a saturnalia of joy resounded from those premises. It was Bryan who favored the introduction of foreign material into this country free of charge. It was Bryan who demanded that all raw material such as wool, coal, iron, and everything which entered into the manufacture of goods, should be imported free, and it was his influence, more than any other man's, that brought about the terrible result with which we are so familiar.

It was Bryan's earnest demand that put wool on the free list, and in that debate he declared that he did not care whether it benefited or hurt the wool grower. It was Bryan who drove the tariff on coal down to such an extent as to flood the eastern markets with coal and stimulate the growth of the development of coal in the British possessions in the northeast, and practically drove us out of the seaboard markets with the soft-coal of central states. It was Bryan who advocated the low tariff on agricultural products and utterly refused to discriminate or allow discrimination in favor of the products of the west and middle west. The laboring men of the conntry and the farmers of the country, before they plunge themselves into the vortex that is being held out, should get Bryan's record and read it. It is a very interesting chapter in the personal politics of that gentleman. The platform made at Kansas City is very adroit in laying the foundation for an enactment in Congress, should Bryan be elected, satisfactory to his history and record. Not daring to assail protection directly he came at it in the platform which he personally conducted as follows:

"Tariff laws should be amended by putting the products of trusts upon the free list. * * * We condemn the Dingley tariff law as a trust breeding measure, skilfully devised, etc."

That is the platform of the party denominated the Democratic party and whose nomination Mr. Bryan accepted. The original Populist party, whose candidate Mr. Bryan now is, I refer to the Sioux Falls nomination, also places itself on rec-

NOUNCED HIMSELF, IN DEBATE IN CONGRESS, IN FAVOR OF FREE WOOL.

There is no feature of our agricultural or nther indnstries which shows more clearly the benefits of the protective policy and the adversity of free trade than does wool. The facts are concisely stated in the following table:

| | Imports ponnds. | Production pounds. | Price washed Ohio fleece. | Value of sheep on farms, Jan. 1. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1892.. | 148,670,652 | 294,000,000 | 29 | $116,121,290 |
| 1897.. | 350,852,026 | 259,153,000 | a18 1-4 | 67,020,942 |
| 1899.. | 76,736,209 | 272,191,000 | 28 | b122,665,913 |

(a) 1896.
(b) 1900.

# PARDON ME, BUT ——

Pardon me, bnt ——

If you were going to rent your farm to a man, you would feel surer of getting your money if that man bad had some experience in farming, wouldn't you? If you have a job, a steady job, and you knew there was going to be a change of managers of the business, factory or whatever concern it is that hires yon, you would feel safer if you knew that the incoming manager had had experience in managing your line of business, would you not? You'd feel more certain of his running the business successfully, wouldnt' you? You'd feel surer of holding your job, wouldn't you? If you are bustling around for a job, you'd rather get one if you could, on a farm, in a factory or in a business that is run by an experienced manager, wouldn't you? For you'd figure it that your job would be more likely to pan out, to be a steady one, wouldn't you?

And;

When you take a ride on a railroad train, you wouldn't feel particularly comfortable if just before the train was to start your saw a young dry goods clerk climb up into the engine cab and begin to yank the lever. Now would you? You wouldn't want to be working at the mouth of a mine and know that a poet was running the hoisting engine, would you? You'd be afraid of your corpus, eh?

"That's what!"

Now, when it comes to politics, don't yon think a man onght to try to show jnst as good sense in voting as he does in his trade or business? Bryan is long on wind, we can all agree on that; but Mack has got the engineer's license. He's been over the road. But Bryan claims he has an entirely new method, a method of his own, for running the government steam boiler. He's crazy to try his new method—and if she busts, she can bust. Mack maintains, though, that yon can't monkey with a steam engine. 'Twon't do to let the water get too low, and you've got to shovel something besides air into the fire-box.

Bryan said in 1896

That jnst as sure as Mack got into the cab the boiler would explode, the road would become foreclosed at auction, the right of way given over to foreign nations and the inhabitants of the territory along the route would become paupers.

But,

Four years have passed away and the old engine is still doing biz. They've lengthened out her boiler some and hitched on several new coaches. The eagle still sits on the cowcatcher and has both eyes peeled for obstructions. There was a foreign critter got on the track once, but the eagle screeched and Mack, he turned on fifty million dollars of extra steam. They didn't hold any post-mortem because the foreigner was so cut up and scattered they couldn't find the remains. Because of the fact that the foreigner, however, did undertake to cross the track, there have been several important branches added to the road.

JOHN LIVINGSTON WRIGHT.

# MISTAKEN.

He said: "You shall not toss
Mankind upon a cross
Of shining gold."
"Nor press his brow with thorns,
Nor tread upon his corns
When he is old."

home consumption figures for this year not yet being obtainable.

CORN.

| Year. | Home consumption. Bushels consumed. | Exportation. Bushels exported.* |
|---|---|---|
| 1892 | 1,983,567,005 | 76,602,285 |
| 1894 | 1,553,008,801 | 66,489,529 |
| 1899 | 1,746,933,785 | 177,255,146 |
| 1900 | ........... | 299,348,273 |

* Export figures are for fiscal years.

# ROOSEVELT'S POPULARITY.

[By R. P. Clarkson, of the Des Moines Register, Des Moines, Ia.]

Theodore Roosevelt has the affection of the people of the Western States. Each step in his career is watched and followed with a depth nf interest only accorded thnse who have a fixed place in our hearts. In thus establishing himself with the Western people, in his life in the West and as a leader of the Rough Riders during the war with Spain, he came into what was his own. He has within him the qualities whicb are possessed and admired in the rugged West and he has them in such a degree as to naturally make him a leader loved of all.

Roosevelt is a man of action. He is direct, honest and courageous. He is practical and resourceful and proves himself the master of every situation in which he is placed. With intelligent and well directed effort he surmounts every obstacle barring the way to achievement of desired ends. And withal he does not stoop or cringe, but, respecting others, he compels respect for himself. Of such stuff are made the men who have advanced the West to its present position of power and influence. These qualities in combination have wrought the greatness of the West, have brought material wealth and prosperity to its homes, and made its voice a controling power in the halls of National council and legislation.

The West claims Theodore Roosevelt. He is the favorite son of Nebraska, of Kansas, of Colorado, of the Dakotas and Montana—we might even say, of Texas. He is the favorite son of all the Western people whose hearts have been warmed to him by his daring, courage, skill and patriotism. The rugged honesty, unswerving integrity of purpose, and intelligent activity which marked the career of Roosevelt as Civil Service Commissioner, as Police Commissioner of New York, and as Assistant Secretary of the Navy, had commended him to the people of the Western States as a man worthy of the bighest trusts. His course after the declaratinn of war with Spain fully revealed him to the Western people as their exemplar and prototype.

Roosevelt was active in the department of the Navy at Washington, but he eraved the activity of the field. He songht opportunity to give play and exercise to those hardy accomplishments acquired in the West. Roosevelt knew himself; he was conscious of his capacities and limitations. Of horsemanship he was a master. Of men he was a leader. Of daring and love of manly adventure he had his share. He was aequainted with the methods of the Navy Department at Washington. He was deficient in technical military education, bnt he sought a field where he could find full play for his accomplishments and took a position in command where no man would suffer a single discomfort or added danger by lack of his military training. He organized the regiment of Rough Riders. Colonel Wood, an old officer, was first in command and Roosevelt was second. Not many moons had passed until "Teddy" was as thoroughly trained a soldier and officer as there was in the military establishment.

By the time the regiment of Rough Riders left their rendezvous at San Antonio to go to the front, every member of it was en rapport with the gallant lieutenant-colonel. A thousand men from many different States, from all walks of life, and from every grade of society had within a few short weeks been knit together in a close, harmonious and effective fighting organization. Where in history can be found a parallel to this?

Through the weeks of drill, on the way to the front, on the field of battle, Roosevelt looked after the welfare of his men and exacted of

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# SOUTHERN PROGRESS.

**Business Improvement There Directly Traceable to the Republican Policy of Protection.**

[By Hon. N. B. Scott, U. S. Senator, of West Virginia.]

The South is the citadel of democracy in this country; it has also always been the citadel of free trade. Twenty-five years ago a protectionist Southerner was almost as rare as a white black bird. The overthrow of the old Whig party had practically eradicated tbat element of political society in that section.

But since then a great change has been gradually going on. The growth of protectionist sentiment in the South during the last quarter century is one of the most important developments of recent political history. And as the protective tariff is tbe corner-stone of the Republican party, this tendency, in spite of race issues and old political associations and prejudices, cannot but tend to the gradual npbuilding of a strong Republican party in tbe South.

It is a fact susceptible of ample proof that whenever we have had a protective tariff tbe whole country, Nortb and South, has prospered, and whenever we have had a low tariff, or practically free trade, the country has suffered from hard times. The latest instance is to be found in a comparison of the eondition of the country nnder Cleveland's second administration and with the Wilson low-tariff law in operation, and the present McKinley administration, with the Dingley high-tariff law. A few figures in a very condensed form may be cited in illustration:

| | 1895 | 1899 |
|---|---|---|
| Number of employees in U. S. | 785,034 | 928,924 |

| | 1895 | 1899 |
|---|---|---|
| Wages of employees in U. S. | $ 445,508,261 | $ 522,967,896 |
| Net earnings of R. R. ........ | $ 349,651,047 | $ 456,641,119 |
| Value of Exports | $ 793,392,590 | $ 1,203,931,222 |
| Value of Imports | $ 731,969,965 | $ 697,148,489 |
| Balance of trade in our favor ...... | $ 61,422,625 | $ 606,782,733 |
| Value of Manufactures .......... | $9,402,903,000 | $12,777,078,755 |
| | 1896 | 1900 |
| Value of horses, sheep and cattle | $1,541,396,339 | $ 2,042,840,823 |

In regard to this latter item, the increase in tbe value of live stock in Southern states, during the period named, was nearly $35,000,000.

These are but a few specimen details. In every branch of productive industry that can be named there has been increased activity and increased profit during McKinley's administration as compared with the previous low tariff of Cleveland's administration. In these benefits the South has fully participated and shared equally with the North. In fact, in many lines the South has outstripped the North in the record of commercial development during the past four years. This is due especially in regard to the coal, iron and lumber interests. The progress of the South since 1895 in agriculture, commerce, manufacturing, mining, railroading and other transportation enterprises, etc., is simply wonderful. All this progress, improvement and profit is due mainly to the Republican Protective Tariff, operating according to the nxed Gold standard.

Similar ratios of business improvement and profit during the last four years are proved by the official statistics relating to our banks, both commercial and savings, our coal, iron and steel products, our railways, our cotton products and manufactures, our breadstuffs and other farm products, our textiles, etc., etc.

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## JOHN H. BARROWS

### President of Oberlin College and the Former Pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, of Chicago, is Out for McKinley

President John H. Barrows, of Oberlin College, Ohio, former pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, of Chicago, one of the best posted Orientalists in America, and well known throughout the religious circles of the world, Pagan as well as Christian, in connection with the famous parliament of religions held in Chicago in 1893, has written a remarkably strong letter in favor of the re-election of President McKinley. It is addressed to F. B. Whitney, manager of the Republican College League. The letter follows in part:

"The triumphant re-election of President McKinley is demanded on grounds of patriotism, good sense, national honor. I agree heartily with Dr. Albert Shaw that Mr. McKinley is the best equipped man in America for the Presidency of the Republic. He has gained in public estimation, and grown in wisdom much after the manner of Abraham Lincoln. His temper is very much like that of Lincoln, and the criticisms which he has borne are precisely those which were made against our martyred President.

"We have already expanded; the nation is out of its shell. We must adapt ourselves to new responsibilities. I agree heartily with those who regard Imperialism as a false issue, a bugaboo, a ghost, a meaningless phantom. America has destroyed imperialism in the East and West Indies. The talk about militarism is, of course, the sheerest nonsense, and known to be such by those who are guilty of such [illegible]kless speech. Every sensible man knows that Mr. McKinley is a peace lover and peace maker, and not a dictator. He has none of the qualities or ambitions of a Caesar. The New York Times has well said: 'The man on horseback cannot keep his ear to the ground.'

"I am in hearty sympathy with the cry, 'Four more years of the full dinner-pail.' It was said, 'Man does not live by bread alone.' But he must have bread or he cannot live. Jesus Christ made bread for the multitudes. When the contest is between a full dinner-pail for the working man and an empty or half-filled dinner-pail, such as the Democratic administration helped to provide a few years ago, every benevolent and sensible man should prefer the full dinner-pail. I am persuaded that an empty dinner-pail is utterly unnecessary in America, and that the most emphatic condemnation should be pronounced upon those policies which heretofore have worked disaster to the working men. A full dinner-pail means much physical well-being. It means the possibility of comfort and happiness at home, it means education, it means the preparation for higher and better things.

"I have had a warm admiration for the courage and many intellectual powers of Mr. Bryan. He is a man that has kindled generous enthusiasms and no one has regretted more deeply than I that his great powers were given to the service of false and misleading theories. I have also regretted that during the present campaign he has allowed himself to indulge in much clap-trap, which may and does capture the crowd, but which makes the ju[illegible]ous grieve. Few men in the country [illegible]n to me so poorly qualified for the Presidency of the great Republic as Mr. Bryan. He has wrong ideas, he lacks balance and good judgment, he couches his lance against almost every windmill. I do not believe the nation is to suffer the unspeakable calamity and dishonor of his election.

"America has never been so proud a name to my mind and heart as during the last few years. The path of national [illegible] Democratic leadership. Because his election will do more to secure the benefits of sound money than his defeat would do to avert the evils of Imperialism. Because the burial of Bryan now past all hope of political resurrection is the best way to prepare four years hence a Democratic opposition sane and strong enough to undo most of the mischief which has been and will be done by the McKinley Administration."

PRESIDENT G. STANLEY HALL, of Clark University: "I shall vote for McKinley because I fear free silver more than I do Imperialism."

PRESIDENT CARTER, of Williams College: "It is my intention to vote for McKinley. I cannot conceive that the forces and ideas which Mr. Bryan represents can fail to be, if put into the possession of the Government, disastrous to the best interests of the country. It seems to me that neither friendliness between classes, nor sound doctrine in finance, nor the cause of civil-service reform, nor justice to oppressed citizens, nor respect for the established courts will be promoted by his election."

PRESIDENT BUCKHAM, University of Vermont: "I shall vote for McKinley. The greatest dangers to American political life are anarchy and demagogism, and Bryan represents them both. Though I was opposed to the war with Spain, and wish the Philippine question had never risen, I have not seen the time when I wished the course of the Government to be materially different from what it has been."

## FROM JONES' OWN STATE

### An Arkansas Official Comes Out for McKinley and Roosevelt.

Hon. W. H. H. Hanley, three times elected Mayor of Paris, Ark., also ex-county and probate judge of Logan county, Ark., is out for McKinley and Roosevelt. In a letter to the Secretary of the Republican National Committee, Hon. Perry S. Heath, he says in part:

"I feel like I ought to do something or say something to encourage the voters in the contested States to rally to the support of McKinley, and re-elect him by such an over-whelming vote as to forever crush all opposition to protection, the gold standard, progress and prosperity.

"It has been demonstrated that the policies of the Republican party are the policies to be adopted permanently as the settled policy of our government in the administration of public affairs and private business enterprises in our country. The prosperous condition of our people—the laborers all employed at good wages—the railroads doing well and the products of farmers commanding good prices, the balance of foreign trade largely in our favor, our money circulation large and our nation's credit good, seem to indicate that self-interest would prompt the people to vote for a continuance of these conditions.

"Bryan's policy of free trade, free silver and the contraction of our nation's commerce, would ruin the business of our country by precipitating a panic of the most dangerous character. He has a good deal to say about "imperialism," which is a sham issue to conceal his position on the currency question—already been condemned by the people. There are no "imperialists" in this country outside of his own party. Bryan is insincere and dishonest in his affected opposition to imperialism. He also disputes our title to the Philippine Islands and yet he urged his Democratic and Populist friends in the Senate to ratify the treaty by which the sovereignty passed to us. This inconsistency makes him appear as a demagogue instead of a statesman and intelligent voters will so regard him, I hope, when they go to vote in November.

## IDAHO REPUBLICAN

### Hon. Charles Himrod Says: "When a Man is Well He Don't Need Medicine."—Another Life-Long Democrat Out for McKinley.

Idaho comes to the front again with another of its prominent Democratic citizens who will this year vote the Republican ticket.

Hon. Charles Himrod, cashier of the First National Bank of Idaho, is the man. He has twice been Democratic State Treasurer, and was once Receiver of the Land Office. Now he is for McKinley and Roosevelt. He says:

"When a man is well he don't need medicine.

"The unprecedented prosperity that we have enjoyed for the past three years has convinced me that a change to the policy advocated in the Democratic platforms of 1896 and 1900 would prove almost as disastrous as the panic under the last Democratic administration. I can conceive of no calamity that would be so great to the business interests of the country as the election of Mr. Bryan. Not that the tariff would be interfered with in the near future, but an event of this kind would create such a feeling of uncertainty and distrust in business connections that we could hardly recover from it during his term. Gold would naturally be relegated to the stockings from whence it came in 1897. Capital would be hoarded and necessarily the vast industries of the country would be impeded. While, at present, he is saying nothing about free silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, we all know this to be his pet scheme, and the platform on which he stands advocates this principle.

"In relation to the anti-expansion views expressed in their platform: The Philippine Islands came to us as the result of a war waged in the interest of humanity. They came unbidden. They are ours by conquest and purchase. To virtually pull down our flag in these possessions, after March 4, 1901, would be the darkest blot in the history of American politics.

"HERE WE HAVE AN INSTANCE OF A MAN SEEKING THE VOTES OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE, AND WHO EXPECTS TO BE ELECTED PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, ON AN ISSUE THAT IS FOREIGN TO EVERY PATRIOTIC IMPULSE AND FOREIGN TO EVERY PRINCIPLE OF MANHOOD IN AN AMERICAN.

"I am content to let well enough alone. I shall stand by President McKinley whose consistent administration, and whose course in connection with the war with Spain and the rebellion in the Philippines I so ardently admire. Nor can I

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## FACTS ABOUT PORTO RICO.

### Out of Poverty, Want and Distress the People are Being Lifted to the Enjoyment of Prosperity and Plenty.

### HAVE FAITH IN NEW GOVERNMENT.

(Special Correspondence.)

San Juan, Porto Rico, Sept. 29.—To be enabled to speak truthfully and intelligently of the effect of American rule in Porto Rico one needs to have knowledge not only of conditions as they are to-day but as they were when the Spaniards surrendered the island in October, 1898.

Porto Rico has always to provide the means for building, extending and maintaining the fortifications, the expense of the army and navy contingent deemed necessary by the home government for defense against enemies without or within, the support of the priesthood, the maintenance of the Civil Guard, a local semi-military organization designed for the persecution of suspected disloyalists, the conduct of the mail and telegraph services, and to pay a large and ever-increasing corps of Spanish officials, the whole aggregating $5,000,000 a year.

Then when trouble in Cuba came, Porto Rico, as the penalty for being good, was compelled to advance large sums of money for the suppression of the rebellion. The accounting of this matter shows a balance, mostly accrued since 1895, of $2,523,516.55, for which amount a claim is now pending. The one thing plentiful was taxes, the ever-present guest, the gatherer of tithes. Aptitude in making appropriations and skill in manipulating them for the benefit of the favored few were marked features of Spanish administration. There were appropriations for schools, but not a school-house; the budgets provided for roads, but only one road worthy of the name; there were so-called charitable funds, but hospitals only in name. Beggars of every degree extended emaciated hands on every side, and evidence of diseases produced by long continuance of deprivation of wholesome food was painfully apparent.

The sugar industry of the island had materially declined, due in part to the exhaustion of lands never fertilized, but particularly to the employment of ancient methods. The low price of coffee had materially reduced the profits. One market only, Cuba, was open for the tobacco crops. The people were prohibited from establishing trade with the United States, hence as fine fruit lands as exist in the world lay waiting. As a rule, the plantations were heavily mortgaged, and the mortgagees were disposed to foreclose.

With the foregoing conditions existing, American occupation began. A military government was established. It ruled with mildness and justice, holding steadily in view the succession of a civil gov- [illegible] way. Harsh laws were modified as rapidly as possible and the people were gradually given control of local affairs. Mortgage foreclosures were suspended. Work was provided for the poor on the roads and trails, a plan of roads covering the island was prepared and in due time mu- municipal elections a year ago were hotly contested and one party showed a majority of about six thousand votes on the island. Inspired by a feeling of supremacy its leaders this year assumed the attitude of critics of the Government, nothing done or proposed has suited them and they have grown quite hostile. As a result many of the most prominent adherents have left the ranks and the party leaders are in distress.

A convention has been called to determine "whether, in the light of recent events, it is possible for the Federal party to continue its struggle," and the consensus of opinion is that it is not, since the people are fully mindful of the great opportunity presented for self-government, progress and prosperity. They are opposed to political agitation, and have neither sympathy for or patience with demagogues who preach discontent for their personal benefit.

## SENATOR GEORGE L. SHOUP

### Tells Why the Mountain and Western States Will Go for McKinley and Roosevelt.

There are many reasons which impel the voters of the mountain states to support the nominees and the policy of the Republican party this fall. One word more than any other explains the position of our people in this support and that word is confidence.

The record of the Republican party is a record of fulfilled promises. Four years ago we promised the people of the United States that if the Republican party was returned to power the policy which it would pursue would result in much material prosperity throughout the land. Every pledge made at that time has been faithfully kept and our people have witnessed a revival of industry and of commercial activity unprecedented in American history.

The first act of the party after its return to power was the enactment of the Dingley Tariff Law, which again placed us on a protection basis. In this great wave of prosperity the people of every state and territory have been beneficiaries, but none to a greater degree than those who reside in these great mountain states of the Northwest.

Take for example the benefits which have accrued to my own state, Idaho. Among our principal industries are mining, cattle and sheep growing and farming. Idaho is one of the largest lead producing states in the world. Under the free trade administration of President Cleveland lead mining was unprofitable, as we had to compete with the producers of Mexico, who employed cheap labor and were therefore able to undersell the American producer who paid American wages. Today the great lead mines of the state are working every man possible at wages of $3.50 per day of eight hours. During the three years of President McKinley's administration the value of the lead produced in the state was $14,114,005, while during the last three years of President Cleveland's administration the total value was only $7,860,151, an increase of between six and seven million dollars. Does anyone think that these men will vote the Democratic ticket?

[illegible] have advanced in price from $1.15 to $2.50 per head, a gain to the people of the state of over three million dollars in the value of the sheep alone. In the year 1896 the wool clip of Idaho was valued at $442,685, while for the year 1900 it is estimated that it will bring to the wool growers of the state $2,326,000. Not one of the many who depend upon [illegible]

## BRYAN'S PROSPERITY.

### NO DEMAND FOR AN INCOME TAX IN THE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM THIS YEAR.

Statement of the taxable personal property owned by Hon. W. J. Bryan, and by him listed for taxation for the years 1893 to 1900, both inclusive, as shown by the records of Lancaster County, Nebraska.

| Under Democratic Administration | | Under Republican Administration | |
|---|---|---|---|
| YEAR | ASSESSED VALUE | YEAR | ASSESSED VALUE |
| 1893 | $280.00 | 1897 | $1,485.00 |
| 1894 | 200.00 | 1898 | 2,980.00 |
| 1895 | 340.00 | 1899 | 2,980.00 |
| 1896 | 270.00 | 1900 | 4,560.00 |

STATE OF NEBRASKA, LANCASTER COUNTY, } ss.

I, D. A. Frye, County Clerk of Lancaster County, Nebraska, do hereby certify that the above and foregoing is a true and correct statement of the personal property listed for taxation by Hon. W. J. Bryan, and of the assessed valuation thereof as appears by the returns of the assessors of the Fifth Ward of the City of Lincoln in said County, for the years above enumerated; viz.: 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899 and 1900.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said county, this 22d day of September, 1900.

[L. S.] D. A. FRYE, *County Clerk.*

## THE FARMERS' FOREIGN MARKET.

The severity with which time and statistics deal with Democratic theories seems almost pitiful.

The following table, which shows the exports of the three great classes of agricultural products, animals, breadstuffs, and provisions, and the total exportation of products of agriculture in the fiscal years 1892, 1895, and 1900, is a simple illustration of the falsity of one of their numerous theories and assertions.

When the Dingley tariff bill was under consideration, they were loud in their assertions, as they have been when other tariff bills were being considered, that a protective tariff would greatly injure the farmers' foreign market.

"If you do not buy from people you cannot sell to them" was their every-day assertion, and this was followed by the claim that the reduction of our imports would destroy or reduce our market abroad for agricultural products.

Yet here are the official figures showing our exports of animals, breadstuffs, provisions and total agricultural products in the fiscal year 1892, all of which was under the McKinley protective tariff, 1895, all of which was under the Wilson low tariff, and 1900, all of which was under the Dingley Protective tariff. Study them and see if you think the Democratic theory that a protective tariff injures the foreign market is any better than their numerous other theories that have been exploded by the experiences of the past few years:

EXPORTS OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS BY GREAT CLASSES, 1892, 1895 & 1900.

| Year. | Animals. Dollars. | Breadstuffs. Dollars. | Provisions. Dollars. | Total Ag'l Products. Dollars. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1892 | 36,498,221 | 299,363,117 | 141,240,834 | 798,328,232 |
| 1895 | 35,754,045 | 114,604,780 | 135,250,379 | 553,210,026 |
| 1900 | 43,565,391 | 262,734,026 | 184,431,716 | 835,912,952 |

## SENATOR GEORGE C. PERKINS

### Tells Why the Pacific Coast Favors the Republican Policy of Expansion.

No portion of the country is more immediately concerned in sustaining the expansion policy of President McKinley than the states of the Pacific Coast.

While the South produces the cotton which is being shipped in such enormous quantities to the orient, while other sections are sending manufactures of every description, the coast is sending across the Pacific its own flour, fruits and manu-

These are the material evidences of trade expansion. The sentiment of this Pacific Coast is overwhelmingly in favor of closer business relations with the orient. We do not favor giving up the Hawaiian Islands, which have been developed by California capital; we do not favor Mr. Bryan's policy of surrendering the Philippines.

GEORGE C. PERKINS.
San Francisco, Cal.

## BRYAN'S LITTLE BOY.

### An Interesting Story About Georgie and the Goblins.

## AUGUST BLUM FOR McKINLEY.

### Prominent German-American Democrat and Business Man Out for the Republican Nominee for President.

Mr. August Blum, cashier of the First National Bank, of Chicago, intends to vote for the re-election of President McKinley.

Mr. Blum is one of the best representatives in Chicago of the type of Germans who have gained, in this country, the respect of fellow American citizens, for integrity, industry and ability. He was cashier of the Union National Bank; but after the recent absorption of that institution by the First National, he was made cashier of the First National. He is generally recognized throughout the west as a leading banking authority, one whose judgment in connection with the various complex questions that come before every banker is almost infallibly correct.

In politics he is a Democrat, or at least was always a prominent supporter of Grover Cleveland.

The following are questions put to Mr. Blum, and the replies he gave:

Q. Would the election of Bryan benefit the business interests of Chicago, of the whole United States, and the German-American citizens particularly?

A. "The election of Mr. Bryan would, in my opinion, be a great misfortune to this country, and therefore to Chicago, and therefore to German-Americans and to every other kind of Americans. American citizens of German birth are not a class by themselves, nor do they need to be talked to as if their interests were apart from those of other Americans."

Q. What, in your opinion, is the paramount issue of this campaign?

A. "The paramount issue is that which is in the people's minds, not in the party platform nor in the speeches of leaders necessarily. There is one thing in which we are all vitally concerned, and that is the inviolability of the country's standard of value. For a quarter of a century we have battled for it. At the last moment to surrender to the enemy would be the height of folly. I know of no other issue comparable to this one in importance. Talk of Imperialism is disingenuous. Much as we may differ about the desirability of the Philippines as a colony, we occupy them now and largely through the help of Mr. Bryan. The thing is done. Political programs should never be retrospective. The heart of the Democratic party is not with Mr. Bryan in his artificial issue. What Mr. Bryan, himself, if elected, would do about the Philippines is too vague and illogical to seriously consider."

Q. What do you think of Bryan's statement about the recent German loan?

A. "It is very difficult to follow the tortuous road of Mr. Bryan's utterances. Four years ago I tried persistently to understand his utterances about the standard of value, but I gave it up at last in despair. To construe our ability to absorb a foreign loan, as evidence of bad times, is decidedly Bryanesque. We could not loan money to foreign governments if we were in a prosperous condition. When Mr. Bryan undertakes to prove the contrary it may give him pleasure, but it will not convince any one."

Q. Do you think that this country has prospered during the last four years as a result of Republican policies?

A. "Yes; the country has prospered during the last four years. The best, in my opinion, that can be legitimately said of the policy of any party is that it does not stand in the way of normal business development which would mean prosperity. That can be said of the Republican party. During the last four years free play has been given to industry, frugality and to the natural productiveness of the country. There has been no attempt at interference by tampering with the standard of

the same car was William Jennings Bryan. Mr. Bryan was dressed neatly, but well, as a gentleman traveler would be expected to be. As the train neared East St. Louis, a notoriously "tough town," Mr. Bryan retired to the dressing room of the car, and soon reappeared, wearing a shabby slouch hat and a shabby suit of clothes, without collar, and with a red handkerchief knotted loosely about his throat. In this garb he addressed "the great unwashed" of East St. Louis from the platform of the car. Do self-respecting citizens want such a mountebank to fill the highest office in the land?

## LINCOLN TO SCHURZ.

While the Longs and Valandighams were shouting imperialism and militarism at Lincoln during the war, Carl Schurz was not far behind in hackbiting criticism. He was cock-sure Lincoln was wrong, and the Schurz way the only right one. Intolerant himself he could ill appreciate the motives of the tolerant Lincoln, but he was never more neatly boxed up than when, after complaining to Lincoln of the appointment of Democrats to important posts in the army, he received from him the following reply:

November 24th, 1862.

General Carl Schurz:

My Dear Sir:—I have just received and read your letter of the 20th. The purport of it is that we lost the late elections and the Administration is failing because the war is unsuccessful, and that I must not flatter myself that I am not justly to blame for it. I certainly know that if the war fails, the Administration fails, and that I will be blamed for it, whether I deserve it or not. And I ought to be blamed if I could do better. You think I could do better; therefore you blame me already. I think I could not do better; therefore I blame you for blaming me. I understand you now to be willing to accept the help of men who are not Republicans, provided they have "heart in it." Agreed. I want no others. But who is to be the judge of hearts, or of "heart in it?" If I must discard my own judgment and take yours, I must also take that of others; and by the time I should reject all I should be advised to reject I should have none left, Republicans or others—not even yourself. For be assured, my dear sir, there are men who have "heart in it" that think you are performing your part poorly as you think I am performing mine. I certainly have been dissatisfied with the slowness of Buell and McClellan; but before I relieved them I had great fears I should not find successors to them who would do better; and I am sorry to add that I have seen little since to relieve those fears.

I do not clearly see the prospect of any more rapid movements. I fear we shall at least find out that the difficulty is in our case rather than in particular generals. I wish to disparage no one—certainly not those who sympathize with me; but I must say I need success more than I need sympathy, and that I have not seen the so much greater evidence of getting success from my sympathizers than from those who are denounced as the contrary. It does seem to me that in the field the two classes have been very much alike in what they have done and what they have failed to do. In sealing their faith with their blood, Baker and Lyon and Bohlen and Richardson, Republicans, did all that men could do; but did they any more than Kearny and Stevens and Reno and Mansfield, none of whom were Republicans, and some at least of whom have been bitterly and repeatedly denounced to me as secession sympathizers? I will not perform the ungrateful task of

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## SECRETARY JOHN D. LONG.

### Explains to First Voters the Facts Which They Must Consider Before Casting Their Ballots.

(By Hon. John D. Long, Secretary of the Navy.)

The intelligent young man, who, on November 6th, will cast his first presidential vote, is in a fortunate position. He is untrammeled by party affiliations and free to act on his own unbiassed convictions. All the more reason then that in fixing his party affiliations, from which it is never afterwards easy to break, he should fix them in the line of his matured convictions.

In doing this he should not be swayed by personal considerations, but be guided by a careful study of the principles of the two contending parties. The problems before him are too grave for snap judgment.

He must decide whether, being now on a tidal wave of prosperity brought about as the result of Republican principles, he is justified in promoting the supremacy of Democratic principles which were responsible for the years of national depression which characterize the recent administrations of the Democratic party.

He must decide whether he favors honest and stable money, which the Republican party insured by its enactment of the gold standard, or debased money, the sure consequence of the free silver heresy which the Democratic party specifically advocates.

He must decide whether he shall support the Administration which carried the nation through a successful war and added to its jurisdiction new possessions which his country's intelligence and humanity will develop to the enjoyment of a stable institution, and local self-government, or shall repudiate the victories he and his brothers-in-arms won at Santiago and Manila, and abandon to anarchy, or to the sway of foreign governments, the islands which are a sacred trust on the American people.

These are important questions he must determine, and it behooves him to study them with the earnestness necessary to right decision. He will find ample evidence that prosperity abounds. He himself is its living example, for the opportunities for employment which exist to-day were not enjoyed by his older brother four years ago.

If he live in the country, he sees the product of the farm bringing a higher price than it did before the Republican party gained control of the National Administration.

If he live in the manufacturing town, he sees the doors of the factories open and hears the hum of their busy works. In all walks of life he finds that labor is receiving a higher wage for its output, and carrying his investigation still further, he discovers that that wage has greater purchasing power.

If he desire to enlarge the scope of his investigation and ascertain the extent of the prosperity enjoyed by the whole country, he will examine the statistics of exports and imports. He will learn that in 1894, the most prosperous year of Mr. Cleveland's administration, the balance of trade in favor of the United States was $237,145,950, while in the last fiscal year, the balance of trade in favor of the United States was $544,471,701, or nearly two and a half times as great.

He will find that the total commerce of the United States for the past fiscal year surpasses by $317,729,250 that of any preceding year, and that for the first time in our history its exceeds $2,000,000,000.

Turning to the statistics relating to American trade with Cuba, Porto Rico, Hawaii and the Philippine Islands, he will find a condition equally satisfactory. The most prosperous year since 1890 for American export trade with Cuba under Spanish rule, recently published in Collier's Weekly, "the overwhelming issue which will determine the votes of the people is the great fundamental one of their own interest, welfare and prosperity. They are an intelligent people. They know perfectly well on which side their bread is buttered. They have had the object lesson of experience. They know the difference in a campaign between chaff and sawdust on the one hand and substance on the other. They know that in both parties there is the usual resort to make mountains out of molehills, to magnify fly-specks, and to raise issues out of personalities and petty details. They know, also, that in both parties there are honest differences of opinion on matters of real principle."

But when they take up the argument between the last Democratic Administration and the present Republican Administration they will see, just as clearly as history will see it, the difference which is as broad as a gulf. Nobody to-day in his sober senses questions the honest purpose and fidelity to the principles of his party either of President Cleveland or of President McKinley. Nobody doubts that the four years of the former were the best that the Democratic party could give us or that the four years of the latter exemplify its spirit, its enterprise, its humanity and its helpfulness to every interest of the people; and yet one was a period of increasing financial and industrial depression and the other of good times and prosperity. It is simply a question which sort of administration, which kind of policy, which application of principle gives the people the best results.

I do not believe they are going to determine this question on the ground that a postal clerk stole money in Havana and has been punished for it; or that the Secretary of the Treasury distributed the surplus money in the Treasury so that the people could have the use of it rather than keep it in his vaults; or that in the tremendous extent of administrative work during the war there may have been a mistake in the amount or quality of the purchases of canned beef. On the contrary, they will ask: Is labor better employed? Are more men at work? Are wages higher? Are our factories and workshops idle or busy? Have we more money to spend? Are we finding a better market at home and abroad for the products of our industry? Is our commerce enlarging? Is the balance of trade for or against us? Is our flag seen oftener on every water of the globe? Is our navy growing to be commensurate with our national needs? Are we meeting the responsibilities and opportunities opened to us by the result of the Spanish-American War? Are we according education and American institutions to the islands of the sea that are now ours? Are we sending to them, upon the commissions charged with their welfare and representing the United States, men of high character, competent and faithful? Have there been four years of plenty and prosperity or four years of neither? Have there come up out of the river four well-favored kine, fat-fleshed, or four other kine, ill-favored and lean-fleshed? Are the ears of corn rank and good, or thin and blasted with the east wind?

These are the questions which will determine the issues of the campaign. It will not be a campaign of personalities or quips and partisan criticisms, but of the general well-being of the Republic.

On that ground, and in the face of the record of the Administration of President McKinley and of the inevitable comparison between it and that of the last Democratic Administration, especially between it and an Administration based on the policies so thoroughly defeated in 1896, and so utterly exploded by the irresistible logic of events and results since then there can be no question of the result. The country will not at once and so soon invite the same perils on its escape from which it has not yet ceased to congratulate itself.

## HOW SHALL I VOTE THIS FALL?

Am I Republican, Democrat or Populist?

Let me reason with myself—and you.

Suppose, for a moment, I am a farmer, and I own or rent land. Five years ago I farmed 160 acres out west. Times were bad, crops were poor, my wheat brought only 40 cents a bushel at the farm, and my corn only 18 cents. It was cheaper to burn corn in the stove than to buy wood or coal. I saved enough wheat for seed, and sold the rest, but didn't get enough to pay the storekeeper what I owed him, and could get no more credit. I owed a big payment on my farm machinery. Thank Heaven, the agent of the Harvester Company extended the time on my note for another year. That saved my home and the lives of myself and family.

That was under Cleveland's Democratic administration.

Four years ago McKinley was nominated for President. It was a happy omen for the tillers of the soil all over the country.

In 1896 my crops were good. My wheat and corn, cattle and hogs, brought good prices.

I paid off the storekeeper, settled with the Harvester Company, took up the mortgage on the homestead and commenced to live.

Another year and three more years have gone by, and I am still prosperous. So prosperous, in fact, that I have almost forgotten the hard times before William McKinley came to be President of the greatest Republic in the world. But I have not forgotten that I have a piano in the house, that two boys have been fitted for college, that my wife and daughters are well dressed, and that the old man himself is taking life mighty easy.

Prosperity has increased the size of my waistband, and I guess I am just good enough Republican to vote once more for Major McKinley. What say you?

## BILLIONS OF DOLLARS GAINED BY THE FARMER

Mr. Bryan and his followers are having a hard time in convincing the farmers that they are worse off under protection and sound money in 1900 than they were under free trade and the shadow of free silver in 1896. The statements upon which they attempt to prove this are that the prices of articles of farm consumption have advanced more rapidly than those of articles of farm production.

A general comparison of prices of articles of farm consumption and farm production at the two dates of 1896 and 1900, however, completely disproves this theory.

The little table printed below, showing the value of farm animals on January 1, 1892, 1896, and 1900, is an illustration of the fact. It is worth studying. Horses, cattle, sheep, and all farm animals decreased enormously in value in 1896 as compared with 1892, and increased enormously in 1900 as compared with 1896. The value of horses and mules, for instance, fell from a little over one billion dollars in 1892 to 603 million dollars in 1896, and despite the tremendous displacement of horses by the use of electricity in cities since that date, have again returned to 715 million dollars in 1900—a gain to the farmers of 112 million dollars in this item alone.

In cattle the increase is much greater, the value in 1896 being 872 million dollars and in 1900 one billion two hundred and four million dollars, an increase of 332 million dollars over 1896.

In sheep the reduction of value by low tariff and advance in value under protection is even more strongly marked. The value of sheep on farms fell from 116 million dollars in 1892 to 65 millions in 1896, but again increased under protection to 122 millions in 1900, thus practically doubling in value in the brief period since Mr. Bryan was preaching free trade and free silver to the country four years ago.

Taking the entire list of farm animals reported by the Department of Agriculture, the value fell between the protection year 1892 and the free trade year 1896 from $2,461,000,000 to $1,727,000,000, and increased again to $2,212,000,000 on January 1, 1900. Here is a gain of nearly $500,000,000 in this single item of farm property. No wonder very few farmers are found who went to go back to the free trade experiment of 1893-97:

VALUE OF ANIMALS ON FARMS JANUARY 1, 1892, 1896 AND 1900.

| Date. | Horses and Mules. Dollars. | Cattle (all) Dollars. | Sheep Dollars. | Total Farm Animals. Dollars. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1892 | 1,182,475,706 | 922,127,287 | 116,121,290 | 2,461,755,698 |
| 1896 | 603,344,643 | 872,883,961 | 65,167,735 | 1,727,926,084 |
| 1900 | 715,686,534 | 1,204,298,366 | 122,665,913 | 2,212,756,878 |

## GEO. H. CRUMB, OF MISSOURI.

### Has a Common-Sense Talk to Common-Sense Men and Asks What Can They Expect From Bryan.

Under the Wilson tariff, farm products and live stock sold lower than ever before; the factories were closed; the shops were empty; and the country was filled with tramps, asking for work and begging for bread.

More than half of those tramps had families at home, suffering for the necessities of life. So hard was their lot that thousands of despairing women accepted employment at starvation wages, to live, thus again driving men out of employment.

When the election of McKinley gave an assurance of better times, money was

## CAPT. WM. E. ENGLISH.

### What a Democratic Paper Says of His Leaving the Democratic Party.

(From the National Democrat, Sept. 8, 1900.)

**Capt. William E. English, of Indianapolis, once a Democratic leader of the state, and son of the late Hon. William H. English, candidate for vice president, with Gen. W. S. Hancock twenty years ago, has turned his back squarely on Democracy and comes out for McKinley and the whole Republican ticket.**

**Capt. English gives good reasons for his change of heart. It has been growing upon him gradually. He did not vote for Bryan in 1896 because he could not indorse the 16-to-1 heresy. He says he cannot stay with his party**

## HUGO DENKENSPRUCT.

I am going to conduct a brief examination of Mr. Bryan. This examination shall be true quotations from Mr. Bryan. I shall treat him more honorably than he does the dead and famous patriots. He cuts off little slips of their political gospel to make his political heresies attractive.

Hugo: "Where were you, Mr. Bryan, and what were you doing while your admired friend, Aguinaldo, was at Hong Kong making his great Consent of the Governed-Independent Republic for 11,000,000 people of the Philippine Islands?"

Bryan: "I was at numerous places trying to keep the American people interested."

Hugo: "What did you try to keep them interested in, Mr. Bryan?"

Bryan: "In myself."

Hugo: "Were you in favor of the war with Spain?"

Bryan: "Yes, and patriotically entered the service as a Colonel of Volunteers."

Hugo: "What pertikler service did you render in that brief, but bloody struggle?"

Bryan: "I did not go to Cuba, but I was quietly though busily occupied in getting ready."

Hugo: "Did you not fear that this occupation might lead you and your men into the service of a military despotism in this country?"

Bryan: "My men were all American citizens with homes in Nebraska,—from every walk of life,—integral parts of that political fabric——"

Hugo: "Never mind the rest; we know in what speech to find it. You mean in brief that a citizen soldiery in this country can not be made a terror to their fellow-voters on broad questions of policy. Did you remain with your regiment till your men were mustered out?"

Bryan: "No; I thought I could be of more service to my country elsewhere, so I resigned."

Hugo: "And went to Washington?"

Bryan: "Yes."

Hugo: "What partikler service did you render your country at Washington?"

Bryan: "I contributed my counsels to the settlement of a treaty of peace with Spain, then before the Senate."

Hugo: "Were you in favor of the treaty of peace in the form it was ratified?"

Bryan: "Most certainly, I was."

Hugo: "Did you advise the ratification of the treaty?"

Bryan: "I did, with reservations."

Hugo: "Did you proclaim your 'reservations,' as you term them?"

Bryan: "I could not have changed the articles of the treaty if I had published them."

Hugo: "Could any member of Congress or President McKinley have changed the treaty?"

Bryan: "No, it had to be adopted or rejected just as it came from the great peace commission."

Hugo: "Did President McKinley have to obey and enforce the treaty?"

Bryan: "According to his oath to support the constitution and the laws, he had to enforce the terms of the treaty."

Hugo: "So your service to your country to perform which you left the boys in camp was to advise the ratification of the treaty as it was? How many votes do you think you controlled or contributed to its ratification?"

Bryan: "I advised my friends to vote for it, Democrats and Populists."

Hugo: "What was your friend Aguinaldo doing at this time?"

Bryan: "Two days before the vote of ratification was cast, he let loose the dogs of war on the American troops at Manila."

Hugo: "Did you know of this when you advised ratification?"

Bryan: "I was among the number of those who believed it better to ratify the treaty and end the war, release the volunteers, remove the expense for war expend-

## R. E. MELVIN FOR McKINLEY.

### Leading Young Democratic Lawyer of Kansas Tells Why He Will Vote for McKinley and Roosevelt.

R. E. Melvin, of Lawrence, Kas., has always been a Democrat. He comes from a Democratic family. This year he will vote for McKinley and Roosevelt.

Mr. Melvin is one of the leading young lawyers in his city. He graduated from the Kansas State University. He is a man of integrity and high standing. Morally, no man stands higher in his community. The reasons why he votes the Republican ticket are best given in his own words:

"I have always been a Democrat—never a Populist. When Mr. Bryan was nominated in 1896 he was comparatively unknown.

"We know him now!

"During the campaign of 1896 he foretold the most horrible calamities, the most frightful disasters, the most excruciating torments, the widespread and awful ruin, want and misery that would afflict this people if Mr. McKinley was elected President and the gold standard adopted.

"He is at the same old game now.

"Less than four years have demonstrated that Mr. Bryan is a false prophet—not a single one of his direful predictions having come to pass, and in almost every instance exactly the opposite proving true.

"He was wrong in '96. He is wrong now; and I firmly believe that the almost treasonable utterances of Mr. Bryan and the so called anti-imperialists are doing more to prolong the rebellion in the Philippines, are responsible for the deaths of more of our American soldier heroes there, than all other agencies combined.

"Mr. Bryan says he would rather see two flags waving over two separate republics than one flag over an empire. Jefferson Davis said exactly the same thing in 1860.

"Mr. Bryan also says we have no title to the Philippines. Some centuries ago Spain received the Philippine archipelago from Portugal (who claimed to own it by right of discovery), by a decree of the Pope. She has held it (for all practical purposes) continuously ever since. In Kansas fifteen years (some other States twenty years) open, notorious, adverse possession of land gives a good title; if fifteen years in Kansas gives a good title then it is certainly not illogical to say that over four centuries' possession of the Philippines by Spain as against the whole world, exercising every right and prerogative of absolute ownership, and always recognized by all the nations of the earth as the owner thereof, gave her as good a title as it is possible to have. By treaty (the ratification of which was urged by Mr. Bryan himself) and purchase, ratified by the Congress of the United States under our constitution, a perfect title now vests in us.

"Our flag is in the Philippines not for aggrandizement, not for conquest, not as a symbol of oppression, enslavement or tyranny, but for the advancement of liberty, right, humanity, justice and civilization. But our first duty is to suppress the rebellion.

"The scare-crows—Imperialism and Militarism—frighten no thinking persons. They are mere bug-a-boos, conjured up for no other purpose than to intimidate, mislead and frighten the timid and uninformed.

"The Democratic party has abandoned

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# FARMERS NOT DECEIVED BY BRYAN'S ARGUMENTS.

## Figures that Prove to What Extent They Have Been Visited by General Prosperity.

### INCREASE OF $836,640,209 IN CROP VALUES.

In hie speech accepting the nomination hy the Populists and Free Sliverites at Topeka Kansas, August 22, W. J. Bryan said:

"The prosperity argument which the Republicans hring forward wlil not deceive the farmer."

Now let us see how the "prosperity argument" comes home to the farmer. If the crops increase in value because the Repuhlican party restored the protective tariff policy that started up the mills, reopened the factories and put millions of idle men to work, therehy increasing the sale of the farmer's crops, then it has hrought prosperity to the farmer, aod no idle and false assertions to the contrary can obscure this great fact.

The following figures are from the reports of the United States Department of Agriculture, Division of Statistics, and are official. They show the value of the leading farm crops in the principal states of the Union:

| | |
|---|---|
| Total value corn crop, 1889 | $628,210,110 |
| Total value corn crop, 1898 | 491,006,967 |
| Increase corn crop | $138,203,143 |
| Total value cotton crop, 1899 | $363,466,600 |
| Total value cotton crop, 1896 | 292,234,437 |
| Increase cotton crop | $71,221,163 |
| Total value oats crop, 1899 | $198,187,975 |
| Total value oats crop, 1886 | 132,485,083 |
| Increase oats crop | $65,862,942 |
| Total value harley crop, 1899 | $29,694,264 |
| Total value harley crop, 1896 | 22,491,241 |
| Increase harley crop | $7,103,013 |
| Total value wheat crop, 1899 | $319,942,720 |
| Total value wheat crop, 1886 | 310,602,539 |
| Increase wheat crop | $8,942,720 |
| Total value rye crop, 1899 | $12,214,118 |
| Total value rye crop, 1896 | 9,960,769 |
| Increase rye crop | $2,263,349 |
| Total value huckwheat crop, 1889 | $6,183,676 |
| Total value huckwheat crop, 1896 | 6,522,339 |
| Increose huckwheat crop | $661,336 |
| Total value hay crop, 1899 | $411,926,187 |
| Total vslue hay crop, 1896 | 388,145,614 |
| Increase hay crop | $23,780,673 |
| Total volue potato crop, 1899 | $89,828,832 |
| Total value potato crop, 1896 | 72,182,360 |
| Increase potato crop | $17,146,482 |
| Total value farm animals, January 1, 1900 | $2,042,840,813 |
| Total value farm animals, Janusry 1, 1896 | 1,641,396,339 |
| Increase farm animals | $601,444,474 |

TOTAL INCREASE IN VALUE—1899.

| | |
|---|---|
| Farm animals | *$601,444,474 |
| Corn | 138,203,143 |
| Cotton | 71,221,163 |
| Oats | 65,662,942 |
| Hay | 23,730,573 |
| Potatoes | 17,146,482 |

#### MICHIGAN.

| Crop. | Value December 1, 1896. | 1899. |
|---|---|---|
| Corn | $9,810,063 | $9,531,486 |
| Oats | 5,716,059 | 8,687,733 |
| Barley | 539,154 | 446,029 |
| Rye | 364,778 | 570,446 |
| Hay | 13,083,546 | 14,028,188 |
| Potatoes | 3,484,130 | 3,657,667 |
| Buckwheat | 214,650 | 139,652 |
| Total | $3,011,681 | $36,940,201 |
| Increaee in crops specified | | $3,926,620 |
| Increase in farm animals | | 10,864,896 |
| Total | | $14,893,518 |

#### MINNESOTA.

| Crop. | Value December 1, 1896. | 1899. |
|---|---|---|
| Corn | 8,644,926 | $7,481,105 |
| Oats | 8,614,960 | 11,591,462 |
| Barley | 2,268,070 | 2,524,679 |
| Rye | 313,031 | 467,238 |
| Hay | 0,663,337 | 11,202,260 |
| Potatoes | 2,116,006 | 2,722,162 |
| Buckwheat | 77,807 | 100,662 |
| Total | $2,498,126 | $36,089,628 |
| Increase in crops specified | | $3,693,402 |
| Increase in farm animals | | 18,705,591 |
| Total | | $22,298,993 |

#### MISSOURI.

| Crop. | Value Decemher 1, 1696. | 1899. |
|---|---|---|
| Corn | $35,363,730 | $48,874,619 |
| Oats | 3,374,683 | 4,871,844 |
| Barley | 3,498 | 6,443 |
| Rye | 96,056 | 63,720 |
| Hay | 15,996,276 | 18,339,962 |
| Potatoes | 2,436,869 | 3,502,998 |
| Buckwheat | 42,270 | 21,341 |
| Total | $57,302,279 | $78,879,827 |
| Increase in crops specified | | $19,377,648 |
| increase in farm animals | | 8,451,649 |
| Total | | $27,829,097 |

#### MONTANA.

| Crop. | Value Decemher 1, 1896. | 1899. |
|---|---|---|
| Corn | $20,784 | $18,921 |
| Oats | 945,739 | 903,813 |
| Barley | 78,389 | 110,367 |
| Rye | ......... | ......... |
| Hay | 3,371,675 | 3,967,269 |
| Potatoes | 269,346 | 343,634 |
| Buckwheat | ......... | ......... |
| Total | $4,686,812 | $5,333,904 |
| Increase in crops specified | | $748,092 |
| Increase in farm animals | | 11,368,583 |
| Total | | $12,106,876 |

#### NEBRASKA.

| Crop. | Value Becember 1, 1896. | 1899. |
|---|---|---|
| Corn | $38,817,953 | $61,606,852 |
| Osts | 3,760,189 | 11,324,306 |
| Barley | 172,478 | 282,953 |
| Rye | 232,288 | 378,900 |
| Hay | 7,930,016 | 12,487,483 |
| Potatoes | 2,846,765 | 3,373,660 |
| Buckwheat | 66,640 | 50,632 |
| Total | 3,614,216 | $79,616,786 |
| Increase in crops specified | | $25,699,570 |
| Increase in farm animals | | 63,222,833 |
| Total | | $78,921,403 |

#### PENNSYLVANIA.

| Crop. | Value Becember 1, 1896. | 1899. |
|---|---|---|
| Corn | $17,316,760 | $16,604,908 |
| Oats | 8,860,837 | 11,352,920 |
| Barley | 70,627 | 88,124 |
| Rye | 2,119,542 | 2,007,406 |
| Hay | 32,960,581 | 36,293,155 |
| Potatoes | 5,718,896 | 6,654,840 |
| Buckwheat | 1,660,303 | 2,616,624 |
| Total | $68,507,436 | $74,417,877 |
| Increase in crops specified | | $5,810,641 |
| Increase in farm animals | | 17,134,187 |
| Total | | $23,044,728 |

#### SOUTH DAKOTA.

| Crop. | Value Decemher 1, 1896. | 1899. |
|---|---|---|
| Corn | $5,604,661 | $7,804,628 |
| Oats | 2,334,468 | 3,628,421 |
| Barley | 628,660 | 699,003 |
| Rye | 8,212 | 13,803 |
| Hay | 8,371,958 | 8,616,369 |
| Potatoes | 1,096,344 | 1,198,840 |
| Buckwheat | ......... | ......... |
| Total | $18,044,293 | $21,668,764 |
| Increase in crops specified | | $3,814,471 |
| Increase in farm animals | | 19,369,900 |
| Total | | $13,174,871 |

#### WASHINGTON.

| Crop. | Value December 1, 1896. | 1899. |
|---|---|---|
| Corn | $54,408 | $70,663 |
| Oats | 1,207,109 | 1,152,147 |
| Bsrley | 416,978 | 620,666 |
| Rye | 18,112 | 21,662 |
| Hay | 4,037,393 | 6,481,610 |
| Potatoes | 712,600 | 1,888,928 |
| Total | $6,446,500 | $9,316,469 |
| Increase in crope specified | | $2,869,969 |
| Increase in farm animals | | 5,026,480 |
| Total | | $7,896,449 |

#### WISCONSIN.

| Crop. | Value December 1, 1896. | 1899. |
|---|---|---|
| Corn | $8,655,816 | $12,606,910 |
| Oats | 11,093,806 | 16,668,097 |
| Barley | 2,414,892 | 3,068,220 |
| Rye | 1,269,387 | 1,476,100 |
| Hay | 11,817,333 | 13,385,018 |
| Potatoes | 2,397,105 | 4,186,706 |
| Buckwheat | 226,489 | 292,346 |
| Total | $37,763,827 | $50,431,395 |
| Increase in crops specified | | $12,667,668 |
| Increase in farm animals | | 28,767,009 |
| Total | | $41,464,677 |

## THE COTTON STATES.

The splendid prosperity that has come to the cotton-growing states of the union under the gold standard and McKinley administration is shown in the following figures. Many of these states grow large corn and other crops, hut we have ooly compiled the figures on their great staple and leading crop—cotton, comparing the years 1896 and 1899. The cotton figures for 1900 are supplied hy Latham, Alexander & Co., of New York, the others being from the Department of Agriculture.

#### ALABAMA.

| | |
|---|---|
| Value cotton crop, 1899-1900 | $40,246,000 |
| Value cotton crop, 1898-1897 | 28,280,706 |
| Increase in cotton | $11,965,296 |
| Increase in farm aoimals | 2,249,727 |
| Total | $14,216,022 |

#### ARKANSAS.

# AMERICA IN THE ORIENT.

## Our Position as a World Power and Our Possibilities in the Markets of the World.

### MUST HAVE PROSPERITY AT HOME.

[By Hon. J. Sloat Fassett, of Elmira, N. Y.]

During the administration of President McKinley great and important changes have heen taking place in the general estimate put by the Orient upon the United States of America.

Provious to 1896 there was prevalont only a vague notion of our wealth and our power as a nation. It was generally understood that we were great money-makers, manufactnrers and traders; that we had a small and inefficient army and a small and untried navy. Compared with the military and naval strength and display of European nations, and compared with the diplomatic equipment of these nations, the United States suffered in the minds of most Orientals, who are profoundly impressihle hy the ontward and showy demoostrations of wealth and power and the disposition and ahility to use them.

Since the resurrection of industrial activity, due to Repuhlican policies under President McKinley's administration, and more emphatically since the demonstration of our vast military and naval resources in the Spanish and Philippine wars, a new and truer conception of our power and dignity as a nation has taken deep root in the Oriental world, as indeed it has throughout all the world. New consideration has been extended to our diplomatic, consular and military and naval representatives ahroad. Traveling Americans have been treated with increased respect. Greater interest has been manifested in American machinery and manufactures and wider fields have been opened for the investment of American capital and the operations of American onterprise.

It is understood that America has no sinister designs, politically or territorially, upon the Oriental states, hnt that her interests ore all in the line of universal peace and general order and security for the purpoees of mutual intercourse and trade. The change of attitude from tolerant indifference to solicitous friendliness has already greatly incraased existing sources of trade and opened up many new ones. This change of front, which is so manifest as to deeply impress Americans who have long been in the East, comes at a time when existing conditions at home are more happily fitted to snahle us to avail ourselves of it than for many years. The return of prosperity at home, due to an honest monetary standard and a protective tariff, has enabled our merchants, manufacturers and iuvestors to reach out into the new and attractive fields of the Orient as never hefore.

We have impressed the East with our power, our wealth, our rectitude and our

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## BRYAN KNIFED THE FARMERS

### How He Helped to Slash the Tariff on Farm Products in 1894

Bryan has heen telling the farmers of the West that when he served on the Ways and Means Committee in 1894, nobody appeared to look after the interests of the farmers. Perhaps that was the reason Bryan and his associates knifed the farmers so frequently in recasting the tariff. Certainly Bryan did not look after their interests, as a comparative showing of tariff rates will attest.

The farmers got Protection under the Republican McKinley and Dingley tariffs. Bryan took it away from them in the Wilson bill of 1894. Thus:

TARIFF RATES ON FARM PRODUCTS.

| | McKinley Act of 1890. | Wilson-Gorman Act of 1894. | Dingley Act of 1897. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Horses and mules | $30.00 per head. | 20% adval. | $30.00 per head. |
| Cattle one year old or over | 10.00 " | 20% " | 27½% adval. |
| Calves (under one year) | 2.00 " | 20% " | $2.00 per head. |
| Sheep | 1.50 " | 20% " | 1.50 " |
| Hogs | 1.50 " | 20% " | 1.50 " |
| Barley | .30 per bush. | 30% " | .30 per bush. |
| Buckwheat | .15 " | 20% " | .15 " |
| Corn | .15 " | 20% " | .15 " |
| Oats | .15 " | 20% " | .15 " |
| Wheat | .25 " | 20% " | .25 " |
| Potatoes | .25 " | 15c per bush. | .25 " |
| Onions | .40 " | 20c " | .40 " |
| Beans | .40 " | 20% adval. | .45 " |
| Peas, green | .40 " | 10% " | .40 " |
| Peas, dried | .20 " | 20c per bush. | .30 " |
| Cabbage | .03 each. | Free. | .03 each. |
| Other vegetables | 25% adval. | 10% adval. | 25% adval. |
| Apples, green or ripe | .25 per bush. | 20% " | .25 per bush. |
| Apples, dried | .02 per lb. | 20% " | .02 per lb. |
| Eggs | .05 per doz. | 3c per doz. | .05 per doz. |
| Poultry, live | .03 per lb. | 2c per lb. | .03 per lb. |
| Poultry, dressed | .05 " | 3c " | .05 " |
| Bacon and hams | .05 " | 20% adval | .05 " |
| Lard | .02 " | 1c per lb. | .02 " |

## TAXING DEMOCRATIC CLERKS

A Washington dispatch says the Democratic clerks in the Departments are in receipt of the following from a man well known as one of Bryan's most intimate friends:

"129-131 B street SE, Washington, D. C., Oct. 4.—Mr. ———: Sir—I would like to have you call at my office between the hours of 6 and 8 o'clock p. m., at your earliest convenience, on a matter of important business.

"C. T. BRIDE."

When a Democrat called, Mr. Bride would, it is said, tell him that the Democrats were hard pushed for money for conducting the campaign, and he thought every Democrat employed in the departments here should contribute to the campaign fund.

"You know I am one of Mr. Bryan's closest friends, and in the event of his election I will be in a position to help you out," added Mr. Bride.

This, of course, was construed as a promise of material assistance in event of a contribution and the election of Mr. Bryan

## A CANDID CANDIDATE

Mr. Bryan as a candidate professes to be very candid, and glories in the fact that the whole world knows precisely where he stands, and yet his position on every really important matter before the

## JEFFERSON AND M'KINLEY

### Their Actions Compared in Regard to "Entangling Foreign Alliances"

"Jefferson said: 'Peace, commerce and honest friendship with all nations, entangling alliances with none.' We approve this wholesome doctrine * * * and we especially condemn the ill-concealed Republican alliance with England."—Kansas City Platform.

The Jefferson, whose words are thus used to denounce entangling alliances, himself contemplated a formal, indissoluble, entangling alliance with England, in connection with the Louisiana controversy, in case France closed to us the navigation of the Mississippi.

2 Adams, p. 3 & 68.

Our forefathers' doctrine of opposition to "entangling alliances" merely meant that it was wise to take advantage of our isolation to refrain from being the tail of anybody's kite. We were not to be dragged into every European quarrel by permanent obligations to some great power. They did not mean that when menaced by one European power or set of powers we were not to secure assistance from another power or set of powers.

Our independence was secured through an "entangling alliance" with France. When Jefferson was President in 1803 and it was feared that France was about to close to us the navigation of the Mississippi, the President, though leader of the great party bitterly hostile to England, formally instructed American envoys who were proceeding to Paris to invite England to a formal, entangling and indissoluble alliance, if the Mississippi navigation were denied to us by France.

In our civil war an entangling, informal, unacknowledged alliance with Russia kept England and France out of our affairs and helped ma[terially] to preserve the Union.

In 1898 an entangling, informal, unacknowledged alliance with England kept continental Europe from humiliating the republic by interfering between us and Spain.

## BRYAN'S TWIN EVILS

### Labor Has Experienced One of Them B[ut] Never Wants to Have Both

In 1892 the Democrats triumphed on a platform which pledged their party to the enactment of a low revenue or Free Trade tariff bill. A bill slightly tinctured with what had been promised was passed, but the disaster occasioned by that bill to the business and industrial interests of the country was such that, in 1894, the party was defeated by an overwhelming majority.

In 1896, without confessing that their tariff views were wrong, they abandoned free trade and shouted free silver, possibly as a cloak to conceal their purpose with reference to the tariff, asserting that free silver would give relief from the conditions produced by their sad free trade experiment.

When sound money triumphed, the Democrats without confessing their error on the question of free trade, their slogan in 1892, or free silver, their paramount issue in 1896, come up smiling in 1900 with another issue. They have not renounced either free trade or free silver, for both are in their platform at the pres-

## OLD SOLDIER STANDS UP FOR OUR NATIONAL HONOR

Colonel William Colville of Red Wing and Grand Rapids, Minn., who was registrar of the United States land office at Duluth during President Cleveland's administration, will support President McKinley. Colonel Colville is an old soldier and was wounded at Gettysburg. His opinion of Bryan is as follows: "I cannot support anyone who favors it or any of its candidates. I feel proud of our whole record in the Spanish war and since in the islands and China. Our army never has been and never will be composed of "hirelings." Its members were foremost to take up arms because filled with the warmest love of our country and its free institutions. There is no difference in this respect between its regulars and volunteers.

Thinking of their noble sacrifices for us, their valor in action and their patient endurance of the greatest hardships, how dastardly for stay-at-homes to reflect upon them as possible "Pretorian Guards," instruments of empire, etc.!

## MINNESOTA FARMER TELLS THE TRUTH ABOUT BRYAN

A. H. Bullis of Winnebago City, Minn., who ran against John Lind for Congress in 1886, and who has been a life-long Democrat except during the Civil War, is out for McKinley. Mr. Bullis is a leading farmer of the state. He says: "It is this way. In the first place the people down our way, particularly the farmers, are prosperous and generally contented. The administration of President McKinley, it seems to me, has been honorable and businesslike, which fact has, without a doubt, contributed largely to this prosperous and healthy condition. I believe in letting well enough alone. In the second place, while I am a farmer, and rather old-fashioned and conservative, yet I am not afraid of expansion. It seems reasonable that more territory, particularly countries which do not raise what we produce most abundantly, would make us a better and surer market. I cannot see why it is not just as wise for a nation to expand as an individual. Expansion is one form of progression and sometimes I wish we owned every island in the Pacific ocean big enough to set a hen on. And I can't see anything about such a sentiment that is inconsistent with true Democracy of the past or present. I could not stand for Bryan's expressed ideas or theories because they are not only narrow, impractible and retrogressive, but many of them are false. No sir, I shall vote for McKinley. I have no use for a man who used all his influence to secure the adoption of the Paris treaty, knowing as well as any one else what the consequences might be, and now is finding fault with the administration for dealing in the only honorable way with those consequences."

## DR. JOHN W. TRADER

## ABANDONS DEMOCRACY

### Judge L. C. Whitney of Washington Has Become a Convert to Republicanism

Announcing his change of faith, Judge L. C. Whitney of Washington said in a recent speech:

"I cast my first vote for Horace Greeley, and at all the political obsequies since, with but two exceptions, I have helped to furnish the corpse, and sat in the front seats among the chief mourners. Of course, it made me awfully tired. The weary feeling would naturally often come, but notwithstanding this, and the new associates we acquired in these years and the strange isms of others we have espoused, I stuck to it through all, like a man, and never suspected that I, or my party, was wrong. But events came so swift and startling after 1896 that the light penetrated even my political epidermis.

"The wonderful results of the application of wise business methods to the administration of public affairs by our patriotic statesman, President William McKinley, was such a swift, sharp and complete answer and refutation of all our isms and prophecies of that year that even a Democrat was forced to learn somthing. (Applause.) We beheld immediately after his assumption of the reins of government the paralyzed and dead industries of the country spring into life and activity, as if touched by a magician's wand; idle and hopeless labor

## PETROLEUM V. NASBY, JR.

### Begs the Voters to Help Him Beat Bill McKinley's Full Dinner Pail

"By the tender memories of our sainted copperhead sires, by the glorious traditions of old Hickory Jackson and the early fathers of the republic, I conjure you, fellow single-taxers, to rally 'round the banner of Karl Shirtz, Secretary Boutwell, Irving Winslow, Gamaliel Bradford, Moorfield Story and the Boston Bunch of Aunty Imperialists and Mugwumps, and support me for the Presidency and defeat Bill McKinley.

"If I can't make the riffle this fall I'm a busted Boy Orator and will have to hike back to Nebraska.

"By the dear and venerated shades of Aaron Burr and Benedict Arnold I charge you to cluster 'round the Standard of Aguinaldo, and elect me President and I will withdraw the American Soldiers from the Philippines, and scuttle home and let Germany and England seize the Islands for which we spent so much treasure and shed so much innocent blood, and back down and crawfish before the nations of the Earth.

"The Free Silver issue, I regret to say, has petered out. The Soup Houses are also a thing of the past in the unfettered region of Branaghan's Patch, and the Full Dinner Pail of Bill McKinley has squelched the Walking Delegate and the Boy Spellbinder.

"Never more can I stir up the shiftless rabbln denouncing the Wall Street Shylocks and money sharks, or starting an elegant ruction between the Eastern Plutocrat and the Kansas Popocrat.

"Cheap money has fizzled out like Rudyard Kipling and too much McKinley Prosperity has ruined the Democrat curbstone spellbinder and Aguinaldo and Karl Shirtz are our only hope of reaching the promised land. And grabbin' the fat offices and turning the rascals out in the street."

"Mite I as a fellow Single Taxer ask a question," sez I polite, catching the Boy Kruccifyer's eye with mi engle optic and nailing him to the spot.

"Certenly," sez Wilyum Jennins Bryan laughing, "ask two if you like and be quick about it."

"Wot abolished the Soop houses on Halsted St. and started the Rolling Mills in South Chicago running night and day, and brought back Prosperity to the Horny handed toiler and gave him constant employment and a Full big Dinner Pail, wus it Ed Atkinson or Sinathor Boutwell?" sez I polite.

"No," sez the Boy Kruceifyer, heaving a weird soulful sigh. "It wes not Sinathor Boutwell or the Boston Bunch of Bean Eaters."

"Was it Aguinaldo or his right bower Karl Shirtz?" sez I.

"No," sez he solumly taking a chew of fine cut and frowning darkly at a husky bag puncher in the front row, "it was not Karl Shirtz or Bourke Cochran or Admiral Dewey."

"Then who in the blue blezes was it?" Kride I aloud. "Somebody must be in the hellish plot to kill your chances of being our next President to succeed Bill McKinley."

"It was Mark Hanna and the Money Power," sadly sez the Boy Kruceifyer, solumly wiping away a briny juicy tear that rippled down his alabaster jaw, and one husky Singel Taxer in the front seat, with a copious bunch of fiery red whiskers streaming down his vest like a Halsted Street torch light procession on a windy night, groaned a ghastly grave yard groan and Kride aloud.

"Down with the Wall street Shylox and Money sharx and the Whisky Trust and

## RUIN TO LABOR

### Bryan's Plan for Lowering Duties Would Destroy Protective Tariff.

The all-important question that overshadows all other issues to be decided at the approaching November election is the manner in which the Democratic party proposes to deal with trusts. Instead of framing a law to prohibit trusts and combinations of capital against labor in the Democratic platform they propose to make all articles manufactured by trusts free of duty, and in W. J. Bryan's letter of acceptance he enumerates about everything that is or can be manufactured by men as produced by huge and gigantic trusts.

Now, if Bryan is correct, it will destroy the tariff to place them all on the free list, and the country will be flooded with all manner of manufactured articles free of duty, leaving comparatively little for working men to do, and the little they have to do will be at pauper wages.

W. J. Bryan excludes the Chinese as pauper labor, but can they not manufacture at home and send here free of duty? This rule will apply to all nationalities, and where will our wage-earning citizens be? Instead of being protected by a tariff they will have the competition of the world. Instead of getting the benefit of the tariff and being the best-paid people on the face of the earth, they will sink to the level of pauper wages.

Good times do not come by chance, but by wise and prudent legislation. Three years ago this nation was a borrowing nation, and now it is a loaning nation, and in that time the unprecedented amount of eleven hundred thousand dollars balance of trade is in our favor; but without the wise provisions of our tariff it would have been the other way.

These threats are not idle tales or dreams; they stand out in black and white in the Democratic platform. Are you ready for such a change? If so, cease saying you are the happiest and best-paid working men in the world; cease asking for better pay and ask for 20 or 30 cents a day.

A goverment must be supported, if not by tariff, then by direct tax out of your meager wages. I call upon you, my countrymen and fellow-citizens, to stop and ponder well these momentous issues. A change in administration may bring a great revolution. You are only safe in letting well enough alone and voting for the administration that has brought this prosperity. In the name of humanity, for your wives and children, my fellow wage-earners, I entreat you to be careful how you approach the ballot box.

It matters but little to you who is President, so that you have a full dinner pail and your wives and little ones are happy. W. J. Bryan's platform is not Democratic. For the last quarter of a century they have advocated a tariff for revenue only and the Republicans a tariff not only for revenue, but to protect our workmen in their wages. W. J. Bryan said in a Kansas City speech, which was made principally to workmen, to find out how capital voted and then vote the other way. This is very low demagogry. Labor cannot live without capital, and capital cannot find investment without labor; so

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## LABOR AND WAGES

A...ca's patriotic citizens, Thos. S. ...t...is, "believes it to be the duty of ...s who have the interest and wel-...r country at heart to lend what aid ...) re-elect our President." Mr. Obear ...nt of Obear-Nester Glass Company ...rge employer of labor. He speaks to ...arners as follows:

...ublican National Committee, Chicago,
...—

...men: Believing it to be the duty of ...ns, who have the interest and welfare ...ountry at heart, to lend what aid they ...-elect our President, we enclose what ...ider a practical lesson in prosperity ...e present administration.

...mitting to you the statement of wages ...n the years 1892 to 1896, we wish to ...it after the passage of the Wilson ...l, under the Democratic administra-...were compelled to reduce the wages ...killed workmen, reducing their wages ...aking a reduction to them of 9 and ...ording to the class of work they per-... It was very hard for us to keep our ...operation and we were only enabled ...y such reduction and by working very ...lispose of our product. On materials ...urchased, prices declined to the low-...ad ever heard of, declining in some ...25 and 30%.

...he McKinley administration we have ...abled to increase our product by ...the capacity of our plant. We have ...the wages of our skilled workmen ...ying them now the highest wages ever ...n, with the exception of on one class ...paying them 5% less than the highest ...id them. Our sales last season were ...greater than any previous year. The ...m...ials that enter into the manu-...of... product, including fuel, has ...10 to 40%. The price of our product, ...new methods of manufacturing, not-...ling the increased cost of production, ...nced only from 5 to 10% to the con-...

...mmenced business in 1891 and, of ...each year would show an enlarged ...for the first few years. You will no-...i the statement that the year 1896 to ...ring the McKinley administration, ...a great falling off in skilled labor ...This was partly due to one of our fac-...ing destroyed by fire and out of oper-...a time, and partly to dispute as to ...nt of wages for skilled labor. You ...e that from there on, since the McKin-...istration got into good working order ...Dingley tariff bill was passed, a large ...each year in both skilled and unskilled ...During the year ending September 1st, ...paid out in wages, not including of-...ries, a total amount of $160,507.50, ...72,249.07 for the year ending Septem-...1895, which was a fair average of our ...under a democratic administration.

...sh furthermore to state that we are ...bers of any trust and that there is no ...he bottle manufacturing business. We ...hink that the intelligence of the work-...of our country is such that, having ...home to him the evidence of practical ...y, he will not be carried away by the ...of the populistic democratic party, ...sm, militarism, etc., to the extent of ...ght of what we consider the greatest ...o both the employer and employee, of ...de and Free Silver, but will cast his ...November for the grand old party that ...i the solid rock, "Protection to Home ...a...merican Labor."

...EMENT OF WAGES PAID.

| ...g | Skilled Labor. | Unskilled Labor. |
|---|---|---|
| ...93 | $32,005.59 | $22,000.35 |
| ...94 | 43,805.45 | 20,424.10 |
| ...95 | 48,834.67 | 23,414.40 |
| ...96 | 51,047.85 | 24,763.65 |
| ...97 | 39,020.85 | 24,496.65 |
| ...98 | 55,026.75 | 30,470.77 |
| ...99 | 56,196.66 | 31,478.74 |

# PRESIDENT McKINLEY EXPOSES ATTACK ON GOLD STANDARD

## Shows How the Democratic Tri-Partite Alliance Would Quickly Attack the Currency

## SPLENDID SHOWING OF PROSPERITY

The President's letter of acceptance opens with the silver question, saying that in 1896 the friends of the gold standard and sound currency were triumphant and that the country enjoys the fruits of the victory, but that our antagonists compel a second battle on the same lines.

**"Reopening of this question, which can only disturb the present satisfactory financial condition of the government and visit uncertainty upon our great business enterprises, we accept the issue and again invite the sound money forces to join in winning another and we hope a permanent triumph for an honest financial system which will continue inviolable the public faith."**

### The Violent Revolutionary Language of the Try-partite Party Alliance

Immediately after the election of 1896 Mr. Bryan issued an address to the silver party, saying they had not been vanquished, and that he believed the gold standard a conspiracy of the money changers against the welfare of the human race, and that the warfare against it would be continued. The platform of the Democracy and their allies, in 1900, continues the warfare upon sound money, and says its supporters repeat the demand of the Chicago platform:

**"For an American financial system made by the American people for themselves, which shall restore and maintain a bimetallic price level; and as part of such system the immediate restoration of the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at the present ratio of 16 to 1."**

### The Paramount Issue Is Not Business—The Silver Mania Demands "Immediate" War on the Gold Standard

The President calls attention to the fact that this is a demand

**"For the immediate restoration of the free coinage of silver at 16 to 1. If another issue is paramount, this is immediate. It will admit of no delay and will suffer no postponement."**

The President's sentence, "If another issue is paramount this is immediate," is a felicity in stating a most important point already famous. The President turns his opponent's flank and shatters his line of battle with one sentence of eight words.

According to Mr. Bryan's three parties hammered into one, Aguinaldo's cause might be postponed for a few days, but for no reason in the world can the 16 to 1 assault upon the public honor and credit wait for time or opportunity. The storming parties must advance immediately.

The Populist platform reaffirms the old battle order of the assailants of sound money and explains how the war is to be carried on, and gives this detail of how is to be done. First:

**"The immediate increase in the volume of silver coins and certificates thus created to be substituted dollar for dollar for the bank notes issued by private corporations under special privileges."**

This more than confirms what Secretary Gage said of the silver danger. The plan is, and the Populists are very kind to point it out with precision, to force the retirement of national bank notes by the substitution of silver dollars.

The President quotes the silver party at Kan-...

### Powerful Appeal of the President to the People

The President pierces the core of the matter under consideration, saying it is not possible

**"That these parties would treat the doctrine of 16 to 1, the immediate realization of which is demanded by their several platforms as void and inoperative in the event that they should be clothed with power."**

The President inquires:

**"Will the American people, through indifference or fancied security, hazard the overthrow of the wise financial legislation of the last year and revive the danger of the silver standard, with all of the inevitable evils of shattered confidence and general disaster which justly alarmed and aroused them in 1896?"**

The whole of the revolutionary and most dangerous and destructive doctrines four years ago in the Chicago platform are reaffirmed in all the platforms of the opposition, and the President says, with perfect aim and overwhelming force:

**"Nothing has been omitted or recalled, so that all the perils then threatened are presented anew WITH THE ADDED FORCE OF A DELIBERATE REAFFIRMATION."**

Wisely and well the President gives the first place in his letter to demolishing the pretense that the silver issue is not now before the people. Mr. Bryan is cornered in the triangle of these three parties.

### Protection and Sound Money—The Wonderful Results Declared

The President refers to the faithful stand the Republican party has maintained for the protective and revenue tariff, saying:

**"Protection to our enterprises and producers and of reciprocity which opens foreign markets to the fruits of American labor, and furnishes new channels through which to market the surplus of American farms."**

And he adds of the great financial law that it provided for:

**"The establishment of banks of issue with a capital of $25,000 for the benefit of villages and rural communities, bringing the opportunity for profitable business in banking within the reach of moderate capital."**

Every line the President writes in the course of these statements of satisfactory facts is invulnerable as steel to the attacks of the enemy.

The President proceeds to place in array a few of the points of the wonderful financial successes of his administration. September 1, 1900, there was in the Treasury a balance of $135,419,000 gold in addition to the gold reserve of $150,000,000, and the volume of our currency—

**"Is greater per capita than it has ever been. It was $21.10 in 1896. It had increased to $26.50 on July 1, 1900, and $26.85 on September 1, 1900. Our total money on July 1, 1896, was $1,506,434,966; on July 1, 1900, it was $2,062,425,490, and $2,096,683,042 on September 1, 1900."**

The splendor of these figures startles the world. The President is so well accustomed to them that he does not undertake to give them emphasis. He says:

**"Our industrial and agricultural conditions are more promising than they have been for many years; probably more so than they have ever been. Prosperity abounds everywhere throughout the republic. I rejoice that the southern as well as the northern states are enjoying a full share of these improved ...**

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# BRYAN IS FOR FREE TRADE

### An Absolute Free Trader, No Difference What It May Cost American Labor —Fanatically Opposed to Protection Regardless of Its Benefit to Industry and Labor.

In one of Bryan's speeches in Congress, be said:

"I WANT TO STATE AS EMPHATICALLY AS WORDS CAN STATE THAT I CONSIDER IT AS FALSE IN ECONOMY AND VICIOUS IN POLICY TO ATTEMPT TO RAISE AT A HIGH PRICE IN THIS COUNTRY THAT WHICH WE CAN PURCHASE ABROAD AT A LOW PRICE IN EXCHANGE FOR THE PRODUCT OF OUR TOIL."

There you are. Free Trade, pure and simple, and the repeal of all duties enacted to keep higher wages in this country than abroad.

Even more specific is the following from his speech in the House of Representatives on March 16, 1892 (Congressional Record, Vol. 122, page 2129):

"What I denounce is a protective tariff levied purely and solely for the purpose of protection. It is false economy and the most vicious political principle that has ever cursed this country. I am ready to stand by it anywhere, that a tariff levied, not to raise revenue, but to protect some particular industry, is wrong in principle and vicious in practice."

As an explanation why he could hold such sentiments, Bryan took as a text and motto for his free trade speech of January 13, 1894, the following from Proverbs (Congressional Record, Vol. 26, Part 1, page 219):

"BETTER IS LITTLE WITH RIGHTEOUSNESS THAN GREAT REVENUES WITHOUT RIGHT."

As if American workmen must give up their high wages as not right, and come down to the foreign level in the name of religion. A man who talks this way may be sincere, but he is dangerous. Let workingmen beware of this fanatic, possessed, as he is, with the idea that the high wages of this country are not right and must he reduced in the name of religion. His opponents do not accuse him of that, but point to his words where he himself says it most explicitly.

Fanaticism is never so dangerous as when it gets to quoting religion.

LET LABOR BEWARE OF BRYAN.

# BRYAN'S PROTECTION METHOD

### He Has "Government By Injunction" to Protect His Copyright—Common Law Suits Would Not Suffice—Enjoying Extreme Protection Himself He would Deny It To Others—"All Rights Reserved" By Bryan.

The protection which William J. Bryan secured when he copyrighted his book is of an extraordinary character.

First, Bryan's monopoly in the book is not left to the ordinary protection of the law, but is especially secured through "government by injunction"—the precise thing which he and his party denounce.

If anyone should venture to infringe on Bryan's monopoly and reprint his book, an injunction would be clapped on the infringer forthwith.

Manufacturers have no such protection as that.

In the second place, Bryan's protection is unlimited, whereas manufacturers are only protected up to a certain point. If a manufacturer raises his price beyond the level covered by the tariff duty, the foreign article at once comes in and competes against him.

Not so with Bryan's copyrighted book. Let him charge what he pleases, there is still no competition. He can demand any price and the buyer has no choice, but to pay it or go without the book.

It is right that authors should have this special protection, and be shielded by injunction. The shame is that William J. Bryan, in the full enjoyment of such protection and getting rich by it, should go around the country demanding that protection be taken away from other people, and denouncing the very process which is the only adequate defense of his copyright—government by injunction.

# BRYAN'S DOUBLE TRUST TRICK

Bryan is prating of a federal license law for trusts as if it would be a measure of undoubted constitutionality. Very different was his talk at the Chicago Trust Conference a year ago. He admitted then that there was the gravest doubt about it. "I am not sure that the remedy I propose is unconstitutional." That was his language then. He continued:

"The supreme court did not say that a broader law than the present one would be unconstitutional. It is true there are things in the decision which suggest that, but until that question is presented to the court you cannot say that the court has passed upon it. It is also true that Justice Harlan, in his dissenting opinion, assumed that a broader law would be unconstitutional."

Hence the strongest argument be could make in favor of the license scheme a year ago was that he was "not sure it was unconstitutional," and was willing to take desperate chances, admitting that indications were all against him.

"We are not met here to destroy the trusts." So said the Nebraskan, trying to lure Republicans into his humbug license scheme. Doubts, great doubts! "But what is the alternative? Sit down and do nothing?" So said Bryan.

Not able to get Republicans to go into a scheme which he admitted to be doubtful, he now turns on them for rejecting the plan which he himself damned with faint praise.

This is the same Bryan who, when the Republicans proposed a constitutional amendment as a safe and secure foundation for anti-trust bills, including any such plan as his, forthwith went back on the whole thing.

Not many politicians would play as scurvy a trick as he has on the trust question.

## WAYSIDE POLITICIANS DISCUSS FREE SILVER.

Overworked Statesman—Well, Innocent, I suppose you are going to vote with us this fall?

Innocent Smith—Wall, I dunno as to that yit. What's yure racket this time?

Overworked Statesman—Free silver.

Innocent Smith—Wall, that sounds nice. I'm fur anything good that's free. But my ole pap used to tell me there wuz nuthin' free but air and water. I drawed the line on free water when I had to pay a dollar a foot fur blastin' a well through a ledge of rock that underlays my dooryard. Air ain't so free neither, if a feller wants a good quality. Whur are you goin' to git yure free silver? What's the

is the poor man's money, I don't see why we oughtn't keep it jist as good as the rich man's gold. And I don't see where's the sense in Uncle Sam givin' his notes fur a passel o' silver, and payin' twict as much as it's wuth in the market. Seems to me it's a durn fool idee. Why does he want to buy it at all, and if he does want to buy it, why doesn't he buy 32 for 1, like other buyers, and coin on his own hook? No, Overworkt, I haven't got no silver, nor silver mine, nor any scrap metal, to onload on to the guvarment. If I had I might be tempted to jine you fur a while. If you'll git up a scheme to coin my corn, sixteen bushels o'corn for a bushel of silver, and git Uncle Sam to back the enterprise with his notes, it would be more persuadin', and strike me where I'll have sumpin' to sell after corn-cuttin' season is over. But I can't jine your free coinage o' silver at sixteen to one, which you say means neither free silver, free coinage, or sixteen to one.

Besides, you know, I wuz in the She-

the poorest boy in the land may aspire to the highest place in the government of the republic. The citizenship that comes out of the schools of the country is the hope of the country. When our war commenced in 1861—the Civil War—the young men from the schools and universities in every part of the North enlisted under the banner of liberty. When our recent war with Spain commenced, the young men from the schools and colleges, and from the universities, and from every rank and station in life, enlisted to carry forward that banner of glory into a foreign land, and die, if need be, for the honor of the republic. It is a glorious citizenship we have. It meets every emergency and responds to every crisis in the life of the nation. The American people have never failed, no matter how great the emergency, no matter how grave the crisis, to measure up to the highest responsibilities of honor and duty.—President McKinley's Speech at Ames, Iowa, October 11, 1898.

### TAILORS FOR McKINLEY.

The following statement was made by one of the leading merchant tailors of Boise City, Idaho, showing the change between conditions this year and in 1896:

"Tailors are affected by hard times sooner than any other class of business men. In 1896 I bought goods for one-half their present price, and could get two tailors to one job, at my own price; but there was no business to encourage the employment of tailors even at the low prices then prevailing. I ran behind in business, notwithstanding the cheap goods and cheap labor. This was the general report from all tailors throughout the country; at least one-third of them failed in business.

"Since 1896 times have changed. Today the price of goods is high; there is an increased demand for them; and labor is scarce even at high wages. Tailors are now so scarce that I am paying in my establishment a bonus to my tailors, in order to hold them.

"In 1896 I voted for Bryan, as a Silver Republican, but this year my vote, and the vote of practically every tailor in America, will be for McKinley and prosperity."

### SOME ADVICE TO THE G. O. P.

Say, G. O. P.
Do you see
That geezer there,
Playing you for fair?
That big one, see,
With the Bowery b'Gee
Style? His chin stuck out
Like a bull-pup's snout,
And his heavy, wide
Shoulders swinging from side to side;
And a strut on him, that would shock
A fighting cock,
As he walks
And talks.
My word,
He's a bird;
Listen to his lay:
("It's the Democrats
He's going to punch in the slats.)
"Aw, don't youse fellers git gay,
Fer I've come to stay;
Nuttin' is up to me,
Dat I kin see,
Wot I can't down,
In country er town.
Say,
G'way;
'N g'way quick,
Er I'll make yer sick.
Dat's me,
See?
Wot's de row?
Wot 'ell's eatin' youse anyhow?"
Do you see him, G. O. P.?
Are you on to his geezy tweedledee?
Are you on to you friend
Who's making his talk
For all
The parties you must fight this Fall?
You think he's all right,
Do you?
Well, he's not,
That's what.
That fellow is Over-confidence;
He's Big Sam Sassy
From Sassyville,
And the graft he's giving you
Will break your neck
And leave you busted in the wreck,
If you listen to what
He tells you is true,
When you know it's not.
You want to chuck him,
And chuck him now.
Can't you see he's nothing but wind
And words?
Go throw him to the birds.
He's the kind
That goes it blind;
And when the real scrap begins,
Where the ready side wins,
You won't be ready.
Now, hark,
You've got no easy mark
In the job before you;
And if
You think you'll not get a biff
In the jaw,
Good and raw,
You're off your base;
Hully Gee,
G. O. P.,
You'd better brace
Up a bit
Or you will be split
Wide open; and you want to whack
This Over-confidence in the back
And break him in two,
P. d. q.,
Or you
Will be getting the tra le loo
And the pit-a-pats
And the rat-a-tats

power, it took care not to cripple action. It still remains the most perfect instrument ever struck off by the hand and brain of man, under which we are armed for every emergency and able to cope with every condition."

## STEVENSON BEATEN OFTEN.

### Claim that Adlai Has a Rabbit's Foot Has No Foundation.

Regarding the claim that Adlai E. Stevenson has never been defeated for any office for which be has ever been a candidate, there is this to say:

The first important office to which Mr. Stevenson was nominated was that of presidential elector in Illinois, on the ill-starred McClellan ticket, on the platform declaring the Civil War a failure and demanding its immediate cessation, and the withdrawal of the Union troops from the field—the paramount issue of 1864. Mr. Stevenson was defeated along with his colleagues. Ten years later he began his memorable career as a candidate for Congress, the record of which is briefly this: Elected as a greenbacker in 1874, he ran for re-election in 1876 and was defeated. In 1878, the banner year for the greenback party in the country, Mr. Stevenson was elected, and was beaten when a candidate for re-election in 1880, as he was again in 1882. Nominated in five elections in Illinois, in the three which were the most important he was beaten. He was twice elected in "off years."

### PORTO RICO IS SATISFIED.

Dr. J. H. Hollender, treasurer of the Island of Porto Rico, and formerly associate professor of economics of the Johns Hopkins University, delivered an address to graduate students of the university a few evenings ago, on the condition of the island. After describing the manner of government and the conditions of local self-government, he said:

"The condition of affairs is hopeful, and everywhere the best element of the island is rallying to the support of Mr. McKinley's administration. The feeling is growing among the people that the administration is doing its best to benefit the island. What Porto Rico needs is an intelligent appreciation of the real conditions of Americans. I do not now think that an intelligent man could feel that the Porto Rico tariff was anything but a necessary fiscal device. We need $2,000,000 for the island if we are to accomplish anything. The alternatives of the tariff law were either a subsidy from the United States, or else the pauperization of the island. At the present time if the alternatives were presented of deriving the necessary money from direct taxation or from the tariff, the decision would be overwhelmingly in favor of the tariff. The discontent that once existed was caused by the delay that occurred in taking any action at all."

## EX-CONFEDERATE OFFICER

### Gives His Reasons for Renouncing Democracy and Supporting McKinley.

[The following article is from the pen of a brave ex-confederate officer and member of one of the historic families in the South, who have been Bourbon Democrats since the days of Jefferson.—It was published in the Chicago Times-Herald, Oct. 12, 1900.]

Theoretical reformers of all kinds are well. They are the educators of public opinion and bring the people to a condition for the acceptance of a higher idea of government. They make a milder and more equitable government practical. When the people are brought to the understanding of and capability of submission to a milder and more equitable government, the party of policy can put in practice any new ideas that are deemed practical.

The Democratic party is a party of theories—regardless of facts as they actually exist or may exist to-morrow. With them government must not conform to the present conditions and demands of the governed, but the governed must conform to a theory of government regardless of its adaptability to the genius, the moral and educational and social condition of the people to be governed. Hence the Democratic party will never be a successful party. It is good in its place; it advocates some pretty theories and is educational. But when put in charge to administer the government it has never failed to show itself impotent; and if continued in power and would seriously attempt to put its theories in practice would most certainly bring destruction upon the country.

I believe in certain Democratic theories as theories, and wish that mankind could practice them, just as I believe in the truths as taught by Jesus and am sorry that 1900 years after their utterance they are entirely impractical. Whether after 2000 years more man will have reached a sufficiently high plane to put these truths in practice I don't know.

I am certain that if to-day a government would make these truths its basis, and attempt to govern accordingly, society would go into utter confusion and government would afford no protection to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. We would have but a repetition of the French revolution. There are some people in the world who are Christians, but their number is so small that they make no appreciable impression on the social organism. You cannot have an ideal government until men are angels. People cannot be made for any particular government. The government is made by and for the people, and must conform to

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# BRYAN EXPOSED AS THE WORLD'S FALSE PROPHET

## ALL HIS PREDICTIONS WERE WRONG.

### Facts and Figures from Official Sources Show that No Faith or Reliance Can Be Placed in a Single Promise that Bryan Makes to the People.

### HE IS A BIG DELUSION AND A SNARE.

Four years ago, when he was making his canvass for the Presidency, William J. Bryan, in a manner truly terrifying, pictured to his audiences the disaster which he said would befall the nation if free silver was repudiated at the polls. His predictions were alarming and pessimistic. They stirred the people deeply. Some believed they would come to pass. But a majority doubted, and the advocates of a sound monetary system were victorious at the elections.

Today Mr. Bryan is making prophecies in the same spirit of recklessness, and with the same disregard and indifference to the possibility of their fulfillment that he did in 1896. He again is endeavoring to frighten the country with gloomy pictures of the future of the Republic if he is not elected. He tried to bamboozle the people four years ago; he is trying to do it now.

The history of the last four years shows him to have been a false prophet in 1896. Here are collated many of the most startling predictions which he made during the last Presidential campaign. First is his prophecy; then comes the showing how it has been fulfilled. All the statistics and data used are taken from official documents and reports, therefore they are accurate and absolutely correct.

#### Fiction and Fact As to Prices.

Some of the laws of finance—I may say all the great laws of finance—are as certain in their operation and as irresistible in their force as the law of gravitation. If you throw a stone into the air you know it will come down. Why? Because it is drawn towards the center of the earth. The law upon which we base our fight is as sure as the law of gravitation. IF WE HAVE A GOLD STANDARD, PRICES ARE AS CERTAIN TO FALL AS THE STONE WHICH IS THROWN INTO THE AIR.—From an address delivered to farmers in Newton, Ia., August 9, 1896.

Iowa is one of the greatest corn-growing States in the Union. In 1896 the average price which the Iowa farmer received for corn on the farm was 14 cents a bushel. In 1897, the first year of President McKinley's administration, the price rose to 17 cents; in 1898 it jumped to 23 cents, and in 1899, the last year for which official figures have been compiled, it was 23 cents. In 1896, when Mr. Bryan made his address in Newton, the average price of corn on the farm throughout the United States was 21.5 cents; last year it was 30.3, an increase of 41 per cent.

Since 1894, one of the hardest years of the terrible panic which followed the election of a Democratic President and Congress, to 1899, the average price of wheat on the farm throughout the United States has gone up from 49.1 cents a bushel to 58.4 cents, an increase of nearly 20 per cent. Oats, since 1896, have gone up from 18.7 cents a bushel to 24.9 cents, an average increase of 33 per cent. During the four years of the administration of President Cleveland the average price of wheat on the farm was 54.1 cents; during McKinley's term it has been 67.5 cents.

Wool of the xx quality was sold in New York for 17.5 cents per pound in July, 1896. Since that time it has increased steadily until in July, 1900, it brought 36 cents a pound.

Another way of showing how prices of farm products "have fallen under the gold standard" is to give a simple statement of the ruling prices of farm staples

re-employment less certain.—From a speech made in Madison Square Garden, New York, by Mr. Bryan, August 12, 1896.

The gold standard means dearer money, dearer money means cheaper property; cheaper property means harder times; harder times means more people out of work; more people out of work means more people destitute.—From an address to the women of Minneapolis by Mr. Bryan, October 12, 1896.

The following is an excerpt from a signed article published in New York, January 1, 1898, by Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, and a Democrat:

**"That terrible period for the wage earners of this country which began in 1893 and which has left behind it such a record of horror, hunger, and misery, practically ended with the dawn of the year 1897. Wages had been steadily forced down from 1893 till toward the end of 1895, and it was variously estimated that between two million and two and a half million wage earners were unemployed."**

The following is a quotation from the report of President Gompers at the convention of the American Federation of Labor held in Detroit on December 11, 1899:

**"The revival of industry which we have witnessed within the past year is one for general congratulation, and it should be our purpose to endeavor to prolong this era of more general employment and industrial activity. In this effort no power is so potent as organized labor, if we but follow a right and practical course.**

**"It is beyond question that the wages of the organized workers have been increased, and in many instances the hours of labor either have been reduced or at least maintained.**

**"The report which your officers are enabled to submit to this convention, so far as the growth and progress of our movement during the past year are concerned, is of a most gratifying**

per cent; bricklayers, stonemasons, locomotive engineers and coremakers, 12 per cent; electrical workers and mine workers, 25 per cent; stationary engineers, 20 per cent; leather workers, machinists and pattern makers, 15 per cent; tobacco workers, wood workers and carpenters, 8 per cent.

#### Bryan's Tight Money Scare.

A gold standard encourages the hoarding of money because money is rising.—From Mr. Bryan's Madison Square Garden speech, August 12, 1896.

This is how money has been "hoarded under the gold standard." On August 1, 1896, the total money in circulation in the United States was $1,514,903,142, or $21.18 for every person in the country.

ON JULY 1, 1900, THE MONEY IN CIRCULATION IN THE UNITED STATES REACHED THE ENORMOUS AGGREGATE OF $2,062,425,946, AND THIS REMARKABLE INCREASE CAME ABOUT WITHOUT THE "FREE AND UNLIMITED COINAGE OF SILVER." THIS IS AN INCREASE IN THE TOTAL CIRCULATION, SINCE MR. BRYAN MADE HIS PROPHECY IN MADISON SQUARE GARDEN, OF $547,500,000, OR MORE THAN 33 PER CENT; AND AN INCREASE FROM $21.18 PER CAPITA TO $26.78 PER CAPITA.

That is to say, for every man, woman and child in the whole country, there was on July 1, 1900, $5.60 more in circulation than there was when Mr. Bryan predicted that there would be a contraction of the circulation.

#### How Industry Was Paralyzed.

A gold standard discourages enterprise and paralyzes industry.—From Mr. Bryan's Madison Square Garden speech, August 12, 1896.

The most accurate barometer of business conditions which is accessible in other than census years is the clearing house returns. These indicate as correctly as is possible the volume of business done in any particular section of the country and in the whole country. Mr. Bryan said that the "gold standard discourages enterprise and paralyzes business." But does it? Just look at these figures:

In 1896, the year of the Bryan-McKinley Presidential contest, the clearances in all the clearing houses in the United States aggregated $51,935,651,733. The first year of McKinley's administration—1897—they were $54,179,545,030; the next year they jumped to $65,924,820,769, and last year they reached the prodigious total of $88,909,661,776, an increase in three years, of 37 billion dollars. TO PUT IT ANOTHER WAY, 75 PER CENT MORE BUSINESS WAS TRANSACTED IN 1899 THAN IN 1896, OR IN 1895, AND DOUBLE THE VOLUME DONE IN 1894.

Another index of how "business was paralyzed" is found in the traffic of railroads. In 1896 these transportation companies carried 773,868,716 tons of freight. IN 1898 THEY CARRIED 912,973,858 TONS. (These figures are the latest obtainable). Not only did the traffic increase tremendously, but the average rate for transportation dropped from 82 cents per hundred tons per mile to 78 cents, within the two years mentioned.

#### How Bryan "Beggared Millions."

Savings bank depositors know that under a gold standard there is increasing danger that they will lose their deposits because of the inability of banks to collect their assets, and they still further know that if the gold standard is to continue indefinitely they may be compelled to withdraw their deposits in order to pay living expenses.—From Mr. Bryan's Madison Square Garden speech, August 12, 1896.

We have arrayed against us those who desire to lessen the volume of money so that they can corner it more easily.—From a speech delivered in Youngstown, O., by Mr. Bryan, October 19, 1896.

If we adhere to a gold standard we will beggar millions more and double the burden of every burden-bearer in the United States.—From

In 1899 there was $338,875,558 worth of this class of exportations, and FOR THE FISCAL YEAR OF 1900 THE GRAND AGGREGATE WAS $432,284,366. THE TOTAL EXPORTS OF ALL KINDS OF DOMESTIC MERCHANDISE IN 1900 WERE VALUED AT $1,370,476,158, AS AGAINST $863,200,487 IN 1896, AND $793,392,599 IN 1895. Thus again is Mr. Bryan proved to be a false prophet.

#### How Gold Went Abroad.

Our opponents cannot ignore the fact that gold is now going abroad in spite of all legislation intended to prevent it, and no silver is being coined to take its place. Not only is gold going abroad now, but it must continue to go abroad as long as the present financial policy is adhered to, unless we continue to borrow from across the ocean, and even then we simply postpone the evil, because the amount borrowed, together with the interest upon it, must be paid in appreciated dollars. There is only one way to stop the increasing flow of gold from our shores, and that is by the restoration of bimetallism.—From Mr. Bryan's Madison Square Garden speech, August 12, 1896.

When Mr. Bryan made this prophecy gold was leaving the United States at the rate of six and one-half million dollars a month. During 1895, the total exports of this precious metal amounted to $78,904,612; the preceding year they were $30,117,375, and in 1893, the first year of President Cleveland's administration, they reached $86,897,275.

BUT THE TIDE TURNED AS SOON AS A REPUBLICAN ADMINISTRATION RETURNED TO POWER. INSTEAD OF EXPORTING GOLD, WE BEGAN TO IMPORT IT. UNDER THE CHANGED BUSINESS CONDITIONS, THE RESTORATION OF CONFIDENCE AND OF INDUSTRIAL PROSPERITY FOLLOWING McKINLEY'S ELECTION, EUROPE BEGAN TO SEND ITS GOLD TO THE UNITED STATES. IN 1897, $44,609,841 IN GOLD CAME TO THIS COUNTRY FROM ABROAD, WHICH MEANT A NET BALANCE OVER THE PRECEDING YEAR OF ABOUT $123,000,000 IN OUR FAVOR.

THE FOLLOWING YEAR—1898—$104,868,476 IN GOLD WAS SENT TO THE UNITED STATES FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES, AND LAST YEAR THE AMOUNT WAS $51,428,099. THUS IN THE FIRST THREE YEARS OF McKINLEY'S ADMINISTRATION GOLD TO THE AMOUNT OF $200,906,418 WAS IMPORTED TO THE UNITED STATES, WHILE DURING CLEVELAND'S ADMINISTRATION $200,091,928 WAS SENT ABROAD FROM THIS COUNTRY.

**Furthermore, instead of this country borrowing in order to keep gold here, American financial institutions have loaned nearly one hundred millions of gold in Germany, Sweden, Great Britain and other European nations within six months. New York has become the financial center of the world, and several foreign governments are preparing to float heavy loans here.**

#### In Spite of Bryan's Prophecy.

I assert the right of the people of this country to have their own financial system and to regulate their own affairs, and if foreign people do not want to loan money to us under these conditions we will have the consolation of knowing that the conditions will be so favorable that we soon will have money to loan them.—From a speech delivered in Lincoln, Neb., by Mr. Bryan, September 8, 1896.

There is a prophecy which has been fulfilled, though not in a manner that is pleasing to Mr. Bryan. The Republican party has enacted new financial legislation, and to use Mr. Bryan's own words, "We have the consolation of knowing that we have money to loan." We are loaning money to foreign countries, and Russia has been thinking of borrowing something like $150,000,000 from us. But free silver did not bring about this wonderful and gratifying change. It was the gold standard.

#### How He Made Farmers Suffer.

Under a gold standard farmers cannot pay

# BRYAN'S DEAL WITH CROKER.

### The Tammany Boss Puts Up $2,000,000 to Buy New York's Federal Patronage and a Cabinet Seat for Senator Murphy.

(From the Chicago Times-Herald, Sept. 26, 1900.)

New York, September 25.—The Times-Herald correspondent is able to state authoritatively and of his own knowledge the following facts concerning this bargain which Mr. Stone, representing Mr. Bryan, made with Mr. Croker:

1. The deal was first discussed in detail between Mr. Croker and William J. Stone when the latter spent a week or ten days in New York a month ago.
2. Mr. Stone reported Mr. Croker's terms to Mr. Bryan at a meeting in Chicago attended by Chairman Jones and Committeemen Johnson and Campau.
3. Upon his return to this city with Mr. Bryan's approval of the deal Mr. Stone opened national headquarters here and Mr. Croker began to raise a campaign fund and talk for Mr. Bryan.
4. Mr. Croker has promised to carry New York for Mr. Bryan. To do it he has agreed to raise a campaign fund of $2,000,000, and he has promised to give $100,000 in cash to the Democratic national committee.
5. On his side Mr. Croker is to receive the control of all federal patronage in New York City, and he has the promise of the secretaryship of the navy for his bosom friend, former Senator Murphy, in the event of Mr. Bryan's election.
6. The sole cause of Mr. Croker's recent zeal for Mr. Bryan's election is the promise he has received of federal patronage in case of the latter's election.

If a man knew nothing of the facts in the deal between Messrs. Croker and Bryan he would nevertheless have little difficulty in making up his mind about the existence of such a deal from the change that has come over the political situation here in the last few weeks.

ties were awarded to American subscribers.

"This is a revolutionary departure in the financial attitude of the United States, and places us in the forefront of the credit nations of the world. The bonds of the United States yield only from two and one-half per cent down to as low as one and one-half per cent to the holders, while the English bonds so largely taken by United States bidders, yield over three and one-half per cent."

Without "opening our mints to the free coinage of silver," we not only have become the mistress of the world's commerce, but we have ceased to be a debtor nation, and have become the greatest creditor nation in the world.

#### An Object Lesson in Japan.

When they tell you that the use of silver degrades a nation, you point to Japan. Japan has a silver standard. Japan uses silver and has made wonderful strides in the last twenty years.—From a speech delivered in Stanislaus Hall, Chicago, by Mr. Bryan, October 29, 1896.

Japan is now operating under a gold standard law, and the benefits resulting from the change from a silver basis have been most marked. Scarcely had the echoes of the discussion of 1896 died away before Japan decided to adopt the gold standard, and the new law went into effect October 1, 1897. The beneficent results following this change in that nation's monetary system are told in a recent official statement made by Count Metsukata Masayoshi, the Japanese minister of state for finance. That official said:

"Since the adoption of the gold standard, our currency has been freed from constant fluctuation in its exchange rate, to which it was subject before. Business transactions were made safe; and improvement in credit took place in the community at large; prices became more constant; in a word, the way was opened for the steady and orderly growth of our commerce and industry.

"The beneficial results of the coinage reform is seen in another direction. Now that the capitalists of the gold standard countries have become assured that they will no longer be in constant danger of

## DEMOCRATS VS. REPUBLICAN
### OR
### STONES, EGGS, BOARDS AND OBSCENITY VS. "ROOSEVELT."

The following extracts are taken from the account of the mobbing of Roosevelt by a Democratic crowd at Victor, Colorado, published, September 27, in the Chicago Record, a newspaper neutral in politics.

The first column shows what Democracy means. The transparency, bearing Bryan's name, which was hurled at Roosevelt's breast, is typical of the present transparency of argument and lawlessness of principle of the party which Bryan personifies, and which hurls its forces of organized disorder against the forces of law, order and peace in this country and abroad.

Compare this with the column which shows what the bitterly decried "militarism" of Roosevelt means—determined bravery and self-sacrifice in the defense of free speech, but genial charity toward those whom he "don't think are half bad, but my, what partisans."

DEMOCRACY.

Crowds at both places beat and stoned him, (Roosevelt), shouting for Bryan, and charging with clubs and missiles upon the escort which followed the Republican candidate from the train to the hall and back.

THE NEW YORKER WAS HIT IN THE BREAST WITH A HEAVY TRANSPARENCY, BEARING BRYAN'S NAME.

ROOSEVELT THE REPUBLICAN.

He stood amid a hail of stones upon his car platform without being hurt, and he heard, as he BOWED POLITELY TO THE MOB, the most obscene epithets and curses that angry political opponents could hurl at him.

That Col. Roosevelt was not seriously, and perhaps fatally, injured, is due to his heroic defense by about a dozen members of the rough rider's regiment, led by Sherman Bell, and the assistance of about twenty veterans of the Spanish war, who rushed

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# FARMERS ARE PROSPEROUS, SAY THE BANKERS

## LABOR WELL EMPLOYED AND MONEY ABUNDANT.

## MUNICIPALITIES ABLE TO BORROW AT LOW RATES

### FARM VALUES HAVE DOUBLED AND HALF THE MORTGAGES ARE PAID.

In order to secure some up-to-date facts relative to financial conditions in the great agricultural sections of the United States west of the Alleghany Mountains, letters have been sent to business men in the large cities and in country towns of these sections.

They were asked how the bank deposits of their communities compared with four years ago; to what extent there had been improvement in the credits of their municipalities or townships; and what betterment, if any, was noticeable in the condition of the borrowing classes.

The business men to whom letters were sent were selected without any reference to, and without knowledge of, their political affiliations. In several instances extremely interesting replies came from bankers having a national reputation in Democratic party circles, such as John R. Walsh, President of the Chicago National Bank.

Out of all the answers thus far received the only note discordant with a story of remarkable prosperity among all interests and in every community has come from a banker in the town of Deadwood, South Dakota. The principal business there is gold mining, and the complaint is that gold is worth no more than it was four years ago, while coal, coke, iron and copper have doubled in value. Of course this interesting instance only goes the more to prove the utter absurdity of Bryan's talk of four years ago to the effect that the gold standard was making "gold go up" and "man," incidentally with commodities and wages, "go down."

Some of the strongest replies have come right from Bryan's own state of Nebraska. The prosperity there has been so wonderful that Bryan can have had no excuse for being unobservant of it. The town of Lincoln, in which Bryan is a taxpayer, now has 4 per cent bonds selling at a premium, whereas four years ago it experienced difficulty in floating loans at 6 per cent. Adlai E. Stevenson as a taxpayer has also had a chance to see evidences of prosperity right in his own town, for the city of Bloomington, Illinois, has recently sold its bonds on a basis of 3.40 per cent, which is lower than any municipality in the United States could get in 1896.

#### COLORADO.

The First National Bank of Gunnison, Colorado, answered through their attorneys, Brown & Nourse:

"The business of this part of the country has vastly improved under the Republican administration; we are unable to give exact details, but it is certain that municipal and other credits have very much improved; bond values are much higher; many of our local debtors have been able to pay their debts, and some have surplus of funds.

"Our immediate community is both mining and agriculture, this county being one of varied interests; there are many coal mines and metalliferous mines, earning gold and silver; there is a large stock industry, and farming (ranching) is quite an industry. Cattle are worth twice as much as they were four years ago, sheep twice or three times as much, and hay is worth three times as much. Many of the farmers (or ranchmen) have paid up mortgages existing years ago, collections are much easier to make, and merchants have little trouble in collecting.

"While the silver mines have been a great reliance in our section of the country, more attention is now paid to gold mines and other mining industries, and this part of the country is prosperous and upon a sound business basis

### NO GAIN IN VALUE OF GOLD COMPLAINS SOUTH DAKOTA BANKER.

less. The increases in deposits would be, for instance, a bank having $80,000 on deposit on June 1, 1896, would have $95,000 on June 1, 1897; on June 1, 1898, would have $135,000, on June 1, 1899, would have $183,000, and on June 1, 1900, would have $200,000. I arrive at this from comparison of a number of banks doing about the same amount of business.

"I find the deposits are principally by the farmers, merchants and laboring men. On an average the banks have from one-fourth to one-half more accounts than they had four years ago. In communities where there are what are termed 'rich men,' I find they are the borrowers as a rule, doing one thing and another that gives employment to the people who want to work."

Q. "To what extent have the credits of your municipality or township improved during the past four years as shown by comparative outstanding bond values?"

A. "In my work over the State I have not made close investigation as to this, but during the last three years I find much improvement in the country towns in the way of building streets and sidewalks, but with this improvement I find that bonds have not been issued for more than half of the cost, and I don't believe the indebtedness has decreased by the payment of indebtedness."

Q. "To what extent have your local debtors of four years ago become investors and lenders of money?"

A. "To this question I would say money lenders of the community do not change much. They generally stick to their business and the borrowers to theirs. They borrow money to buy property or land as an investment. When they are about out of debt, they go in again and so it goes, the men in debt really having made the largest profits during this last administration."

Q. "What effect has the new currency law already had in improving and cheapening the credit facilities of your district?"

A. "This law has had very little to do with any change here, but something has had its effect on the price of money; desirable loans are going on an average of 2 per cent cheaper than four years ago."

Q. "To what extent have farm mortgages been paid up, and what improvements have your merchants found in collections?"

A. "As to the number of mortgages made and paid, I am quite sure there are many more paid than made during the past two years. As to collections, I have heard no complaint. Although the winter wheat crop was an entire failure, notes are being paid up promptly. With this increasing business bank profits are no better than four years ago. The increase in business demands extra help, increasing the expense, which together with the reduction of the rate of interest holds the profits down."

C. T. Lindsey, Cashier of the Citizens' National Bank, South Bend, Indiana, says:

"Savings and commercial accounts in South Bend have increased over four years ago 55 per cent and 150 per cent each.

"There has been a reduction of interest of 1 per cent per annum on our municipal obligations.

"Credit facilities in this district have been helped to the extent of at least 1 per cent per annum in interest rate, owing to increase of bank circulation, and the increase per capita of circulating medium.

"As to improvement in collections I would state they are now in a good healthy condition, a vast improvement over four years ago as at

financial condition have become very much better off. We do not know of any merchants of business capacity who have not very materially improved their position."

A. L. Alness, President, Scandinavian American Bank, St. Paul, Minnesota:

"This bank's deposits compared with three years ago have increased 90 per cent. I estimate the average increase in deposits of all the banks in our city to be 60 per cent greater than three years ago. The bonded indebtedness of the city has been reduced about $2,000,000. I estimate 65 per cent of mortgages on homesteads of mechanics, laborers and small business men have been paid, and 25 per cent have been reduced. Money has been cheap and abundant since 1897."

#### MONTANA.

H. H. Matteson, Cashier, First National Bank of Great Falls, Great Falls, Montana:

"Bank deposits show an increase in our community as compared with four years ago of 118 per cent. Of this increase about 85 per cent is due to new business and 33 per cent to increase in balances on accounts that we had at that time.

"Four years ago the bonds of this city sold on a basis of about 590; recent sales have been made on a basis of 465.

"Four years ago our sheep interests, which comprised almost wholly our borrowing class, were heavily in debt. To-day, while they have not become loaners of money, they are far less in debt, and as a general rule are carrying increased flocks. If their flocks were reduced to the average of four years ago they would probably be out of debt.

"We expect, however, that within the course of a short time the new currency law will quite materially reduce the rates of interest in this section. The current rate here now is 10 per cent. We anticipate that within two or three years rates will fall to seven or eight per cent."

#### NEBRASKA.

S. H. Burnham, President, First National Bank of Lincoln, Lincoln, Nebraska:

"Bank deposits have increased in the banks of this city during the past five years 64 per cent.

"The credit of this municipality has improved. We were paying 6 per cent on our city indebtedness four years ago. Our bonds are selling at a premium, at 4 per cent to-day. There was a large amount of floating warrants four years ago, while now warrants are cashed on presentation.

"Never in the history of this state has money been at so low a rate on good securities as it is at the present time. Farmers can borrow all the money they want on first mortgages on their farms at 5 per cent interest, while four years ago it was difficult for them to get it at all. Four years ago it was almost impossible for a business man to borrow a dollar from any bank in the City of Lincoln, while to-day we are loaning as low as 5 per cent.

"A very large percentage of mortgages have been paid, or at least a portion refunded at a much lower rate of interest. The merchants and business men in this city, almost without an exception, are making money, and never in the history of the city was there a better condition prevailing than at the present time.

"Unless I am greatly mistaken, there will be a very material change in the political results in this state this fall. I make it a point to talk with farmers coming from different precincts, and from different sections of the state, and almost without an exception they tell me they know of many in their different localities who are going to let well enough alone and vote for McKinley. Many of them voted for Bryan four years ago. The general feeling here is that the Republicans can elect a governor, carry the legislature, and secure the electoral vote for McKinley."

#### NORTH DAKOTA.

Union National Bank, Grand Forks, North Dakota:

"Bank deposits in our community, as compared with four years ago, have shown from 25 to 30 per cent increase, including both savings

# A CHRONICLE OF MONEY

#### CHAPTER I.

1. The people that dwelt in the Land of Uncle Sam had stores of money, and it was of two sorts, in that some of it was made of silver and other some of gold.

2. And it began to be noised abroad that the gold money was better and more to be desired than that which was made of silver.

3. Some said, The pieces of silver, when there be many of them, are a burden that men grow weary to bear.

4. And they that were skillful in business said, Behold, in the market place where silver that is not money is sold, we can buy more silver with a piece of silver money than is in the piece wherewith it is bought; whereas, we can buy of gold only so much as is in the piece of gold money given for it.

5. Then the people, all of them save those who dug silver out of the earth, began to ask, Wherefore should it be decreed by our rulers that a piece of silver money shall be of greater worth than so much silver that is not money, and that, contrariwise, a piece of gold money shall be weighed in the balance against so much gold that is not money?

6. And they said one to another, Go to: this thing is not equal, in that it enricheth those that dig silver out of the earth at the cost of all the people.

7. Moreover, the merchants of other countries, when the people of the Land of Uncle Sam bought of them, said, Ye must pay us in gold, for it is good; or else, if it be in silver that ye pay, the price will be twice as much as if ye pay in gold.

8. And it came to pass, when the merchants of other countries had gathered together of the same silver money a great deal, that they came into the Land of Uncle Sam and bought therewith wheat and corn and beasts of burden and beasts for the slaughter.

9. And it was so that the people of the Land of Uncle Sam could not compel the merchants from afar to pay for their wheat and their corn and their beasts in gold money; neither could they say unto them, The price shall be twice as much if ye pay us in silver.

10. For it had been decreed that whosoever should demand more for his merchandise when the silver money of the Land of Uncle Sam was offered therefor than when gold was offered should be haled before the magistrate and be punished.

11. Then the people cried out as with one voice, Behold, this thing is against us. If we pay once and again for the merchandise we buy from afar, and are paid but once only for that which we sell, how shall we then live? Presently both we and our wives and our little ones shall have neither food to eat nor raiment to put on.

12. And the people rose up straightway, and demanded of their rulers a new decree that would provide for them silver money as good in the esteem of the strangers of whom they bought merchandise in far countries as it was decreed to be in their own land.

13. And they said unto their rulers, Let it be so that, according to the rule of the nations wherewith we have dealings, a piece of our money, be it of silver or of gold, will buy in the market place no more and no less of gold or of silver than is in the piece of money.

14. And the rulers answered them, Nay, not at this present; for we must first agree with the rulers of other nations what shall be for them and for us, the value of silver in comparison of gold, but we will ordain that of all the silver that is offered only a little, so much as is needful for convenience, shall henceforth be made into money. And the rulers straightway proclaimed the ordinance.

#### CHAPTER II.

1. Now, in certain regions of the Land of Uncle Sam, there were covetous men, sons of Mammon, who had great store of silver which they had dug out of the earth; and they had

rulers would make all the silver into money. Then there would be abundance in the land; ye would flourish like the green bay tree; ye would have more than heart could wish and your eyes would stand out with fatness.

4. And he went on to say, If, now, ye will hearken diligently unto me, and choose me to be your Chief Ruler, all the silver that is in the land, and all that shall yet be dug out of the earth, shall be made into money, and there shall be so many pieces for each one of you;

5. Then there shall be days of plenty such as ye have never seen, and ye and your households, and the stranger within your gates shall eat and drink and be merry and rise up to play instead of pining away in hunger as ye now do.

6. Some of the people, when they heard these things, cried out, It is the voice of a god! Let us make this man our Chief Ruler!

7. But other some, being of the wiser sort, said unto the lawyer, We will ask of thee one question, and if thou answerest well, haply we will make thee the Chief Ruler:

8. Will the nations that are beyond the sea, when we buy aught of them, continue to say as aforetime, Ye must pay in gold, or, if it be in silver that ye pay, the price will be twice as much?

9. Or will they humble themselves before the decree thou wilt make in the Land of Uncle Sam, and accept from us sixteen shekels of silver as equal to one shekel of gold when they can buy in their own marketplaces thirty and five shekels weight of silver that is not money for one shekel of gold?

10. And the lawyer was dumb with silence, for he wist not what to say.

11. Then they said, Peradventure that question is too hard for thee. Tell us, then, what the few that dig silver out of the earth will do with their wealth when they shall have sold to the rulers their silver that is not money, every sixteen shekels thereof for one shekel of gold. Will they distribute their riches to all the people so that every one shall have so many pieces of money?

12. Or will they, as aforetime, say unto those that labor, Work and ye shall be paid so much; and to those that sell, We will pay the price ye can get for your merchandise in the marketplace, and no more?

13. And still the lawyer answered not a word.

14. Then they of the wiser sort said unto him, We will not have thee to rule over us. Thou hast conspired with the few that dig silver out of the earth to make them rich at the cost of all the people.

15. Woe unto them and unto thee; for ye would lay this heavy burden and grievous to be borne upon our shoulders, but ye yourselves would not move it with one of your fingers.

16. And they of the wiser sort sought them out a man that was the friend of all the people, and they made him the Chief Ruler of the Land of Uncle Sam.

17. And when it was bruited abroad through all the world that the rulers of the Land of Uncle Sam would not further debase the money thereof, there was great joy; and the people of the land began to prosper, for they were able to profit by their merchandise with the peoples that dwelt beyond the sea.

18. But the sons of Mammon, that thought to enrich themselves at the cost of all the people, were wroth, and they sent for the lawyer and upbraided him sharply because he had been rejected, saying:

19. Behold, thou hast betrayed us. We gave thee liberally of our money, and thou hast failed to become the Chief Ruler and to keep covenant with us concerning the silver. What hast thou to say for thyself?

20. And the lawyer made answer, If I had been made the Chief Ruler, and then had failed to make your silver unto gold in value as sixteen is to one, ye would have had just cause to condemn me.

21. But ye know how that many of the people found the taste of your silver as the taste of a bitter medicine, and that they spued it, and me

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## SILAS THORNAPPLE

### Gives His Opinion On Free Silver.

'Lias Jones sez to me, "Si, it's a dog-gone shame on ye not to hev come down to the town hell w'en thet feller from New York told w'at Bryan's goin' to do fur the kentry w'en he's 'lected."

"Sho," sez I, "thet air speechifier don't know w'et he's a-talkin' 'bout. McKinley'e good 'nough fur me."

"W'at hez McKinley ever did fur you?" ast 'Lias.

"Thet's whar 'tis," sez I, "I don't want McKinley to do nothin' fur me. I want him to lemme alone. The hull trouble is in folks allus a-doin' things an' not lettin' 'em be."

"Do you mean to say," pursood 'Lias, "thet the kentry's all right, and thar's nothin' can't be did fur it?"

"That's jest what I mean to say," sez I.

"Kin you look me straight in the eye, Si' Thornapple, an' tell me thar's nothin' wrong with the kentry, w'en you an' everyhody else knows thet it's hein' ruined?"

"As to how?" sez I. "I've been so tarnal husy workin' the farm, thet I hain't hed no time to watch the kentry."

"See here, Si', you've got some sense, or ruther I sh'd say I hope ye hev. Now, hev ye money 'nough to pay off that air mortgage on thet farm o' yourn?" An' 'Lias laughed kinder triumphant like.

"No, I hain't, 'Lias Jones," sez I, "an' ef I stan' here talkin' politics with ye much longer, I never will git it paid off." I wuz gettin' kinder mad, fur I wanted to git back an' strip corn.

"I tell ye, Si' Thornapple, thet ef Bryan's 'lected ye'll git yer mortgage paid right off, fur thar'll he slathers uv money."

"An' who's a goin' to give it to me' 'thout I work an' 'arn it, ye gol darned ijut," sez I, right out loud. "An' whar he ye goin' to git the money to give me? Air you an' Willyum J. Bryan goin' to take it outen' yer own pockets, er steal from somebody else's pockets?"

"Sho," sez he, "ye needn't git so mad 'bout a thing thet's goin' to do ye good. Uv course we can't take the money out uv our own pockets, 'cause 'tain't thar to take out. An' we ain't goin' to take it out uv nobody else's pockets neither, 'cause thet'd be stealin'. We're goin' to put silver back onto its peddystal hy remonytizin' uv it, ez Bryan sez, an' makin' it 16 to 1."

"An' whar ye goin' to git the silver?" sez I.

"Why, out uv the groun'," sez 'Lias. "All ye'll hev to do's to dig the silver out uv the groun', take it to the mint an' git it made into silver dollars. Ain't thet simple 'nough?"

"Simple," sez I, "it's ez clear ez spring water, an' enny durned ijut kin see clean through it. Tell me this, 'Lias Jones, ef ye hev the sense uv my year-old heifer calf; be I goin' to dig silver outen this farm an' git it coined at the mint?"

"No, hut the fellers ez hev silver an' silver mines kin do so, an' they'll dig it out in sech quantities thet thar'll he 'nough to pass 'round."

"Who gits the money fur the wagon loads uv silver took to the mint?" ast I. "Is it jest handed 'round my way to pay off the mortgage on the farm with?"

"Well, no, not perzactly thet air way," sez 'Lias, beginnin' to scratch his head, fur he hed the impression thet the free an' onlimited counage of silver would he follered up hy its free an' unlimited disteribootion, an' my question hed sot him a-thinkin'.

"Ye see, it'll increase the quantity uv money an' you'll git the benefit uv it, an'——

## PETROLEUM V. NASBY, JR.,

### Writes About the Boy Kruceifyer of the Platte.

Over here in Branaghan's Patch, which is in the unfettered 19th Ward, the presidential campane is on, full hlast, and the Dimmycrats and Singel Taxers are armin' for the fray and picking out the soft johs for the boys.

Billy Bryan's old gag ahout Kruceifyin' the horny handed toiler on a cross of gold sounds like shenanagan, and its a grand stand play to catch the rabble and the gallery gods, hut the Halsted street lads are too husy working overtime in the rolling mills to be caught hy the Boy Kruceifyer and his beautiful hlarney, and his elegant hot-air solo.

Whither are we drifting, fellow Dimmycrats and Singel Taxers? I'm afrade they've stacked us up forninst the gaim this trip.

Our platform is Free Beer, Free Silver, Free Lunch, Free Trade, Free Love and Free Soup Houses on Halsted Street in the cold Winter when the hot whiskey punch gives out and the hoys have to hustle for their pork chops and room rent and meal tickets.

Wot this yere country needs is more Breweries and Distillerys; that's the Paramount Issue. Sixteen Breweries to one Distillery would preserve the heavenly rashio, accordin' to Billy O'Bryan and hring prosperity to down-trodden Halsted Street.

There would he no money in counterfeittin' a fifty-cent Dollar, you couldn't ring in a lead dollar on the darling puhlic, and if Uncle Sam ever caught a patriot switching the shinplasters, he would chuck him into the hoohy hatch at Joliet for about ten years. It don't pay to monkey with the Bimettalic Standard and the full dinner pail hrings prosperity to the sturdy toiler.

Purity in politix is mitey curious, itelyou, and keeping solid with the sturdy toiling masses will drive the Boy Kruceifyer to the Boohy Hatch or into the Karl Shirts hunch of Aunty Imperialists.

Wot this yere country needs is more torch lite processions and Haltsed street spellhinders sose we uns and you uns can strike a soft joh over hear in the City Haul and flash a tin star on the emigrants and take our place at the crib, and get a crack at the taxes and become Bloated Bondholders.

The full Dinner Pail and this yere hlasted Prosperity of Bill McKinley is a deep, damnable plot for ruining the Democrats and takin' the hread and hutter out of the Walkin' Delegate's mouth and makin' him go to work.

How's thet Boss Croaker Raven Billy Bryan goin' to make his room rent and his pork chops as a calamity Howler when all the lads are workin' nite and day in the factories and rolling mills?

All the Halsted street curh stone philosophers and the State street Bunch of Body Snatchers and Boy Orators have got the lock-jaw prating about the Iron Heal of Capital crushing the slats out of the Baggage Smashers' Yunion and kickin' the lungs out of the Amalgamated Order of Lumher Shovers and Pickle Peddlers.

The other night I sasheyed down to hear the Boy Kruceifyer roast Bill McKinley for hringing on Good Times and a Full Dinner Pail to the sturdy toiler, as if it was a capital crime and Mark Hanna was a deep dyed traitor for startin' the factory fires and opening the factories and rolling mills.

The Boy Kruceifyer wore a pensive smile and a skull cap to shield his escaping tresses from the blustering breeze. He

# FARMERS' LOSS UNDER DEMOCRACY

The actual value of farm productions of the United States can never be told in accurate figures. The hutter, eggs, and poultry, fresh vegetahles, fruits and melons and other articles which the farmer takes to the market seldom get counted in the general figures which foot up the enormous sums that are credited to the producers of agricultural products.

The little tahle given below shows the value of principal farm crops and animals on farms in 1892, 1895 and 1899. It gives a hint as to the reduction in actual cash received hy the farmer in the Democratic and low tariff period, as compared with that received under protection and sound money and the splendid home market which accompanied them.

The figures show the value of the principal crops and of animals on farms in 1892, 1895, and 1899, the final official figures for farm animals heing for January 1, 1900.

The value of the wheat crop fell from 322,000,000 hushels in 1892 to 237,000,000 in 1895, and returned again to 319,000,000 in 1899. The figures of this three-line tahle are a sufficient evidence that the general loss in the three years of Democracy must have heen not alone millions or hundreds of millions, hut actually hillions of dollars.

VALUE OF PRINCIPAL CROPS AND ANIMALS ON FARMS.

| Year. | Wheat. Dollars. | Corn. Dollars. | Oats. Dollars. | Animals on Farms. Dollars. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1892 | 332,111,881 | 642,135,530 | 209,253,811 | 2,461,756,698 |
| 1895 | 237,938,998 | 544,185,534 | 163,655,068 | 1,819,446,306 |
| 1899 | 319,545,269 | 629,210,110 | 198,167,576 | 2,212,755,578 |

# YOU GOT IT, ALL YOU ASKED FOR.

[From the Colorado Springs Gazette.]

To the People of the United States, Greeting:
Four years ago—
You demanded work for your idle sons.
You got it. You never had so many people employed as now.
You wanted your idle capital to he employed.
You got it.
You wanted to see the army of tramps mustered out.
They are gone.
You wanted your soup houses closed.
They are closed.
You wanted to get rid of the receivers of your railways and banks.
They are gone.
You wanted to see the smoke coming from the stacks of your smelters, mills and factories.
It came. Many have since been kicking ahout the smoke nuisance.
You wanted the savings hank deposits to increase.
Never so large in your history as at present.
You wanted to see interest rates decrease that your people could horrow more cheaply wherewith to develop your resources.
You got it. Interest has never heen so low as now.
You demanded more money. The circulation must he increased per capita.
You got it. It has increased with marvelous rapidity for four years.
You demanded that one dollar be just as good as another.
You go it. That is the kind we have now, and you can get all the silver or paper you want at any bank.
You demanded the markets of the world for your surplus products and goods.
You got it. Got it so suddenly it almost dazzled you.
You wanted us to stop borrowing money in Europe.
We stopped it, and Europe is now horrowing money from us.
You wanted the government to collect every dollar of the Pacific railroad deht, instead of a PORTION, as Mr. Cleveland proposed.
Mr. McKinley made them pay every cent, principal and interest.
You wanted Cuba liherated.
It is done.
You wanted the rights of our people maintained at home and ahroad.
It has been done.
What you really wanted the worst was what Mr. McKinley promised:
"AN HONEST DOLLAR AND A CHANCE TO EARN IT."
You got both. Not from the Byranites, but it was none the less acceptahle to the man behind the dinner bucket.
If you want more things of this sort you can get them from the same source.

Yours devotedly,

AMMI PETTIGREW.

## HAS RECOGNIZED LABOR.

M'Kinley Gave More Appointments to

## TIN PLATE.

If we made no tin plate in this country we would have to import it from Wales.

# RAILROAD PROSPERITY.

## How Southern Industries Have Improved with the Better Condition of the Southern Roads.

## BENEFITS OF SOUND MONEY AND EXPANSION.

The railroads of the Southern States experienced, during the fiscal year 1899-1900, hy far the most prosperous period in their history, and this, too, notwithstanding the fact that the previous year, 1898-1899, hroke the record of the 1897-1898 year hy a big margin, which, in turn, had surpassed the husiness returns of former years by a great leap and a bound.

### POPULAR DIFFUSION OF THE BENEFITS.

The phenomenal increase in the prosperity of Southern transportation companies has meant:

First. Enormous gains to the investors in the stocks and bonds of Southern railroads. Southern people where savings were invested in these Southern properties, have had their incomes materially increased. They have had opportunity given them for further investment in home industries. The holders of these securities in the North and abroad have had their opinions strengthened hy the stability and profitahleness of business conditions in the South, and were disposed to increase their investments in that section.

Second. The gains in net earnings, while enormous, have not been at all proportional to gains in gross earnings. The reason is that Southern railroad labor has had its proper share in the increased prosperity. With better times, not only have the wages of employes heen greatly increased, hut extensive improvements in construction and additions to track mileage have caused a still further big diffusion among the industrial workers of the South, of the increased profits of Southern railroads.

Third. The greater profits of the Southern railroads have represented considerahly larger husiness on a somewhat smaller margin of profit—not higher rates. At the same time the shipping interests have heen distinctly benefited by the good times to the roads, not only in lower relative rates, hut in improved facilities for the marketing of goods, especially in connection with the opening of new country through increased railroad building.

### SOUTH HAS THE LEADING SHARE.

Following are the earnings of railroads helonging to the southern and southwestern groups for the fiscal years ended June 30, 1900, and June 30, 1899:

| | Gross. 1900. | Gross. 1899. |
|---|---|---|
| Southern | $53,655,255 | $55,287,097 |
| Southwestern | 51,375,191 | 45,134,734 |

| | Net. 1900. | Net. 1899. |
|---|---|---|
| Southern | $18,916,152 | $18,217,273 |
| Southwestern | 17,800,117 | 13,885,661 |

In the case of the Southwestern group, including lines in Texas, Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Kansas and Colorado, the increase in net earnings was 28.19 per cent., which is greater than that of any other group of systems in the United States. In the case of the Southern group embracing lines in states south of the Potomac, the Ohio and east of the Mississippi, the increase was 16.52 per cent., which was exceeded only by that of the Southwestern group, the eastern trunk line group, with increase of 25.36 per cent., and the middle group, with in-

service, "has risen from a discredited and inefficient line of insignificance to a prosperous and thoroughly efficient trunk line." The report of this road for the last fiscal year showed that, while the tonnage movement had increased eighteen per cent. over the previous year, the rate average had got down to the phenominally low figure of a trifle over one-third of a cent per ton per mile, while earnings of freight trains had risen from $1.53 to $1.67 per mile.

THE AVERAGE RATE ON COAL DROPPED FROM 2.74 MILLS TO 2.02 MILLS OR TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT., IN A TWELVE MONTH, AND IT WAS MADE NECESSARY TO MOVE FIVE TONS OF COAL ONE MILE TO MAKE A CENT! YET THE GROSS EARNINGS WERE THE LARGEST IN THE COMPANY'S HISTORY, THE GROSS INCREASING OVER THE PREVIOUS YEAR $1,392,231 AND THE NET $381,975.

In the case of the Norfolk and Western, President Fisk recently showed that rates on tidewater hituminous coal had reached the lowest level in the history of the road. Yet no road in the country has shown more remarkahle financial improvement during the last three years. Bankrupt during the preceding hard times, it was reorganized in 1895. The gross earnings rose in two years from $11,238,123 to $14,091,004, and the net from $3,360,024 to $6,689,919. Expenditures for improvements were for the last year $1,003 per mile of road operated, as against $788 per mile the preceding year. The recent annual report significantly tells the prosperity story also as follows.

"Among the industries estahlished during the year there were in operation, or under construction at the close of the year, the following:

| | |
|---|---|
| 7 New Cotton Mills. | 1 Flour Mill. |
| 1 Silk Mill. | 2 Canning Works. |
| 3 Knitting Factories. | 3 Peanut Factories. |
| 1 Pulp Mill. | 1 Furniture Works. |
| 1 Cotton and Linseed Oil. | 4 Wagon and Buggy Works. |
| 1 Coke Bi-Product Plant. | 1 Handle Factory. |
| 4 Iron and Steel Works. | 1 Stave Works. |
| 1 Hosiery Factory. | 8 Planing Mills. |
| | 16 Saw Mills. |

### THE SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

The feature of the recent report of President Spencer, of the Southern Railway, was his showing that transportation rates had not increased. Yet expenditures for labor and material were extraordinary. And his road also showed big profits, for notwithstanding that gross earnings had increased 15.07 per cent. in 1898; then 8.94 per cent in 1899; they increased in the present fiscal year 14.54 per cent. On June 30, 1895, the system comprised 4,392 miles of road. On June 30, 1900, it embraced no less than 5,431 miles. In hoth 1893-94 and 1894-96 gross earnings on the old mileage fell short of $18,000,000. For 1889-1900 the total, on an average of 6,306 miles, was over $31,000,000. In the last year alone the increase was $6,847,183.

### BONUS TO RAILROAD LABOR.

The chief through line from Chicago to New Orleans (912 miles), is the Illinois Central. The receipts per train mile last year were $1.29-62, against only $1.25-18

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# MINISTER LOOMIS

## Talks About Business Conditions and Labor's Interest In the Elections

Francis B. Loomis, United States minister to Venezuela, gives his opinion of existing business conditions as follows:

"The result of the presidential election will be keenly felt in all the financial centers of the world. The success of the Democratic ticket carrying with it, as it will, a declaration in favor of cheap currency and free trade, would probably be the means of precipitating a general, far-reaching and direful financial panic.

"The real issue is the welfare and prosperity of the American people. The essence of all discussion at the present time, so far as the individual voter is concerned, is, 'Shall I vote to convert a condition of prosperity into one of adversity? Shall I vote to change an era of good business for one of bankruptcy?' The country, generally speaking, is more prosperous now than it ever has been. Money is accumulating rapidly in the savings banks in every state in the Union. Hundreds of mortgages are being paid off monthly. In the state of Ohio, there were erected last year about 25,000 new buildings, representing an outlay of some eleven million dollars. Nine-tenths of these new structures were dwelling houses. These facts indicate prosperity. Other signs are not wanting. The banks of the East are lending vast sums of money to Europe. We have become a creditor nation. Our export business is growing by leaps and bounds; records are smashed monthly. Confidence prevails, but for the moment it is held in suspense, as it were. There is a disposition now on the part of investors to refrain from embarking in new enterprises, till the result of the presidential election is known.

"If President McKinley is re-elected, there is ample reason to believe that good times will continue. Capital will be invested; Labor will be employed at higher wages, in many lines, because the demand for it will increase. But, on the other hand, if Mr. Bryan is elected, lack of confidence and a general feeling of doubt and uncertainty will be swiftly engendered. There will be a well-grounded fear of widely disturbing currency and tariff agitation. We all know what that means.

"Everyone who recalls recent history, and who has felt the stress of hard times, knows that want of confidence and continued agitation of the tariff and currency question produce a feeling of distress, dread and uncertainty, which is fatal to commercial and industrial progress, and which, in the end, spells wide-reaching disaster and bankruptcy. All of these economic questions have been settled for the time by the Republican party and our present unexampled, splendid prosperity had its foundation and growth in that adjustment.

"Every man who is earning wages, every man who has money to invest, every man who conducts a business enterprise, must know that if Bryan is elected, the country will be given over to at least four years of costly, fruitless and ruinous agitation of economic measures. The man who votes for Bryan votes to commit financial suicide. He votes to reduce his income and to limit his business opportunities."

# PROSPERITY

"I do not know a period of our history when the country enjoyed more real and substantial prosperity than it does today. The job hunts the man, not the man the job. When that condition exists labor is always better rewarded. In every one of the great industries of the country we are feeling a degree of pros-

# CHICAGO LETTER

Chicago, Oct. ??.—(Special.)—It is quite evident, from conservative reports received from hundreds of localities in the Prairie States, that the attempt on the part of Mr. Bryan and the rest of the Democratic-Populist party to lead the farmers astray on the Trust question is not proving effective. In his speech accepting the Populist nomination he charged that the trusts fix the price of everything the farmer buys; and that, since the trusts pay as little as they can for raw material, they take the poor agriculturalist both coming and going.

Unluckily for Mr. Bryan, the farmers know better; they have had some experience of their own. It is doubtless true that the prices of some manufactured articles consumed by them have been raised, but only slightly; and farmers are well aware that the prices of most of the manufactured articles that they consume have been lowered considerably. Moreover, they are even surer that Mr. Bryan's other statement is false, namely, that they cannot get so much for their own products. They know that they not only can, but that they have and do—and can continue to do so.

In a word, if the reports received at headquarters may be believed, and they have a monotony of undertone favorable to a continuance of McKinley prosperity, the Western farmer regards the trust question as a business proposition, rather than a political matter. They can see farther ahead than their own noses, and they know very well that if the Bryanite scheme of legislation, intended to prohibit the organization of capital into great concerns for economic production and distribution, were to go into effect, it would prevent any co-operative organizations on their own part, many of which undertakings they themselves already have under way.

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Sometime ago Mr. James Butler of Kansas and those associated with him in the project announced that they had made long steps toward perfecting the organization of Kansas farmers intended to collect and market the grain of hundreds, perhaps thousands, of their fellow agriculturalists. In other words, the business functions of collecting and marketing their product was to be taken away from the railroad men and elevator men, and kept in their own hands; so that they, the farmers themselves, might make (and distribute among themselves) those large profits, estimated by some to be as high as seven million dollars a year. From all accounts this proposition is proceeding favorably; if the capital with which to organize and push it, and the administrative ability required to hold it together and develop it, all prove to be forthcoming.

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Now, under the Bryan plan to crush "trusts" any association or union of farmers of this kind to seek to secure better prices for their wheat, or seeking in any other way to make this and other transactions of advantage to themselves rather than to somebody else, would, immediately upon its organization, become "a criminal conspiracy." Every farmer interested in a co-operative elevator, and there are thousands of them, recognizes that his association would clearly be made to come under any definition of a trust that would apply to any organization of business men for the purpose of securing higher prices for commodities than prevailed before. Moreover, they know that if Bryan should be elected he would carry out his threat to make a criminal conspiracy out of every business organization which got its members higher prices for their products than could be obtained by the individuals acting separately: so that under these circumstances the co-

# "DEAR FATHER" LETTER

Dear Father: For about the thousandth time in my life I come to you for help. Brought up by you in the Democratic faith, I expected to follow where you and grandfather led the way, and say "I, too, am a Democrat," but it is impossible for me to support Bryan. I know from some things mother writes that you are in hard lines, too, over Bryan, but not quite willing to admit it. Possibly you know some way to save yourself and "me too"; if so, you ought to be quick about it. There is no time to lose in my case.

I do not know of anybody who feels prouder than I do of my father and grandfather, and one reason is that you did so well under so many disadvantages. I have heard you illustrate progress in your time by saying that when you were young no places but the largest cities had any parks, and they could only be reached by long journeys in gloomy cars, lighted at night by smoky and smelling oil lamps, and drawn by wretched horses. Now, thanks to invention, we go spinning on a trolley line in cars that would have amazed grandfather. There are parks now for poor people, and they can get there in good style and without loss of time, even if they have to borrow a bicycle. Shall we not progress in politics too?

George Washington never saw a railroad, steamboat or telegraph line, but he was a progressionist, and in one of his letters he says government in this country must be ultimately on "a continental scale." He started out as a young man with Braddock to save Pittsburgh to the future Nation; when he died we only had half the continent. Jefferson added the vast dominion of the Louisiana Purchase to the country [illegible] years later, and under Democratic rule we got the big slice from Mexico, expanding to the Pacific.

Now, my dear father, if the Democratic party would only go in this progressive way I could forgive its faults and blunders on other questions, and even try to swallow free silver. But Bryan proposes to go backwards. I cannot believe that all progress belongs to past generations, that there is nothing left for me and my time but to play blind owl and blink. I want to take part in some advance in my day, the same as you and grandfather did in yours. When you were young would you have joined a party that opposed the acquisition of California, or wanted to return it to Mexico to set it apart by itself after we got it? Would grandfather have gone with a party which opposed getting Florida or the Louisiana Purchase? You were expansionists in your day; why not I in mine? If I vote for the gold standard and expansion over the Philippines am I not truer to your old faith and a better Jackson man than if I go with the flag furlers?

You know, dear father, what Desdemona said, that in leaving her father to go with her husband, she only did what her mother had done before her—and for him, too. So, if I prefer sound money and expansion, will I not be doing just what you and grandfather did as young men, to your lasting pride and satisfaction? Will I not be right in your footsteps?

YOUR SON.

# EXPANSION

Rev. Dr. Josiah Strong, in his new book, "Expansion," asks two or three questions which the anti-expansionists will find difficult to answer. First calling attention to the requirements of enlarged foreign trade he argues that the Pacific is to become the center of the world's commerce, wealth and power.

"It is time to dismiss the 'craven fear of being great,'" he continues, to recognize the place in the world which God has given us, and to accept the responsibilities which it devolves upon us in behalf of

# WASHINGTON LETTER

Washington, Oct. ——(Special)—Judging from appearances, Southern statesmen are not much interested in having Bryan elected. It is observed that very few men from the South are taking any part in the campaign. This is all the more strange in view of the fact that the Southern men do not have to make any campaign in their own states, as their election is assured. The Democrats count on 112 men from the Southern states in the next House, without any question of doubt. With the exception of perhaps a dozen of these districts there is no contest worthy of the name. Yet very few of these Congressmen are in the Northern states fighting the battle for Bryan and anti-expansion. Tillman is the only man of prominence campaigning with the Democratic party, and he is sent by the national committee into states where he can do no damage or do no good.

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But few other men from the South are allowed to take a part in the campaign. Senator Daniells, of Virginia, the greatest orator of the South, is to make but one speech. It is true that quite a number of Southerners are making a campaign in Kentucky, but that is as far as their efforts extend. It is possible that since these Southern Congressmen have got home that they have found that their people are not so anxious that Bryan should succeed, because Bryan's policies would mean the destruction of the material interests of the Southern states. The careless manner in which the Southerners, who happen to drift into Washington, talk of the campaign shows a general lack of interest in Bryan and in Democratic national success. Of course, the South votes Democratic because it is a tradition with the people to support the Democracy, and that tradition outweighs all questions of prosperity, commercial activity and general good times. But the apathy which the public men of the South show in the contest is so apparent that there must be what is generally understood to be a hope among these Southern men that Bryan will not be successful.

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One of the most encouraging features of the situation in the East is the manner in which the conservative city of Baltimore is seeking to elect the Republican ticket. A few weeks ago it was practically conceded that Maryland would go Democratic because it was believed that the Democratic majority of last Fall could not be overcome. It is found now, however, that thousands of men, who voted the Democratic ticket in the Maryland state campaign, will not support Bryan and his policies. If the campaign progresses in Maryland as it has been during the past week, McKinley will carry the state by 15,000 majority. This is one state in which the laboring men seem to have become interested in what is necessary for their success.

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There is more Democratic bluster and bluff than anything else in the campaign. The most conservative Democrats acknowledge that both New York and Illinois must be carried by Bryan in order to insure Democratic success. By no combination can they figure out enough electoral votes without these two states. It shows that they have hopes that Chicago and New York City may, by some of the methods known to the Democracy, elect the Democratic candidate. One of the conservative Democrats, in speaking of the possibility of carrying these states, said that they had a "fighting chance." I once before said that a "fighting chance" meant no chance at all, but this conservative Democrat said that a "fighting chance" meant an opportunity to be licked, and that was the position of the Democracy in this campaign.

# A TRICK FROM TEXAS

## Bogus Extradition Prepared Solely for Political Effect

Every lawyer or person who as an officer has had anything to do with the extradition process between the states, will see at a glance the nature of the campaign trick in the demand made on Governor Roosevelt for the surrender of Rockefeller and Flagler, under charge of violating the anti-trust law of Texas. The requisition is plainly unlawful, and could not be granted by the Governor, even if in New York and on duty, without a violation of the statute, and yet, as the point is a technical one, not generally understood, the Democrats hope to throw dust in the eyes of the people and make them believe Roosevelt is shielding violators of anti-trust laws.

Extradition between the states is based on a provision of the Constitution, which is in some respects antiquated, but which the Supreme Court holds must be strictly complied with, nevertheless. That the fathers had in mind a stationary population, and did not think of such interstate transactions as prevail today, is shown by the clause in respect to extradition, which declares that a person "charged with crime" in one state and "who shall flee from justice" into another shall be extradited.

The courts construe this literally, and say before an accused person can be surrendered to another state than the one where he is found it must appear that he actually took flight from it after being accused of crime, as a fugitive from justice. The lawmakers of 1789 thought of a fugitive from justice as of one who should personally commit an offense and then flee on foot or astride a horse or in a stage coach. They did not contemplate offenses by proxy, and hence required proof of physical presence and actual bodily flight. Such proofs cannot be made against Rockefeller and Flagler. They have not been in Texas since the charge was made against them. They have not "fled from justice"; there has been no flight. The attempt is to accuse them in New York for acts done by agents in Texas, but under the rulings of the courts extradition can be had only for persons who commit an offense in a state in person and then flee from it.

The trick of getting up, for political effect, an extradition which is really bogus, and which a governor is bound to refuse, is an old one. A notable instance occurred in 1860, when Governor Letcher, of Virginia, made a false requisition on Governor Kirkwood, of Iowa, for the surrender of several men who had been with John Brown at Harper's Ferry. The requisition was defective in authentication—purposely so. What Virginia wanted was for Governor Kirkwood to refuse the requisition, and the papers were fixed so that he had to do it. All over the South the cry was raised that Iowa was refusing to perform a constitutional duty to Virginia. Ignorant people in the South were made to believe the falsehood, and it was one of the stepping-stones toward secession.

So in this Flagler-Rockefeller affair, the requisition was gotten up to be refused. Similar requisitions were refused by Governor Stone, of Missouri, and Governor Flower, of New York, a few years ago. No governor could lawfully grant them. They were reissued and presented to Governor Roosevelt simply as a campaign trick, knowing they must be refused on technical grounds, but hoping a false cry could then be raised. There ought to be a heavy penalty for abusing legal process in this manner. If the Texans who approached Governor Roosevelt are honestly trying to enforce the law they must charge the right persons and present requisitions executed in due form of law.

Non-Partisan Sound Money League of U.S.    X-5735.R4    #153

# Common Sense Arguments for Business Men

## THE NATIONAL BANKING ACT

EXPOSITION OF ITS FEATURES AND ADVANTAGES.

**The Secretary of the Treasury Corrects Misconceptions Regarding the Law.**

BY HON. LYMAN J GAGE, SECRETARY OF THE UNITED STATES TREASURY.

Among the many features of financial misconception abroad in the minds of some people perhaps none is more prevalent than that relating to the national banking system. It has been vehemently charged that the national bank act was conceived by the banks and for the banks, that it was thus inaugurated and that for this purpose, and this purpose only, it is perpetuated. Erroneous opinion upon a subject so important as this is to be deprecated, while the truth about it should be encouraged and disseminated.

In order to understand the matter at all it is necessary to look back to the time when the national bank act was adopted by congress and became a law. As early as December, 1861, Salmon P. Chase, secretary of the treasury, proposed a series of measures which received little favor from congress until the month of February, 1863. By that time, owing to the enormous expenditures incident to the civil war, the finances of the government were in a dangerous situation. For the suppression of the rebellion, extraordinary expenditures to the amount of nearly $2,000,000 a day were an absolute necessity. The power of taxation could not be extended so as to take from the people the necessary means to provide for this enormous outgo. The resources of the future were of necessity anticipated. Borrowing was resorted to—borrowing by every device known to official ingenuity. Government bonds bearing 6 per cent interest were authorized by law and sold as rapidly as purchasers for them could be found, but this resource did not bring in money enough. The government issued its own notes of hand, paying them out for supplies. These were followed by issues of greenbacks, the purchasing power of which rapidly fell, so that in February, 1863, the power of the greenback to purchase commodities compared with coin had fallen to 62 cents on the dollar. There was then outstanding of those obligations over $387,000,000. The 6 per cent interest bearing bonds of the government were selling at less than par in greenbacks, which made their real value about 60 cents on the [illegible]

been absorbed and carried by the national banks, and to that extent the general market has been relieved from the pressure of government sales. The consequence, as every thinking man can comprehend, has been to secure to the government a more favorable rate of interest on its debt than would have been the case had there not existed this special demand for a part of its obligations.

At the present time the bonded debt of the United States amounts in round numbers to $1,000,000,000. Of this total, $230,000,000 is now owned by the national banks. All the other banks of the country, outside of savings banks and loan and trust companies, own only $8,000,000. Repeal the national banking act, and there would be no special motive for the national banks to continue their investments in United States bonds. They would naturally dispose of their holdings, or a large proportion thereof. What they would thus sell would be added to the market supply, with a seriously depressing influence upon the price of our securities. If it made no difference to the treasury when it had no need to borrow, that difference would be experienced in a higher rate of interest whenever the public need should require such borrowing. The value of the factor here suggested cannot be specifically stated, but that it has been very great is clearly perceptible. The fact that the United States bonds, as an investment security, yield a lower return of interest to the investor than do the bonds of any other nation cannot be accounted for by the operation of any other perceptible influence than the one just indicated.

Nevertheless at the outset there was no rush on the part of the banking community to avail itself of what are now derided by some as extraordinary privileges.

At the present time there are more than 12,000 banks and banking institutions, exclusive of savings banks. It is a striking fact that only 3,893 of these institutions have availed themselves of the privileges of the national bank act, the others, more than 8,000 in number, preferring to operate under the sanctions of state authority, even if they forego all the privileges of note issue. Almost a year after the act was passed only $65,000,000 of circulating notes had been issued, while the banks newly organized under the law were entitled to a circulation of $98,000,000. And so it has been from that day to this. The banks, as a whole, have never availed themselves of more than 50 or 60 per cent of their note issuing privileges. March 14 last, the date of the approval of the new financial law, the national banks of the United States were entitled to a bank note circulation of $554,000,000. On that day the amount of notes actually outstanding [illegible]

consin, 5 each; Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri, 4 each; West Virginia, South Dakota, Colorado and Washington, 3 each; Maine, Florida, Louisiana, Tennessee, Montana, Wyoming, Oregon and California, 2 each, and New Hampshire, Connecticut, Delaware, South Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi, New Mexico and Idaho, 1 each.

The wide distribution shown and the fact that these smaller organizations are not permitted in town or villages of over 3,000 inhabitants, indicate clearly enough the appreciation of the people in these smaller communities of the facilities which this feature of the act enables them to enjoy. But it is alleged that the whole principle is wrong, that no bank ought to be allowed to [illegible] under [illegible] conditions or circumstances, that the government, and the government alone, should issue the paper money and to an amount "adequate for the needs of the people." That allegation cannot be taken up and discussed at length here. To those who hold the theory that paper money may be made by printing upon certain sized pieces of paper a declaration in the nature of a fiat which shall have all the power and efficiency of coined money it is idle to address any argument upon the subject. They are irretrievably in the clouds, but to those who comprehend that a promise to pay means a promise to pay, and to pay money, it may be pointed out—indeed, it has been clearly pointed out time and time again—that the public treasury is a poor agency for issuing paper money. The only way for the government to get out its paper notes is to pay them out for debts or for expenses, which simply changes the form of the debt without paying it at all. Nor has the government any assets except an arbitrary stock of gold with which to redeem its outstanding obligations of a demand character. This is a fundamental objection to an issue of paper money by the government. It is of course true that well within the needs of the country for paper money circulation, the government can keep afloat a volume of its demand obligations clothed with the power of legal tender, but even so, as a consequence, embarrassments have arisen, perturbations in government finances have been occasioned, public alarms have been felt and serious disturbances from time to time experienced in general business affairs. A bank, on the other hand, issuing notes, whether secured by a deposit of government bonds or otherwise, if worthy of the name of bank, has ample assets consisting of claims on the community convertible into money, besides its cash reserve, with which to redeem its notes or to pay its depositors.

The business public and the more thoughtful students of the question [illegible]

## AN INDEX OF PROSPERITY.

**Proof of the Good Times For Workingmen Under McKinley Shown by the Savings Banks.**

BY HON. F. D. KILBURN, SUPERINTENDENT OF THE BANKING DEPARTMENT, STATE OF NEW YORK.

No better index to the country's prosperity or business depression can be had than the statistics furnished by our savings banks. While they may not mark with exactness the percentage of industries that are active or of labor that is employed, they do indicate with unerring certainty in which direction the current sets and with what force it flows. Logically, it should be so, and experience verifies this conclusion to which logic points. The savings banks being distinctively the depositaries of the helpless and of the frugal poor, the greater portion of their deposits consists of funds of widows and orphans and of the savings of wage earners. The former do not fluctuate largely, while the latter are variable, as times are "hard" or "good." Therefore the gain or loss, or the rate of gain, in deposits reflects accurately labor's condition from year to year, and, since capital and labor are interdependent, prospering or sharing distress together, it measures also the trend of business in general.

A striking illustration is afforded by the figures returned by the savings banks in the state of New York for 1892 and 1893. During the former year, which is generally regarded as one of the most prosperous ever known in the United States, the deposits increased in round numbers $41,000,000. In 1893, the year when the last Democratic national administration began, and labor walked the streets in idleness and misery, not only did depositors draw out all the dividends apportioned to them, but also $12,250,000 of their principal. Again, all commercial and industrial statistics unite in demonstrating the year 1899 to have been the greatest in volume of business and manufacturing output in our history, and the reports of the savings banks correspond by showing the unparalleled increase in deposits of over $71,000,000, which is at the rate of nearly a quarter of a million dollars for every working day in the year.

[illegible] comparison of three years under President McKinley with the four years of President Cleveland's administration is interesting and suggestive. In the latter period the savings banks deposits in New York increased by $88,818,615, an average of $22,204,654 per year. During the first three years [illegible]

bor's earnings and the cost of living ran low, while one term intervened during which employment was so steady and wages so high that large earnings were possible, and another has followed with conditions permitting even greater accumulations. The explanation is to be sought and discovered in a study of political causes and politics. Enterprise, activity and prosperity are in evidence only when confidence rules. They require certainty upon which they may rest calculations and tariff rates favoring American labor and industries. Denied these conditions, they hesitate, apprehension enters, demand slackens, production is diminished, prices break, wages are cut and every interest suffers. The threat of change in the first Cleveland administration wrought evil, and its consummation in the second caused panic and then paralysis. Of course and inevitably labor suffered, and to that fact the reports of the savings banks testify.

It is for depositors in these institutions to determine by their votes in November whether they will endure in the coming four years a repetition of the experience which they suffered from 1893 to 1897 or enjoy a continuation of the conditions which have blessed them under the administration of President McKinley. This, too, they should not forget: Mr. Bryan is a radical. He stands not merely for extreme tariff revision, but also for a financial revolution. His election would surely precipitate a panic, bring business chaos and paralyze manufactories. It would be followed by action concerning the currency which would bring the country to a silver basis. Then the wage earners who are depositors in savings banks would find themselves not simply deprived of opportunity for adding to their accounts, but made subject to the payment of their deposits in dollars whose purchasing power would be halved. In a word, a vote for Bryan is a vote both to decrease future earnings and to cut savings already made in two.

## A STRIKE TO LOWER WAGES.

**Bryan's Attitude That of a Designing Demagogue.**

BY HON. LOUIS WINDMULLER, TREASURER OF THE NEW YORK REFORM CLUB.

The consequences of Bryan's election and of the change he threatens to make in the standard of values may be co[illegible] [illegible] of confidence followed the passage of the legal tender act and caused widespread stagnation in enterprises which depended on our home market. As happened then, many establishments [illegible]

## GREATEST TRADING NATION.

**Proof of the Prodigious Power and Wealth of the United States.**

BY HON. O. P. AUSTIN, CHIEF OF THE BUREAU OF STATISTICS, UNITED STATES TREASURY.

The United States is likely to permanently assume in the year 1900 the proud position of the world's greatest exporter of domestic products. In 1899 she was but $35,000,000 behind the United Kingdom in the exportation of domestic products, and, as the figures for the seven months of 1900, ending with July, show a gain of $135,000,000 as compared with the corresponding months of 1899, it seems reasonable to expect that we shall, at the end of the year, find ourselves ahead of the United Kingdom in the race for supremacy as exporters of articles of domestic production, and it is easy to see that when we once attain that proud position it will be retained, since our trade is growing much more rapidly than that of any nation of the world.

A quarter of a century ago the exports of the United Kingdom were more than double those of the United States, being in the calendar year 1875 $1,087,497,000 against $497,263,737 from the United States. By 1890 our exports had grown to $845,999,603, showing an increase of nearly $350,000,000, while that of the United Kingdom amounted to $1,282,474,000, showing an increase of but $200,000,000. By 1899 our exports had grown to $1,253,486,000, an increase of over $400,000,000 in nine years, while those of the United Kingdom were $1,287,971,000, an increase of but $5,000,000 in the nine years mentioned. From 1875 to 1899 the domestic exports of the United States increased 150 per cent, while during the same period those of the United Kingdom increased but 20 per cent. It is thus apparent that a maintenance of the relative growth indicated will shortly, probably within the present year, bring the domestic exports of the United States above those of the United Kingdom, and that, with the rapid growth which every year has shown in our export trade, the commercial supremacy of the United States thus established will be permanent.

What is the cause of this wonderful growth in the exportations of the United States? The answer is easy. We are the world's greate[illegible] producer [illegible] ufacturing, of coal for [illegible] factory, the workshop, the railway and the steamship; of cotton for clothing, of breadstuffs and provisions for food. We have the greatest railway system with which to transport the products of the [illegible]

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FOR USE NOT BEFORE WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 26

## EDITORIAL PARAGRAPHS.

Mr. Bryan produces a decided novelty in argument when he declares that the way to continue McKinley times is to defeat McKinley.

When Mr. Bryan is engaged in making a calamity speech the toot of a factory whistle is every bit as annoying to him as the hiss of an auditor.

Fictitious fears and false forebodings constitute the Democratic stock in trade.

**Keep the mills open.**

Mr. Bryan's great love for free speech was not on tap when his Kentucky friends turned out and threw three bad eggs at that distinguished Democrat, the Hon. John G. Carlisle. At least the Democratic nominee offered no protest at the time and later proceeded to that state and made speeches for the egg-throwers.

The Richmond Times, the organ of the Virginia Democrats, declines to accept the free silver and anti-expansion mandates of the Kansas City platform.

The work of producing a coal miners strike was intrusted to the labor bureau of the Democratic National Committee. The Democratic managers don't underestimate the value of discontent to their cause.

The Hon. George Fred Williams' success in carrying Vermont and Maine for the Democrats will be sure to make him a drawing card in other sections of the country.

Mr. Bryan has attempted a mild defense of his party in the ratification of the Paris treaty. His explanation is on a par with that offered for the fa[illegible] of all of his 1896 predictions.

The Populists reluctantly nominated Mr. Stevenson in place of Mr. Towne, but they neglected to provide him with a notification committee. Perhaps they feel that the less he hears of it the better it will be for all concerned.

The editorial contemporaries of Colonel Watterson have been feeding him his 1896 words in such profusion that there is grave danger of an attack of indigestion.

In his message to the Kentucky legislature Governor Beckham speaks of "imaginary ills." As a receiver of stolen political goods the Governor is disposed to be over-polite.

**Keep the flag flying.**

Those persons who cannot understand why the Hon. Adlai E. Stevenson can run on the Kansas City platform after indorsing sound money in 1892, simply admit that they are not acquainted with the record of the man. Mr. Stevenson is fond of holding office.

Now is the time to speculate upon the personality of a Bryan cabinet. There will be no occasion for such pastime after the election.

Mr. Bryan thinks Indiana will reverse its election results of 1896 and 1898. Mr. Bryan evidently believes that the public mind is as changeable as his views.

If everybody could be made wealthy by reducing the value of the dollar, the Democratic party would be the logical custodian of the affairs of the nation.

Massachusetts is the next state the Hon. George Fred Williams expects to carry.

Mr. Bryan shows up much stronger in the notification than he will in the votefication.

Mr. Olney terms the McKinley administration as being weak and silly. Possibly the former Secretary of State would like a comparison of the administration of which he was a conspicuous part.

C

FOR USE NOT BEFORE WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 26

## THE UNITED STATES TREASURY.

Washington, Sept. —.—(Special.)—The Treasury was never in a stronger position than at the present time, both in its relations to the money market and in its resources for meeting expenses. The wise and far-sighted measures of Secretary Gage have put back into the market much money which would otherwise be locked up in the Treasury surplus. This will give greater facilities for obtaining funds for moving the crops than have been witnessed for many years.

The gold in the Treasury is near the highest point ever attained in the history of the country. This point was touched in August, when the combined gold held by the Treasury on government account and that held against gold certificates was $435,000,000. The amount held on government account on Monday, Sept. 10, was $219,381,927, and the amount held against gold certificates in circulation was $213,293,659, making a total gold fund in the Treasury of about $432,600,000.

When to this amount is added the $179,291,900 in specie in the New York Clearing House banks on September 8, there is a visible gold fund in these two centers alone of nearly $600,000,000. A part of the gold held by the New York banks is in Treasury gold certificates, but the allowance for them would impair only slightly the total gold holdings in Washington and New York, and would be offset many times by the fund of gold in the banks, in circulation and in private hands outside of these centers.

It became evident with the close of the Spanish war that the liberal provision made by Congress for carrying on the war by loans and the increase of taxation would soon accumulate a large surplus in the Treasury. It was not thought prudent to reduce taxation until it became more clear what contribution would be made by the new dependencies towards their own expenses, or what charge might fall for a time upon the Federal Treasury while arrangements for self-government were being made.

Secretary Gage soon perfected a series of important measures by which the surplus was kept under control and money released for the use of the people in moving the crops and carrying on production, instead of permitting its congestion in the Treasury. One of his first steps was to resume the issue of gold certificates, which was suspended by Secretary Carlisle in 1893 when the gold reserve dropped below $100,000,000. The issue of certificates did not affect directly the volume of money, but afforded great relief to the market, because it enabled the public to get the use of convenient paper currency in place of gold coin.

Several other steps were taken which more directly diminished the idle funds in the Treasury and put them to use among the people. One of these was the purchase of four and five per cent bonds, in the autumn of 1899, to the amount of $19,300,650. The amount of currency released in paying for them, including the premiums, was $21,771,867.

Then came the refunding law, which was largely the work of Secretary Gage, under which he was authorized to anticipate out of the present surplus the future interest payments upon the public debt by issuing two per cent bonds for the outstanding threes, fours and fives, and paying the necessary premium in cash. The amount of these bonds exchanged, up to September 7, was $330,982,150. The premiums paid in anticipation of interest were $32,977,328. The interest saved to the government was about $41,500,000, making the net saving about $8,500,000.

The amount of this saving was less important than the benefits to the Treasury and the money market, both in the present and the future, by enabling the Treasury to anticipate $41,500,000 in future interest payments while it had abundant surplus by putting about $33,000,000 at the command of the money market instead of keeping it locked up.

Secretary Gage took another step on May 18, 1900, to reduce the surplus by announcing his readiness to redeem at par $25,364,500 of outstanding two per cent bonds, which were extended at that rate in 1891 by Secretary Foster. The amount of these bonds redeemed up to Monday, September 10, was $18,400,150.

The operations already set forth put back into the money market more than $72,000,000, which

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FOR USE NOT BEFORE WEDNESDAY, SE[PT. 26]

## EDITORIAL PARAGRAPHS.

Four years of a Republican administ[ration] have made hives of industry out of more [than] 350,000 haunts of idleness and soup-houses.

Maine, Vermont and Oregon's pluralities [are] large enough to take these States out o[f the] "doubtful" column.

President McKinley's letter of acceptanc[e may] properly be said to be a message to the A[meri]can people.

The most remarkable significance in Mr. [Bry]an's letter of acceptance to the Democrats, [is his] silence upon everything and every subj[ect in] which American workingmen as a class ha[ve an] interest.

The vein of apology in which Bryan is [sup]ported by Olney, Hill, Cochran and Schur[z is a] curiosity of the campaign.

Already the census man has found over 5[...] manufacturing establishments, as against 3[...] in 1890. This looks as though the trusts [are] not crushing out individual enterprise at a great rate.

**Keep the mills open.**

Mr. Adlai Stevenson is enjoying all th[e dis]tinction without any of the fume and fret o[f] campaign activity.

Trade is much freer under protection [than] under free trade. This is true of our forei[gn as] well as our domestic trade.

The announcement that Mr. Bryan woul[d de]liver but two speeches a day in future was [made] by the Democratic National Committee wi[thout] the consent of Mr. Bryan.

There seems to be a general dispositic[n on] the part of the Democrats to blame Pre[sident] McKinley for making his letter of accep[tance] such a strong document. It was pretty [hard] on Bryan.

William Jennings Bryan seems to be h[aving] difficulty in stirring up enough opposin[g in]terest to make the campaign look even li[ke an] argument.

If we understand Governor Roosevel[t, he] thinks the American army savors of milit[arism] about as much as a Bryan dollar does of ho[nesty].

T. V. Powderly, while in Chicago the [other] day, said that labor conditions were exceptio[nally] gratifying and entirely in keeping with the [gen]eral prosperity, but he never will be able to [get] Bryan acknowledge that—not before the No[vem]ber election, at any rate.

What has become of that "war of exter[mina]tion on the gold standard" that Mr. Brya[n was] so determined to wage until he had snuffe[d the] blamed thing out?

Secretary Gage may not be much of a [...] manipulator, but it is evident that he has [man]aged to corner Carl Schurz.

Stanchfield, the labor baiter, has been n[omi]nated by the Democrats for Governor of [New] York. His finish is easy to foretell.

Croker is the chosen leader of Mr. Bry[an in] New York. Thus does reform go marchin[g on].

Ex-Secretary Whitney is not naming a[ny of] his winning race horses Willie J. Bryan.

Mr. Bryan confesses that he has not been [able] to make his farm pay. It is quite evident [that] the chickens have not been photographed [often] enough.

Chairman Jones of the Democratic Co[mmit]tee now confesses to a million, and he r[...] thinks, being in the Cotton Bale Trust, th[at he] is a business man; which at last account [is] the fact that the Bryanite campaign is well [pro]vided with money, which is well handle[d]

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## EDITORIAL PARAGRAPHS.

The doctrine of discontent is Candidate [illegible]'s specialty. The satisfied man is an [illegible]a to the Democratic nominee.

It looks as if the Hon. George Fred Williams and the New York Journal might have to draw straws in order to decide which is entitled to the credit for the Democratic victories in Vermont and Maine.

Mr. Gorman evidently feels that there is enough Democratic enthusiasm in Maryland to enable him to negotiate for a seat in the United States Senate.

**Keep the mills open.**

Just at the present patriotism is the paramount issue. The gentlemen who favor flag-furling have chosen the wrong time.

Mr. Bryan was compelled to travel over a road of broken predictions in order to reach his present shaky position.

Mr. Croker's humiliation of the Hon. David B. Hill is a finished piece of work.

Count von Waldersee's war record differs from that of Colonel Bryan in one important respect. The Count is still moving to the front.

By taking another twist in his logic Mr. Bryan may be able to show that the money England is borrowing from the United States is but another provision of that secret alliance.

Criticism of our soldiers and officers of the law by the Hon. John P. Altgeld comes in exceeding bad taste. It will be recalled that Mr. Altgeld was the official who was ignored by the last Democratic President of the United States when he called out the troops to suppress Mr. Altgeld's friend, Mr. Debs.

Will Mr. Gorman abdicate his boss-ship of the Maryland Democrats in favor of Mr. Wellington? Mr. Gorman is not much given to relinquishing the scepter voluntarily.

The repeal of the Goebel law by the Kentucky Democrats is equivalent to a confession of political theft. Mr. Blackburn's credentials as a United States Senator receive additional taint by the action of the legislature in destroying the corrupt machinery by which he was declared elected to that high office.

There are surface indications to show that Mr. Bryan's vote crop will turn out as badly as his oat crop.

**Keep the flag flying.**

Reports of the bravery of our soldiers in China continue to reach us. All of the American cowardice is to be found in the Democratic campaign speeches.

It was Li Hung Chang who solemnly warned us that the advance of the allied forces upon Pekin meant sure death for the entire diplomatic corps in the Chinese capital. If Li is not more careful he may become as unreliable as a Bryan prediction.

Boss Croker described David B. Hill as a person "who is deceitful, tricky and cannot tell the truth." In view of the fact that Croker wanted Hill as Bryan's running mate it may readily be seen how sincere the Tammany boss is for the success of the Kansas City ticket.

Mr. Bryan's contention that every American citizen is carrying a soldier on his back is a rather reckless campaign fiction to indulge in during a year in which the census is being compiled.

The cry of militarism didn't scare the sturdy New England voters worth a cent.

The party that thrives on labor strikes is naturally delighted over their inauguration.





## NEW YORK LETTER.

New York, Sept. —.—(Special.)—The result in Maine is satisfactory to Republicans here for the same reason that the result in Vermont was, only it is more so. That is because the proportion of Republican apathy is manifestly smaller. Many Republicans stayed at home, however, and for that reason those best qualified to judge of the exact situation feel even more certain than before that there is not a Republican or expansionist, or Sound Money man, or loyal supporter of prosperity, of law and order, but needs to do his utmost to win over to the side of the right cause as many voters as he can. The uncertain element is the really independent vote—the class of thinking, quiet, conservative business men, who are very busy making money now and have little time for politics, but who usually decide a contest, in a close State at least.

To illustrate: In a certain ward in Brooklyn recently less than 25 per cent of the voters in the last election were willing to declare their allegiance to a certain party at the primaries. The 75 per cent or over of these voters are evidently influenced on most occasions, when it is necessary for them to vote and when they are sufficiently aroused to vote, by the considerations which immediately surround them. In an average community, whether in New York or Kansas, will McKinley and Roosevelt get that vote? It would seem as if they must. This kind of thinking, quiet, conservative business men—and this class includes all of the clerks, wage-earners, etc., who depend upon business for their occupation—would reflect that present conditions of prosperity are good enough for them; that McKinley is tried and has been found true; that Roosevelt represents the aggressive American sentiment which, whatever they may say, is exactly what they like; that in State as well as National affairs they had better place control in the hands of those who, from experience and wisdom, not to say from a superior stock of patriotism, have proved all right.

Yet work needs to be done among all such voters. Suppose every man of this kind were to secure for the Republican ticket a single additional vote; suppose one in ten among them secured a single vote additional, the result would be secure; for who is there who needs to be told that it is only the 5 per cent, or even the 2 or 1 per cent, of independent, changing voters that determine the result?

* * *

It is expected that this work will be done. It has not been done thus far. The Democrats are not inactive; they are neglecting no opportunity. It is even more evident than before Senator Jones came here this time that his campaign chest is well filled—partly because his own turn for business, since becoming a millionaire within a year, has "put him on" to certain new methods, partly because he is undoubtedly getting the financial support of certain Gold Democrats who want to crawl back into their party and who are willing to pay for it—and who consider that a business panic, which they admit to be entirely possible, is a "small price to pay."

There is another interesting thing that every antagonist of Bryanism ought to know. It is that the most socialistic and incendiary utterances of the Populists are now being repeated in hundreds of places, and are likely to be repeated in thousands of places before this campaign is over—not merely in the socialist and incendiary newspapers and on the stump of the Bryan orators in the usual way, but in hundreds of unusual ways and in thousands of unusual places. It has been Mr. Bryan's plan, which he is taking pains himself to execute, that his wild charge that "the laborer is not receiving his share," and "where do you come in, my poor working man?" and all that sort of thing, shall be taken from person to person in the workshops, mills, offices, barber shops, saloons, in short, everywhere that there is a listener.

What is going to be done to meet this kind of faking? Shall the Republicans try to send around their insinuating talkers with every kind of argument, and right ones, so that they may be effective? Manifestly this ought to be done; but quite as manifestly every natural enemy of these beliefs or prejudices, and especially of that socialistic and incendiary danger—I ought to know what is going on. He should accordingly make extra personal efforts to counteract this





to get religion; and that the Lord was 'two or three were gathered together i name,' and so on. Then he pulled out the of a sermon which he got from one of the and said his clients were in church to have worship. I remember the text. It was, ' into all the world and preach the gospel to people. Wasn't that a coincidence to me of Bryan's pious remarks on the same

"The lawyer got along so well that I made up my mind to kvit the prisoners the schmart young lawyer didn't know it began to go for big Johannes and cross-k him. Johannes was the only witness, yo and didn't have much experience. By a Johannes could not stand so much fun expense, so he got mad and yelled out: may all be, Mr. Lawyer, what you say. seem to know that the notes of the serm got from that big hobo were his own not I know what you don't know, and that the gang you say he was preaching to to of the pulpit Bible all the book of Genes Exodus, including the ten commandme light their pipes with while they listened sermon.' Then I reversed by decision, Jon and sent those fellows to the calaboose."

So you say that catches you, Jonatha Bryan's improved plans of settling the pine kvestion? Yes, I read it. He says he first establish a stable government in the i Next he would give the Filipinos an indep form of government.

Third, protect them with the Monroe d while they work out their destiny. "Isr simple?" you say. Yes, that is just ab simple a piece of statesmanship as this intelligent piece of farming, namely, to-w

You turn your colts out in the big n without a fence. Then you walk arou round the field and say to the colts: "See, I walk is the fence." Then you go ir house and say to your wife: "If those co in the neighbor's corn and he complains, h—— with him with my mouth."

It makes me smile to think what an aw pansionist Bryan would have to be to ma Monroe doctrine fit the job he undertake perhaps he would succeed better at exp a doctrine than in expanding the curren cause he can fix any ratio he likes and will kick. If you tinker with inflating cu some will win and more will lose, but b in general will suffer, but with doctrines nothing lost but air and ink. Mr. Bryan' lamation in Asia, based on the Monroe d in America would cut a big swath in diplomacy. But it would not stand off pean ironclads if the Filipinos should co that to drive out, kill or rob European f ers was the chief privilege of being indep In that case which would as surely hap the colts would get in the corn.

Mr. Bryan would have a test case on hi of a Monroe doctrine on a big scale. No than, no army and navy as a final reso would be imperialism and too expensive people. "What then?" do you enkvire. one result, namely, the contempt of the c world.

## "DEAR BOY" LETTERS. N

My Dear Boy:

You inform me that John Jones, Tom and old Harry Weldon say that th going to vote for McKinley and Roosev that they will vote against our congr now a candidate for re-election.

Well, the Republican party is very m Bro. Robinson's church. Bro. Brown a Robinson, two clerical friends of mine, we ing about the churches under their care Brown said:

"My church has a large membership, b about one-fourth of them are active meml

Bro. Robinson replied:

"My church members are all active. one of them is active. Those who won't thing else will kick."

The Republican party is a very active ization. There is nothing dead about i last one of its mighty membership is doin thing, and it is not surprising that some activity should display itself in kicking.

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# ADLAI STEVENSON'S RECORD

When Adlai Stevenson was a candidate for Vice-President in 1892, the New York Press, in its issue of Aug. 18, 1892, published a cartoon entitled "Mr. Stevenson's Patriotic Services."

With the cartoon were printed the following paragraphs, showing Adlai Stevenson's record as a Patriot and an American:

"MR. STEVENSON'S PATRIOTIC SERVICES."

[*From the New York Press Aug. 18, 1892*]

**Stevenson said he was glad Lincoln was shot and that he should have been killed earlier.**—Affidavit of William B. Whiffen, editor of the Metamora Sentinel, where Stevenson resided in 1862.

**Stevenson was throughout the war a friend of the Copperheads.**—Affidavit of Rev. G. B. Snedeker, pastor of the Methodist Church in Mr. Stevenson's home in 1862.

**Stevenson sold revolvers to traitors.**—Affidavit of Parker Gardner, Wabash, Ind., Aug. 6, 1892.

If "General" Stevenson could produce even one little bit of a speech or public utterance made by him in 1863 or 1864 in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war for the Union, or of sustaining the hands of Abraham Lincoln, loyal people may forget or believe themselves mistaken in their firm recollection that **in 1863 and 1864 A. E. Stevenson was a rank Copperhead politician and candidate for office in Woodford County.**—Ex-Governor Hamilton, of Illinois, who lived at Bloomington during the war.

**Stevenson's name appeared on the record of membership of the Knights of the Golden Circle which I captured.**—Statement of Major J. Olmstead, now of Los Angeles, Cal.

## WHAT McKINLEY SAID.

The war hns msde us a united people.—Speech at Kokomo, Indiana, October 21, 1898.

We are fortunate in the virtue of our people and in the valor of our soldiers and sailors.—Speech at Red Oak, Iowa, October 13, 1898.

Our army nnd our navy are entitled to every honor that a generous nation can bestow.—Speech at Indianapolis, Indiana, October 21, 1898.

No nation ever had a more superb army than mustered in thirty days, under the flag of the Union, to fight for the honor of the country and for the oppressed so near our shores.—Speech at Hamilton, Ohio, October 21, 1898.

We are stronger and have a more perfect Union now than we ever had before. And I wish you all prosperity in your workshops and love and contentment in your homes.—Speech at Atlantn, Indiana, October 21, 1898.

What a glorious future awaits us if unitedly, wisely and brnvely we face the new problems now pressing upon us, determined to solve them for right and humanity.—Speech before the Legislature in Joint Assembly at the State Capitol, Atlanta, Georgia, December 14, 1898.

It is n great thing for the farmer to have men employed in shop and factory. It is a great thing for men to be employed; and I have discovered that when given employment to many working men. It has made us, from the greatest consuming nation of tin-plate in the world, to be among the greatest of the nations to make tin-plate.—Speech at Atlanta, Indiana, October 21, 1898.

We have grown from a little more than three millions of people to seventy-five millions. We have become the greatest agricultural and manufacturing nation of the world. We have been making progress at rapid strides in all the arts of pence. We have a nation from whose history wo need not turn away. We can study it with pride nnd profit. We can look back without regret or humiliation, and forward with hope and confidence.—Speech at Clinton, Illinois, October 15, 1898.

What a magnificent army was mustered in less than sixty days! More than two hundred thousand soldiers responded to the call of country, coming from the homes of our fellow-citizens everywhere, the bravest and the best, willing to go into foreign territory to fight for the honor of our flag and for oppressed humanity. There wae no brenk in our column. There was no division in any part of the country. North and South nnd East and West alike cheerfully responded.—Speech at Decatur, Illinois, October 15, 1898.

Abraham Lincoln did not start out to free the slaves, but to save the Union. The war with Spain was not of our seeking, and some of its consequences may not be to our liking. Our vision is often defective. Short-sightedness is a common malady, but the closer we get to things or they get to us, the clearer our

## WASHINGTON LETTER.

Washington, Oct. —(Special)—A close friend of Bryan's says that he is absolutely sure of being elected to the Presidency. He talks of what he will do when he comes to Washington, and is making his arrangements with the apparent view that there can be no question of his election. In view of the fact that Bryan was as absolutely sanguine in 1896 as he is now, and was so overwhelmingly defeated, it must be that there is something wrong with the man's intellect. Having made the best fight he could four years ago, how can he now make the same boasts with the same apparent belief in what he says? More than this; he made all kinds of dire predictions and prophecies of disaster which would befall the country if McKinley was elected. But not only have all his prophecies proven false, but nearly every assertion and argument he made has been refuted. With slight modifications he is making the same assertions now. But he is using a little different tack. He is as solid on all new propositions as he was four years ago. There is evidently something the matter with the man's head.

One of Bryan's favarite assertions this year, besides the dire disaster he predicts in case the policy of expansion is continued, is that there will be a military post at every large town, which will overawe the people of this country. Bryan seems to forget that the whole movement of the Anglo-Saxon race has bean in an opposite direction from that, and it has been the purpose of the now dominant race of the globe to go further nnd further towards self-government, and to reduce the military to actual necessities. It is not possible that he frightens anybody by talking of military posts at every town.

There is this to be said: If Bryan should be electsd and carries out all his threats it would mesn the practical disbandonment of the army, so far as he could accomplish it. It would be interesting to know whether the defenses of our coasts would be kept up, or whether he would in his theoretic way practically leave us without an army. He is not only apparently seeking to injure the officers, but also the enlisted men. But he will never have the opportunity. There is too much sound sense and reasoning among the American people to permit it.

The people of Washington are very glad to have President McKinley return to the Capital again, but there is no person mean enough to begrudge him the time he has spent in his old home. It is well known that although many pressing matters required his attention here, that he went away solely on account of the health of Mrs. McKinley, which has been very precarious during the summer. At the same time he has not neglected a single important affair in the nation's welfare, and has been in actual touch with all the questions considered by his administration. By telegraph and long-distance telephone he has been informed of and directed every important step which has led to such a triumph in American diplomacy.

The Democrats have nt least three mountebanks, besides Bryan, on the stump. They are William Sulzer of New York, John J. Lentz of Ohio, and James Hamilton Lewis of Washington. Lewis is the brainiest man of the whole outfit, not excepting Bryan. If he was honest in his convictione he would be quite a valuable man. Lewis joined the Democracy in Washington for two reasons; first, being a Southerner, his traditions led him to the Democratic party; and, second, he thought that the Democracy might be successful, as the wave of populism was sweeping over the country at that time adjoining. He was not a politician, but had come to Washington to attend to some business. He was explaining the great change that had taken place, not only in Montana, but elsewhere. "The probabilities are," he said, "that Montana will give her electoral vote to McKinley. I have heard them talk here that the Republicans may not carry Maryland and Kentucky this year. These votes will be offset in the States of Montana, Idaho, Utah, Wyoming, South Dakota and Washington. Those States have always been Republican, and if it had not been for the Silver Republicans fusing with the Democrats they would never have gone Democratic. Now the Silver Republicans are nearly all coming back, and we are going to carry these States named. I do not know so much about Nevada or Colorado, but these other States are going to get into line."

It is very interesting to see the wild cry of alleged corruption of Democratic voters in New York by Republicans, coming from such men as Croker and Tammanyites, who have become past masters in the art of election frauds. The fact is, when the Republicans heard Croker talking about 115,000 majority in New York City, they knew that he intended to perpetrate the greatest possible fraud upon the voters, not only of New York City, but of the State of New York, and thence upon the nation if New York's electoral vote should decide the contest. It is to cover up these frauds that the cry of Republican corruption has been raised by the Democracy. It is evidently the last dying wail of Democratic claims of New York State.

Evidence continues to multiply that the insurgents in the Philippines are encouraged by the advices they receive from the anti-expansionists and those who oppose the American policy in regard to the Philippine Islands. The mails are now bringing in captured correspondence showing that the hope of the Filipino cause is in the election of Bryan, and that the Filipinos have been advised through the Hong Kong Junta and Aguinaldo that they must accept no overtures from the civil commission representing the United States until after election. They acknowledge that their cause will be lost if McKinley is elected. A parallel case of this is the fact, now well established, that the Southern Confederacy was kept alive for a year by the encouragement received from the Copperheads in Northern States. It is not likely that the people of this country are going to give aid and comfort to the Filipinos or to any people who are in sympathy with them here by voting against the Republican ticket.

Such men as Senator Daniel of Virginia, ex-Senator Gorman of Maryland, and even Bourke Cockran of New York, all feared a short time ago that Bryan would be elected. I do not take so much stock in what is said of Bourke Cockran, because he continues to go on the stump and is gaining nothing in the flop he has made since 1896. But I really believe Daniel and Gorman were at one time afraid Bryan might win. Daniel recognizes that all the material interests of prosperity of Virginia depend upon McKinley's election, and yet he is supporting Bryan. Gorman knows that not only his interests, but the best interests of his State, will be benefited by McKinley's election. He is only giving that passive support to Bryan which will probably result in Maryland casting her electoral vote for McKinley.

WALLACE SEELEY.

## BRYAN'S LABOR HUMBUG.

One might suppose from Bryan's constant prating about labor and the rights of workingmen that some grave issue of

## BRYAN'S FRIENDS TALK.

[Extracts from a book published in Madrid, during the present year, entitled "Independence and Revolution," written by Isabelo de los Reyes, editor of the paper called "Filipino ante Europa."].

The world knows that the Filipino soldiers are skillful marksmen and have excellent discipline, and perhaps no one will deny the statement when I say that twenty Philippine insurgents can put into motion five hundred Yankees, because each Yankee soldier needs five more to carry his rations, arms and other effects.

McKinley should for patriotic reasons resign his position because this is the only way to secure a cordial reconciliation between the North Americans and the Filipinos.

A duel to the death has been commenced which can be amicably arranged only by substituting McKinley with Mr. Bryan.

The wave of anti-imperialism each day grows in the North American Republic; frequent meetings are being held to protest against expansion and threatening to down McKinley in the next Presidential election.

All the Masonic lodges of the United States support the cause of Philippine independence.

Imperialism does not in any manner favor the interests of the grand republic, but only the bastard and unclean interests of some syndicates and those of some military and civil chiefs.

The Central Philippine Committee of Hong Kong writes that the war between the Yankees and the Filipinos is the exclusive work of the friars, to whom also are attributed the numerous assassinations and incendiaries committed by the Americans.

One of the difficulties in accepting the offers of peace would be the difficulty in getting the United States to agree to pay the debt contracted in the country by the government of Aguinaldo, who has issued bills of one and five dollars to the amount of $125,000 obligations on the Filipino Treasury, created in virtue of the decree of November 30, 1898. Should the United States not acknowledge these bills, the holders thereof, the modest capitalists, would be enemies of peace and oppose it at all cost. General Otis, when trying to secure peace, acknowledged that the government at Washington would recognize the bills issued by Aguinaldo and would redeem the same.

McKinley says that he purchased us for twenty millions from Spain. Many thanks. Was it for this that you took Aguinaldo to the Philippines, and, after arming him and causing him to lose many lives in the war against Spain, that you bought the Filipinos like a herd of swine of the enemy against whom both have fought?

The American Civil Commission says that the Filipinos who have favored the Americans are fearful in the event of independence that they will be assassinated; but everywhere, except in the few nations which have abolished capital punishment, treason to the country is punished with death.

The Americans seduce our poor young

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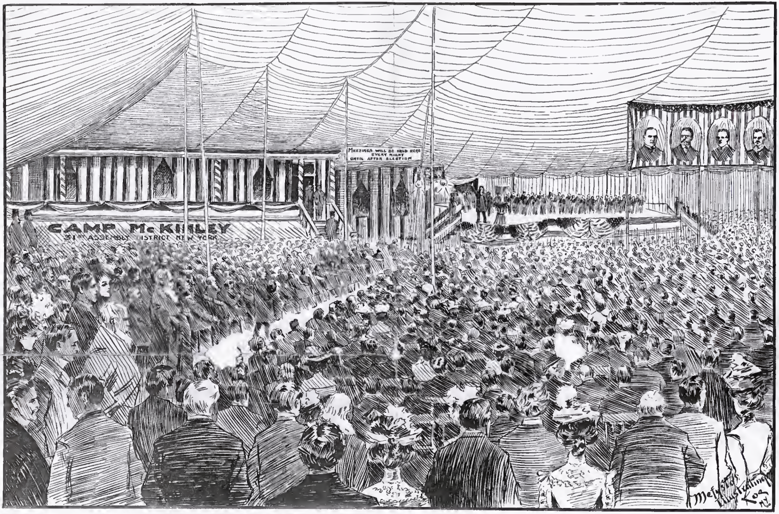


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MILLARD J. BLOOMER, Publisher.

# Camp McKinley,

## Republican Headquarters, 31st Assembly District, 125th Street and Seventh Avenue. New York.

From the original drawing presented to President WILLIAM McKINLEY by the Campaign Committee November 1st, 1900. Dimensions of tent, 150 feet by 90 feet, on plot 200 feet by 125 feet. Over 20,000 square feet of lumber used in construction. The historical house to the left is entirely occupied for this memorable campaign by the Headquarters Committee. Silas C. Croft, Esq., Surveyor of the Port of New York, who conceived the idea of the tent over a year ago, is Chairman; he has been personally in charge of the Camp every night. The First Presidential Voters McKinley and Roosevelt Club, 1,000 members, and the McKinley Guards (Khaki uniform), 500 members, who make the Cottage and Camp their headquarters. A large reading room, filled with campaign literature, is a feature. The capacity of the tent is 4,000. Forty-five nightly meetings have been held since September 14th, with a total attendance of 180,000.

### EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE CAMPAION COMMITTEE.

SILAS C. CROFT Executive Member.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| GEORGE H. SUTTON | JOHN J. N. SYMES | JAMES V. WATKINS. | SAMUEL S. SLATER | SAMUEL STRASBOURGER | HENRY B. SMITH |
| WILLIAM SHEKER | FRANKLIN H. SMITH | HENRY C. ROBINSON | HENRY GRASSE | THOMAS O'NEILL | RICHARD T. ASHMAN |
| ORLANDO ROCKEFELLER | FREDERICK HULBERG | HARVEY T. ANDREWS | ALFRED R. PAGE | EDWARD S. CLINCH | MAX D. QUTMAN |

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## BRYAN KNIFED THE FARMERS

### How He Helped to Slash the Tariff on Farm Products in 1894

Bryan has been telling the farmers of the West that when he served on the Ways and Means Committee in 1894, nobody appeared to look after the interests of the farmers. Perhaps that was the reason Bryan and his associates knifed the farmers so frequently in recasting the tariff. Certainly Bryan did not look after their interests, as a comparative showing of tariff rates will attest.

The farmers got Protection under the Republican McKinley and Dingley tariffs. Bryan took it away from them in the Wilson bill of 1894. Thus:

TARIFF RATES ON FARM PRODUCTS.

| | McKinley Act of 1890. | Wilson-Gorman Act of 1894. | Dingley Act of 1897. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Horses and mules | $30.00 per head. | 20% advl. | $30.00 per head. |
| Cattle one year old or over | 10.00 " | 20% " | 27½% advl. |
| Calves (under one year) | 2.00 " | 20% " | $2.00 per head. |
| Sheep | 1.50 " | 20% " | 1.50 " |
| Hogs | 1.50 " | 20% " | 1.50 " |
| Barley | .30 per bush. | 30% " | .30 per bush. |
| ...uckwheat | .15 " | 20% " | .15 " |
| ...n | .15 " | 20% " | .15 " |
| ...s | .15 " | 20% " | .15 " |
| ...neat | .25 " | 20% " | .25 " |
| Potatoes | .25 " | 15c per bush. | .25 " |
| Onions | .40 " | 20c " | .40 " |
| Beans | .40 " | 20% advl. | .45 " |
| Peas, green | .40 " | 10% " | .40 " |
| Peas, dried | .20 " | 20c per bush. | .30 " |
| Cabbage | .03 each. | Free. | .03 each. |
| Other vegetables | 25% advl. | 10% advl. | 25% advl. |
| Apples, green or ripe | .25 per bush. | 20% " | .25 per bush. |
| Apples, dried | .02 per lb. | 20% " | .02 per lb. |
| Eggs | .05 per doz. | 3c per doz. | .05 per doz. |
| Poultry, live | .03 per lb. | 2c per lb. | .03 per lb. |
| Poultry, dressed | .05 " | 3c " | .05 " |
| Bacon and hams | .05 " | 20% advl. | .05 " |
| Lard | .02 " | 1c per lb. | .02 " |

## TAXING DEMOCRATIC CLERKS

A Washington dispatch says the Democratic clerks in the Departments are in receipt of the following from a man well known as one of Bryan's most intimate friends:

"129-131 B street SE, Washington, D. C., Oct. 4.—Mr. ———: Sir—I would like to have you call at my office between the hours of 6 and 8 o'clock p. m., at your earliest convenience, on a matter of important business.

"C. T. BRIDE."

When a Democrat called, Mr. Bride would, it is said, tell him that the Democrats were hard pushed for money for conducting the campaign, and he thought every Democrat employed in the departments here should contribute to the campaign fund.

"You know I am one of Mr. Bryan's closest friends, and in the event of his election I will be in a position to help you out," added Mr. Bride.

This, of course, was construed as a promise of material assistance in event of a contribution and the election of Mr. Bryan.

## A CANDID CANDIDATE

Mr. Bryan as a candidate professes to be very candid, and glories in the fact

## JEFFERSON AND M'KINLEY

### Their Actions Compared in Regard to "Entangling Foreign Alliances"

"Jefferson said: 'Peace, commerce and honest friendship with all nations, entangling alliances with none.' We approve this wholesome doctrine * * * and we especially condemn the ill-concealed Republican alliance with England."—Kansas City Platform.

The Jefferson, whose words are thus used to denounce entangling alliances, himself contemplated a formal, indissoluble, entangling alliance with England, in connection with the Louisiana controversy, in case France closed to us the navigation of the Mississippi.

2 Adams, p. 3 & 68.

Our forefathers' doctrine of opposition to "entangling alliances" merely meant that it was wise to take advantage of our isolation to refrain from being the tail of anybody's kite. We were not to be dragged into every European quarrel by permanent obligations to some great power. They did not mean that when menaced by one European power or set of powers we were not to secure assistance from another power or set of powers.

Our independence was secured through an "entangling alliance" with France. When Jefferson was President in 1803 and it was feared that France was about to close to us the navigation of the Mississippi, the President, though leader of the great party bitterly hostile to England, formally instructed American envoys who were proceeding to Paris to invite England to a formal, entangling and indissoluble alliance, if the Mississippi navigation were denied to us by France.

In our civil war an entangling, informal, unacknowledged alliance with Russia kept England and France out of our affairs and helped materially to preserve the Union.

In 1898 an entangling, informal, unacknowledged alliance with England kept continental Europe from humiliating the

## BRYAN'S TWIN EVILS

### Labor Has Experienced One of Them But Never Wants to Have Both

In 1892 the Democrats triumphed on a platform which pledged their party to the enactment of a low revenue or Free Trade tariff bill. A bill slightly tinctured with what had been promised was passed, but the disaster occasioned by that bill to the business and industrial interests of the country was such that, in 1894, the party was defeated by an overwhelming majority.

In 1896, without confessing that their tariff views were wrong, they abandoned free trade and shouted free silver, possibly as a cloak to conceal their purpose with reference to the tariff, asserting that free silver would give relief from the conditions produced by their sad free trade experiment.

When sound money triumphed, the Democrats without confessing their error on the question of free trade, their slogan in 1892, or free silver, their paramount issue in 1896, come up smiling in 1900 with another issue. They have not renounced either free trade or free silver, for both are in their platform at the pres-

## OLD SOLDIER STANDS UP FOR OUR NATIONAL HONOR

Colonel William Colville of Red Wing and Grand Rapids, Minn., who was registrar of the United States land office at Duluth during President Cleveland's administration will support President McKinley. ... Colville is an old soldier and was wounded at Gettysburg. His opinion of Bryan is as follows: "I cannot support anyone who favors it or any of its candidates. I feel proud of our whole record in the Spanish war and since in the islands and China. Our army never has been and never will be composed of "hirelings." Its members were foremost to take up arms because filled with the warmest love of our country and its free institutions. There is no difference in this respect between its regulars and volunteers.

Thinking of their noble sacrifices for us, their valor in action and their patient endurance of the greatest hardships, how dastardly for stay-at-homes to reflect upon them as possible "Pretorian Guards," instruments of empire, etc.!

## MINNESOTA FARMER TELLS THE TRUTH ABOUT BRYAN

A. H. Bullis of Winnebago City, Minn., who ran against John Lind for Congress in 1886, and who has been a life-long Democrat except during the Civil War, is out for McKinley. Mr. Bullis is a leading farmer of the state. He says: "It is this way. In the first place the people down our way, particularly the farmers, are prosperous and generally contented. The administration of President McKinley, it seems to me, has been honorable and businesslike, which fact has, without a doubt, contributed largely to this prosperous and healthy condition. I believe in letting well enough alone. In the second place while I am a farmer, and rather old-fashioned and conservative, yet I s... not afraid of expansion. It se... reasonable that more territory, pa... ticularly countries which do not raise what we produce most abundantly, would make us a better and surer market. I cannot see why it is not just as wise for a nation to expand as an individual. Expansion is one form of progression and sometimes I wish we owned every island in the Pacific ocean big enough to set a hen on. And I can't see anything about such a sentiment that is inconsistent with true Democracy of the past or present. I could not stand for Bryan's expressed ideas or theories because they are not only narrow, impractible and retrogressive, but many of them are false. No sir, I shall vote for McKinley. I have no use for a man who used all his influence to secure the adoption of the Paris treaty, knowing as well as any one else what the consequences might be, and now is finding fault with the administration for dealing in the only honorable way with those consequences."

## ABANDONS DEMOCRACY

### Judge L. C. Whitney of Washington Has Become a Convert to Republicanism

Announcing his change of faith, Judge L. C. Whitney of Washington said in a recent speech:

"I cast my first vote for Horace Greeley, and at all the political obsequies since, with but two exceptions, I have helped to furnish the corpse, and sat in the front seats among the chief mourners. Of course, it made me awfully tired. The weary feeling would naturally often come, but notwithstanding this, and the new associates we acquired in these years and the strange isms of others we have espoused, I stuck to it through all, like a man, and never suspected that I, or my party, was wrong. But events came so swift and startling after 1896 that the light penetrated even my political epidermis.

"The wonderful results of the application of wise business methods to the administration of public affairs by our patriotic statesman, President William McKinley, was such a swift, sharp and complete answer and refutation of all our isms and prophecies of that year that even a Democrat was forced to learn something. (Applause.) We beheld immediately after his assumption of the reins of government the paralyzed and dead industries of the country spring into life and activity, as if touched by a magician's wand; idle and hopeless labor

## PETROLEUM V. NASBY, JR.

### Begs the Voters to Help Him Beat Bill McKinley's Full Dinner Pail

"By the tender memories of our sainted copperhead sires, by the glorious traditions of old Hickory Jackson and the early fathers of the republic, I conjure you, fellow single-taxers, to rally 'round the banner of Karl Shirtz, Secretary Boutwell, Irving Winslow, Gamaliel Bradford, Moorfield Story and the Boston Bunch of Aunty Imperialists and Mugwumps, and support me for the Presidency and defeat Bill McKinley.

"If I can't make the riffle this fall I'm a busted Boy Orator and will have to hike back to Nebraska.

"By the dear and venerated shades of Aaron Burr and Benedict Arnold I charge you to cluster 'round the Standard of Aguinaldo, and elect me President and I will withdraw the American Soldiers from the Philippines, and scuttle home and let Germany and England seize the Islands for which we spent so much treasure and shed so much innocent blood, and back down and crawfish before the nations of the Earth.

"The Free Silver Issue, I regret to say, has petered out. The Soup Houses are also a thing of the past in the unfettered region of Brenaghan's Patch, and the Full Dinner Pail of Bill McKinley has squelched the Walking Delegate and the Boy Spellbinder.

"Never more can I stir up the shiftless rabble denouncing the Wall Street Shylocks and money sharks, or starting an elegant ruction between the Eastern Plutocrat and the Kansas Popocrat.

"Cheap money has fizzled out like Rudyard Kipling and too much McKinley Prosperity has ruined the Democrat curbstone spellbinder and Aguinaldo, and Karl Shirtz are our only hope of reaching the promised land. And grabbin' the fat offices and turning the rascals out in the street."

"Mite I as a fellow Single Taxer ask a question," sez I polite, catching the Boy Kruceifyer's eye with mi eagle optic and nailing him to the spot.

"Certenly," sez Wilyum Jennine Bryan laughing, "ask two if you like and be quick about it."

"Wot abolished the Soop houses on Halsted St. and started the Rolling Mills in South Chicago running night and day, and brought back Prosperity to the Horny handed toiler and gave him constant employment and a Full big Dinner Pail, was it Ed Atkinson or Sinathor Boutwell?" sez I polite.

"No," sez the Boy Kruceifyer, heaving a weird soulful sigh. "It was not Sinathor Boutwell or the Boston Bunch of Bean Eaters."

"Was it Aguinaldo or his right bower Karl Shirtz?" sez I.

"No," sez he solumly taking a chew of fine cut and frowning darkly at a husky bug puncher in the front row, "it was not Karl Shirtz or Bourke Cochran or Admiral Dewey."

"Then who in the blue blazes was it?" Kride I aloud. "Somebody must be in the hellish plot to kill your chances of being our next President to succeed Bill McKinley."

"It was Mark Hanna and the Money Power," sadly sez the Boy Kruceifyer, solumly wiping away a briny juicy tear that rippled down his alabaster jaw, and one husky Singel Taxer in the front seat, with a copious bunch of fiery red whiskers streaming down his vest like a Halsted Street torch light procession on a windy night, groaned a ghastly grave yard groan and Kride aloud.

## RUIN TO LABOR

### Bryan's Plan for Lowering Duties Would Destroy Protective Tariff.

The all-important question that overshadows all other issues to be decided at the approaching November election is the manner in which the Democratic party proposes to deal with trusts. Instead of framing a law to prohibit trusts and combinations of capital against labor in the Democratic platform they propose to make all articles manufactured by trusts free of duty, and in W. J. Bryan's letter of acceptance he enumerates about everything that is or can be manufactured by men as produced by huge and gigantic trusts.

Now, if Bryan is correct, it will destroy the tariff to place them all on the free list, and the country will be flooded with all manner of manufactured articles free of duty, leaving comparatively little for working men to do, and the little they have to do will be at pauper wages.

W. J. Bryan excludes the Chinese as pauper labor, but can they not manufacture at home and send here free of duty? This rule will apply to all nationalities, and where will our wage-earning citizens be? Instead of being protected by a tariff they will have the competition of the world. Instead of getting the benefit of the tariff and being the best-paid people on the face of the earth, they will sink to the level of pauper wages.

Good times do not come by chance, but by wise and prudent legislation. Three years ago this nation was a borrowing nation, and now it is a loaning nation, and in that time the unprecedented amount of eleven hundred thousand dollars balance of trade is in our favor; but without the wise provisions of our tariff it would have been the other way.

These threats are not idle tales or dreams; they stand out in black and white in the Democratic platform. Are you ready for such a change? If so, cease saying you are the happiest and best-paid working men in the world; cease asking for better pay and ask for 20 or 30 cents a day.

A government must be supported, if not by tariff, then by direct tax out of your meager wages. I call upon you, my countrymen and fellow-citizens, to stop and ponder well these momentous issues. A change in administration may bring a great revolution. You are only safe in letting well enough alone and voting for the administration that has brought this prosperity. In the name of humanity, for your wives and children, my fellow wage-earners, I entreat you to be careful how you approach the ballot box.

It matters but little to you who is President, so that you have a full dinner pail and your wives and little ones are happy. W. J. Bryan's platform is not Democratic. For the last quarter of a century they have advocated a tariff for revenue only and the Republicans a tariff not only for revenue, but to protect our workmen ... their wages. W. J. Bryan said ... sas City speech, which was made ... cipally to workmen, to find out h... capital voted and then vote the other way. This is very low demagogry. Labor cannot live without capital, and capital

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More than 500 depositors in the Greenwich Savings bank, the Immigrants' Industrial Savings bank, the Bowery Savings bank and the Union Dime Savings Institution, alarmed at the danger which would threaten their savings in those banks in the event of Mr. Bryan's election, have addressed to the presidents of the four institutions named an open letter, calling upon them to state what, in their opinion, would be the effect upon those deposits of the passage of a free silver coinage bill. The petition and replies given by the bank presidents follow:

To John Harsen Rhoades, President Greenwich Savings Bank, 246 Sixth avenue; James McMahon, President Immigrants' Industrial Savings Bank, 51 Chambers street; John D. Hicks, President Bowery Savings Bank, 130 Bowery; Charles E. Sprague, President Union Dime Savings Institution, Broadway and Thirty-second street:

NEW YORK, Oct. 16, 1900.

Gentlemen—We, the undersigned, depositors in the savings institutions of the city of New York, mindful of the fact that it is charged by campaign speakers of the Republican party that in the event of Mr. Bryan's election and the consequent enactment of a law for the free coinage of silver that the value of our deposits will be seriously impaired, hereby petition you, as the custodians of our savings, to make clear to us, that we may act accordingly, what would be the actual effect upon our deposits by the passage of a free silver coinage bill such as is advocated by Mr. Bryan.

Respectfully yours,

Edward N. Elmere, 37 W. 14th st.
C. F. Serre, 37 W. 14th st.
G. W. Cruise, 116 W. 109th st.
A. R. Reynolds, 9 Bank st.
Thos. M. Manning, 2 E. 14th st.
Th. R. Drew, 1 W. 27th st.
George Wilson, 3 W. 27th st.
Chas. T. Burkander, 3 W. 27th st.
Julius Orbach, 11 W. 27th st.
August Rauffers, 788 6th av.
A. C. Ballantine, 13 W. 27th st.
John Kimber East, 13 W. 27th st.
William Ganter, 568 E. 155th st.
John A. Welsh, 340 W. 34th st.
Thos. T. Fleming, 1172 Broadway.
H. Petie, 9 W. 30th st.
Hulbert Bros. & Co., 20 W. 30th st.
George Lee, 1342 2d av.
J. M. Stephenson, 1185 Broadway.
Samuel Colditz, 1180 Broadway.
Ernest Colditz, 163 6th av.
N. A. Paul, 1273 Broadway.
James Hutchinson, 1248 Broadway.
Mrs. S. F. Affel, 79 E. 111th st.
P. Mardner, 1210 Broadway.
Mrs. M. Schoonmaker, 1779 Sedgwick av.
C. E. Ricker, 1208 Broadway.
Whitner Bros., 1178 Broadway.
Wm. J. Brower, 955 Broadway.
A. S. Richmond, 141 W. 116th st.
G. H. Lehmann, 937-9 Broadway.
M. Lichenbauer, 937 Broadway.
M. P. Stokes, 32 Schenck av., Brooklyn.
C. E. Kolb, 540 E. 164th st.
William F. Mansert, 549 E. 164th st.
J. Alfred Besthoff, 218 W. 127th st.
Lewis E. Lewis, 38 W. 93d st.
W. H. Lowndes, 921 Broadway.
Giles A. Binks, 54 Union sq.
E. Wessel, 438 W. 48th st.
J. M. Boyd, Summit, N. J.
W. H. Beaumont, 230 4th av.
C. D. Van Buskirk, 239 4th av.
Frank L. Hopper, 1161 Broadway.
Bernard J. Hirschorn, 1161 Broadway.
Henry Riedeman, 1163 Broadway.
Annie J. Hilton, 349 W. 29th st.
Eureka P. Ripley, 313 W. 29th st.
Mrs. A. J. Saunders, 309 W. 28th st.
John J. McAuley, 405 W. 22d st.
Hy. L. Stuart, 401 Monroe st.
H. A. Barth, 726 Bloomfield st., Hoboken.
J. J. Scully, 2378 8th av.
H. T. Bell, 24 W. 17th st.
S. S. Wood, 108 E. 12th st.
H. A. Stuart, 401 Monroe st., Brooklyn.
W. Furey, 937 3d av.
A. G. Bertram, 837 Broadway.
Sol. Rosenthal, 56 W. 118th st.
Chas. King, 775 Broadway.
P. King, 775 Broadway.
Jos. B. Kavanaugh, 539 Bergen st., Brooklyn.
H. C. Friallrvat, 1818 Bathgate av.
J. H. Harrison, 134 South st., Mt. Vernon.
M. H. Geron, 355 W. 119th st.
J. G. Jackson, 767 Broadway.
Alfred J. Cohn, 767 Broadway.
C. S. Gensler, 567 Broadway.
Ed. Travers, 259 W. 54th st.
Jas. Jackson, 123 W. 117th st.
W. Bernhart, 91 Middleton st., Brooklyn.
L. S. Gensler, 767 Broadway.
Alex. M. Cohn, 767 Broadway.
H. A. Guffin, 3605 Broadway.
T. N. Bartol, 130 W. 109th st.
Theron O. Wright, 806 Broadway.
Orrin Van Denser, 806 Broadway.
Louis Saloenfield, 335 2d av.
Sophia M. Baumann, 197 4th st., Hoboken, N. J.
S. S. Cainery, 303 E. 90th st.
M. Cohn, 61 E. 117th st.
Fred Erzel, 271 W. 117th st.
D. Eitsch & Bros., 14 E. 17th st.
John Bardleham, 100 E. 83d st.
J. H. Deitsch, 310 W. 103d st.
W. L. Mills, 41 Union sq.
E. Rizin, 29 Union sq.
Wm. Sambalino, 39 Union sq.
A. D. Jacot, 39 Union sq.
Cassel & Co., 749 Broadway.
W. S. Conklin, 739 Broadway.
J. S. Ronhands, 739 Broadway.
Frank Levine, 756 Broadway.
Louis Pullitzer, 22 E. 106th st.
L. A. Chapin, 12 Astor pl.
Julius M. Goodman, 708 Broadway.
Mrs. Kate Goodman, 1056 Boston rd.
F. Scholichi, 22 Lafayette pl.
Frank Twing, Hulls av. and Ozark st.
M O'Dea, 228 W. 50th st.
Anna Farsuan, 56 E. 8th st.
Edw. B. Sterns, 24 University pl.
Henry Arnheim, 977 Tinton av.
O. K. Cappes, 315 E. 17th st.
Frank Metzger, 50 University pl.
J. P. Kulp, 52 University pl.
John Doyle, 699 Hancock st., Brooklyn.
Chas. Schimmel, 431 W. 49th st.
E. B. Dunne, 171 W. 28th st.
Manuel H. Wolf, 57 W. 31st st.
A. Kaufman, 253 W. 33d st.
H. Holmes, 523 8th av.
C. A. Sexton, 1398 Broadway.
Geo. E. Adams, Middagh st., Brooklyn.
Loius Wilkowski, 1399 Broadway.
Louis Saenger, 1375 Broadway.
Jos Simmons, 201 E. Houston st.
Wm. Hadley, 146 E. 2d st.
Geo. B. Stuart, 5 W. 17th st.
P. Schiffler, 526 W. 49th st.
Geo. Franse, 33 W. 26th st.
J. L. Copey, 250 W. 23d st.
Edwd. P. Bailey, 139 E. 21st st.
Thos. O'Beirne, 61 W. 20th st.
V. M. Georgen, 32 E. 23d st.
K. J. Hynes, 61 W. 25th st.
J. A. Bowker, 32 E. 23d st.
Chas. M. Livermore, 438 Putnam av.
E. J. Kernfeld, 8 W. 119th st.
C. P. Farrell, 209 9th av.
W. T. Georgen, 32 E. 23d st.
J. Kanelly, 307 Hope av., Astoria, L. I.
G. L. Tooker, 42 Lexington av., Astoria, L. I.
E. Bickler, 7 Hopkins st., Brooklyn.
Wm. M. Aschler, 24 W. 22d st.
E. Huber, 94 W. 134th st.
Joseph R. Ryan, 341 E. 37th st.
Sarah L. Davidson, 337 Broadway.
H. C. Davidson, 337 Broadway.
Wm. Bulger, 346 Broadway.
George M. Ryan, 149 Broadway.
J. P. Grace, 36 W. 80th st.
H. L. Janeway, Midway st.
Stanley Clay, 224 E. 23d st.
H. T. Kirk, 3d av. and 37th st.
Aymar Embray, 56 Pine st.
William C. Jacques, 50 Church st.
Edward Jones, 55 Liberty st.
Joseph Knapp, 600 6th av.
J. Buzl, 5 E. 26th st.
Edward Ziettle, 266 Columbia av.
Mathew L. Bodine, 345 W. 35th st.
J. B. Key, 253 Broadway.
G. S. Johason, 322 Broadway.
Adolph Klaber, 44 E. 57th st.
Clarena Brager, 20 Burling slip.
Chas. H. Brown, 20 Burling slip.
C. J. Kelly, 212 W. 34th st.
Geo. J. Donovan, 108 W. 34th st.
Wm. F. Gould, 22 W. 34th st.
G. R. Giulto, 86 Bowery.
Dan Bradley, Hoffman House.
John Hobart, 337 Broadway.
Dr. R. J. Held, 135 W. 34th st.
W. Paisley, 78 W. 79th st.
Mathew P. Brud, 64 Pine st.
Frank Whittenback, 58 Columbus av.
George L. Laurence 44 Broad st.
Peter J. Carey, 26 Rose st.
Jos. Millany, 221 W. 23d st.
Richard Carmena, 26 Madison av.
Thomas H. Brady, 62 Worth st.
Harry Bristol, 268 8th av.
Ray Douglass Thompson, 336 W. 57th st.
John Carlile, 30 Broad st.
O. O. O'Conner, 1556 Broadway.
J. Caro, 106 Canal st.
Frances Calson, 391 5th av.
H. D. Zyas, 63 Stone st.
Jim Caney, 71 Broadway.
May Braywood Sherwood, 797 2d av.
Henry Cape, 100 Madison av.
Thos. P. Fitzsimmons, 1496 Broadway.
Earnest M. Cool, 0 E. 125th st.
W. E. Higgins, 137 4th av.
Otto Kuntz, 104 4th av.
George Wahl, 80 E. 3d st.
John Pauts, 237 E. 22d st.
Philip Thompson, 204 E. 23d st.
Iassia Low, 2026 3d av.
James Scott, 90 Bowery.
William Peabody, 1022 6th av.
A. Y. Pringle, 136 W. 57th st.
Henry Bradbury, 11 W. 12th st.
Lemuel Evans, 260 Broadway.
John Clark, 699 1st av.
John Shaw, 40 W. 48th st.
W. H. Appleton, 452 W. 23d st.
Emile Carley, 26 Broad st.
Thos. O. Murtha, 690 10th av.
Eugenie S. Lamb, 350 Columbus av.
Henry S. Knight, 54 Warren st.
W. H. Hearn, 131 East 29th st.
N. C. Lawton, 42 Wall st.
James B. Kyle, 610 3d av.
Henry Jurgens, 1670 3d av.
Peter Walker, 26 Amsterdam av.
Edgar Silver, 1 W. 101st st.
Richard Shaw, 21 State st.
J. A. R. Earll, 150 West 60th st.
Chas. A. Avery, 156 Broad st.
J. Auslander, 1576 Lexington av.
W. G. Rule, 156 Boston road.
W. G. Murphy, Hoffman House.
George Rutledge, 161 Bank st.
George S. Coxe, 26 Clinton st.
Philip West, 22 W. 29th st.
John Goff, 9 Irving pl.
P. Avezzano, 102 West 18th st.
Reuben Weinstein, 80 4th av.
Harris Marks, 1830 Pitkins av., Brooklyn.
Sol Gottleib, 1570 1st av.
George Bart, 289 Manhattan av., Brooklyn.
Geo. M. Neubert, 244 Stanhope av., Brooklyn.
Jas. M. Crane, 1020 6th av.
Patrick McNarny, 627 Amsterdam av.
John Silvert, 326 Bleecker st.
W. H. Fellows, 93 Morton st.
Patrick O'Hare, 77 Bank st.
M. Morner, 913 Broadway.
Patrick O'Brien, 160 Bleecker st.
Jennie Sharpe, 243 Rutledge pl., Brooklyn.
Rev. Ralph J. Walker, 27 E. 63d st.
F. H. Soffwig, Montclair, N. J.
Marcus Marks, 346 W. 30th st.
J. Peterson, 117 W. 28th st.
Samuel P. Wayne, 327 W. 25th st.
E. J. Schier, 394 W. 77th st.
W. P. Brinthalt, 63 W. 4th st.
George Castel, 217 6th av.
Samuel Goldstein, 69 W. 20th st.
Simon Brown, 74 W. 16th st.
John Owens, 862 Hudson st.
Peter Shoemaker, 743 Hudson st.
Owen McCormack, 83 Broome st.
Percy B. Baker, 23 Leroy st.
E. B. Costigan, 89 Horatio st.
Samuel B. Barrett, 210 W. 13th st.
Samuel Straus, 77 Greenwich st.
Orlando Jones, 98 Greenwich av.
Philip Southerland, 333 W. 31st st.
Wm. Coddington, 83 W. 11th st.
Thos. J. Bell, 93 Bank st.
George Boerham, 23 Leroy st.
J. H. Elliott, 163 W. 26th st.
B. H. Fagin, 86 W. 28th st.
Charles G. Bird, 89 W. 77th st.
John H. O'Brien, 16 Barrow st.
Robert Ferguson, 427 W. 27th st.
James Patterson, 668 Norton st.
George Robertson, 80 Charles st.
George Ordway, 626 Greenwich st.
Ephraith Pratt, 97 Bank st.
Welcome Place, 65 Morton st.
George Rothberg, 13 Leroy st.
Samuel Stern, 151 W. 21st st.
Patrick Miles, 65 Charlton st.
Thos. Roth, 156 Greenwich av.
Andrew Jones, 432 W. 27th st.
Charles Smith, 337 W. 20th st.
Isadore Chasky, 89 W. 4th st.
J. Ackerly, 1065 Fairmount pl.
Wm. H. Cromwell, 129 W. 120th st.
Philip H. Schuster, 529 6th av.
H. H. Benheim, 523 6th av.
Frey Joachim, 42 Av. A.
H. Stern, 516 6th av.
Wilbur F. Smith, 62 St. Mark's pl.
John W. Lewis, 506 6th av.
F. W. Saltzeider, 480 6th av.
Peter Berger, 460 6th av.
M. Stern, 440 6th av.
John Goldsmith, 422 6th av.
John Wolf, 62 22d st.
Henry Haas, 348 6th av.
James R. Rossmore, 397 W. 125th st.
Geo. W. McNulty, 326 6th av.
Edward Brook, 90 Hudson st.
A. B. Verrick, 96 W. 16th st.
Samuel Cohen, 506 6th av.
Geo. Welden, 866 Columbus av.
John G. Pallow, 88 Perry st.
Peter Peabody, 504 6th av.
Joseph Bauer, 90 Clinton st.
George Washington, 89 W. 31st st.
Oscar Johnson, 319 W. 18th st.
Joseph Pohlsky, 87 Bleecker st.
Daniel P. Murphy, 620 6th av.
E. W. Bayra, 191 W. 14th st.
Henry Johnson, 323 6th av.
Charles Tecks, 303 6th av.
Eden W. Hall, 325 W. 19th st.
Emile Strauss, 67 Jane st.
Olaf Olsen, 97 Greenwich av.

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Answering your inquiry of Oct. 16, I have to say that the election of Mr. Bryan and all that it implies, as relates to the recoinage of silver, would be a serious menace to every interest that the savings bank represents. As a representative of the largest savings bank in the country, proud of its success and jealous of its depositors' interests, I say, most emphatically, do not vote for any one who proposes the free coinage of silver.

These are facts proved by experience and the history of nations. The tests are as true as the movements of the barometer, and no man who will inquire can say that he gave his vote upon an issue so grave in ignorance of the facts as they exist.

Today the credit of this nation stands higher in the markets of the world than ever before and we are foremost in commerce, diplomacy and in the arts of peace and war, while prosperity has poured its full into the lap of the nation and stands waiting to know if we are to receive or to repudiate its blessings for four years to come.

Such is the present position of America—a position which could only have been reached, and the foundation of which could only have been laid in a fixed and stable currency, based upon a standard of value adopted by the civilized nations of the earth.

If gold goes to a premium (as it surely will in case of the free coinage of silver) the savings bank depositor would find that the moneys withdrawn by him would not purchase so much as they now do, owing to the rise in prices which must take place. The difference in value between gold and silver, measured by the gold standard, must be adjusted, and this adjustment is never stable, but moves up and down with the varying values between the two metals.

Higher rent, higher price for clothing and house supplies must and will occur, and slowly higher prices for labor will be paid, but never in proportion to the increase in price of general commodities. The struggle to live will not be lessened, but gradually increased, and if the experiment is continued long enough the pauperizing of labor will work out its full effect, and this country will sink to the level of a second rate power.

Such are the conditions existing in all countries now on a silver standard, and history again and again has proved the truth of the assertion that a debased standard of values upon which credit is based produces moral degradation and poverty wherever it is in operation.

So far as present investments by the banks are concerned, the principal of which is not due and cannot be paid, the interest received will be paid in a depreciated currency. So far as those are concerned which can be sold, they will depreciate to a point where the difference in value between gold and silver is adjusted. So far as new investments are concerned, they will be made upon a basis giving a return equivalent to the difference in value between gold and silver, while the upheaval of all credit caused by so violent a change in standards, must and will cause a serious business depression, loss of confidence, forced liquidation and general disaster until the difference in value between gold and silver is adjusted.

Then will follow a period of wild speculation and inflated values until the people have learned by bitter experience the evil of the change, and seek through another period of depression and loss and suffering to stand once more upon the firm ground where we now are.

The maintenance of the conditions as they now exist is the supreme issue in this contest, for under these conditions credit is maintained, capital is employed and the workingman is busy, and he cannot be busy if capital is idle.

It is for reasons such as these that the officers of savings banks, recognizing that they are the servants of the people, having in their charge the moneys of the people and bound by honor and duty to serve them to the best of their ability, stand as one man, facing what they be-

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# "LUCK" IN POLITICS

### Good Fortune of William McKinley Through Life—How "Duty Makes Destiny"—Bryan's Unlucky Prophecy.

At the Coliseum, Chicago, October 6, about 12,000 people had gathered at 7 p. m. to make sure of hearing Governor Roosevelt speak at 8 p. m. They were entertained in the meantime by a talk from John W. Hill, of Fostoria, Ohio. Mr. Hill began:

"SOME MEN ARE BORN LUCKY;
SOME MEN ARE BORN IN OHIO."

The effect of this palpable hit on the great audience was tremendous. The big hall was shaken with one of the greatest demonstrations of approval ever accorded a public speaker. Mr. Hill had touched responsive chords in the hearts of the thousands in his reference to the fact that

WILLIAM McKINLEY,
PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
BORN IN OHIO,
WAS BORN LUCKY.

The American people do not enviously begrudge LUCK to a GOOD man. It is only to bad men that there is a popular disposition to begrudge LUCK. In literature, the popular novel is always that one whose hero is GOOD, is LUCKY, and whose LUCKY OPPORTUNITIES to persevere in GOOD DEEDS to the very end make possible the final "AND ALL LIVED HAPPY AFTERWARDS."

THE LUCK OF WILLIAM McKINLEY consists in the following facts:

1. HE HAD A GOOD FATHER.

"William McKinley, Sr., was a man of character, and of the highest integrity. While, at times it was a struggle to provide for such a large family, he conscientiously performed what he believed was his duty, and made every possible sacrifice to educate and make useful men and women of his children."—Robert P. Porter's Sketch.

2. HE HAD A GOOD MOTHER.

"Mrs. McKinley was one of those rare women who shine in all sorts of good and useful work. She had that blending of sweetness and strength of will and purpose that has been a rich inheritance to her children."—Robert P. Porter's Sketch.

3. HE HAD A GOOD HOME.

"A pure, American home, where sound religion and love of country were inculcated from childhood. It was typical of those homes which turn out the best and most useful citizens of the Republic." Of Poland, Ohio, where his early days were spent: "Stirring scenes have taken place in this village. In slave days many a runaway slave was secreted, and after his pursuers had been thrown off the scent, the unhappy wretches were sent on to Canada and freedom. Poland's pride to this day is that she never stood the draft. Her quota was always full and overflowing."—Robert P. Porter's Sketch.

4. FORTUNATE IN HIS REGIMENT.

"He, with me, entered upon a new, strange life, a soldier's life, in the time of actual war. We were in a FORTUNATE regiment: its Colonel was William S. Rosecrans, a graduate of West Point, a brave, a patriotic and a very able man who afterwards came to command great armies and fight many famous battles. Its Lieutenant-Colonel was Stanley Matthews, a scholar and able lawyer, who after his appointment to the Supreme Bench, the whole bar of the United States, was soon convinced, was of unsurpassed ability and character for that high place."—Rutherford B. Hayes (another LUCKY son of Ohio, who became President of the United States), in a reminiscent talk.

5. NEVER WOUNDED IN BATTLE.

His regiment participated in all the West Virginia campaigns and in the various battles of the Shenandoah Valley. He was promoted for gallant conduct at Antietam, one of the bloodiest battles in history. At Winchester he saved a regiment by a ride to what appeared almost certain death, under orders from General Hayes. For this he was brevetted Major by Lincoln. He was never wounded in battle.

6. HE WAS FORTUNATE IN LOVE.

He was married in 1871, to Miss Ida Saxton, whose beautiful traits of character have made it literally correct to say: "She is a wife who is the soul of her husband."

7. LUCKY IN WINNING ELECTIONS.

He had the novel reputation of having three gerrymanders arraigned against him, and of winning twice in spite of the efforts of the Democracy to retire him from Congress to private life. He was elected twice Governor of Ohio; was elected to the Presidency in 1896, his opponent being WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN, who, in the famous "Cross of Gold" speech attempted to prognosticate McKinley's destiny in the following words:

"Why, the man who was once pleased to think that he looked like Napoleon—that man shudders to-day when he remembers that he was nominated on the anniversary of the Battle of Waterloo. Not only that, but as he listens he can hear, with ever increasing distinctness, the sound of the waves as they beat upon the lonely shores of St. Helena."

BRYAN WRONG, AS USUAL.

President McKinley, however, during the four years of his WHITE HOUSE life, has known nothing of those St. Helena waves. Bryan prognosticated his own DESTINY when he prophesied that

## BRYAN SLANDERS THE NATION

In his Cooper Union speech in New York, Bryan said if we should send a collection of patriotic songs to the Philippines, we could not complain if the Filipinos changed the words a little, and sang: "My Country, 'Tis of Thee, Land of Hypocrisy, of Thee I Sing."

How do patriotic people like that kind of language?

Heretofore Bryan charged all sorts of sins on the Republican party, but now, as he realizes that the country approves the Philippine policy, he maligns the nation itself.

"Land of Hypocrisy."

A fine thing to install as President, a man who slanders the country in that way.

But Mr. Bryan's experiments in the use of abhorrent and forbidden language does not stop short of sacrilege. At Madison Square he said: "When Republican policy is complete, hundreds of thousands of workingmen, instead of addressing their appeal to the Almighty, will have to pray to the trust magnates: 'Give us this day our daily bread.'" Such language as that is more than an insult to workingmen—it is most offensively sacrilegious. Intoxicated by his love for oratorical effects, Bryan is carrying abuse of language to a great length.

## BRYAN'S MONOPOLY

"I do not believe," said Bryan at his reception in New York, "that God ever made a man good enough to stand at the head of a private monopoly and fix for its own profit the price of the necessaries of life." How about Bryan's book?

By taking out a copyright in his own name, Bryan has a complete monopoly of that book, and he charges about four times what the work would bring under free competition. But is the work "a necessary of life?" Bryan's followers seem to think they must have it at any price. And according to his own representations, Bryan's followers are impoverished people. At least, his arguments are claimed to be for the poverty-striken, and they must be the people interested in the book. Hence, by virtue of his copyright monopoly, Bryan is extorting from laboring poor men a monopoly price for something which they regard as a necessary. According to Bryan's own definition how could there be a worse monopoly than his?

## THAT "CROSS OF GOLD"

What about the cross of gold? Four years ago Bryan solemnly warned the Republican party against crucifying mankind on such a cross, saying, "You shall not."

According to Bryan the maintenance of the gold standard means crucifixion, and in his view such torture has been going on for four years and yet he will not even protest against it now. Where is "shall not" now?

Silence gives consent. Is Bryan consenting to have mankind perish on the cross of gold? Apparently so, but this is a case where ordinary rules do not apply.

Bryan's silence in regard to silver is compulsory, not a matter of choice. In his angry outbreak at Ann Arbor, where he forgot himself for the moment, his fanatical devotion to silver was revealed.

He cannot talk about crucifixion on the cross of gold lest people laugh at him when they think of the prosperity coming to them under the gold standard. He has to nurse his fad in silence, but if the opportunity ever comes his devotion to it will be shown to be as reckless as ever.

## BRYAN ATTACKS LAB

At Anderson, Indiana, Bryan deliberately repeated his plea for burning the barn to get rid of the rats, saying:

"The Republican party has no plan for dealing with the trust question. We have. We say, first, put on the free list the trust made article, so that the trust cannot hide behind a tariff wall."

No regard whatever for the effect on labor. Not a moment's thought that such a change as this would convulse nine-tenths of the manufacturing industries of the country.

Bryan's threat to remove the tariff from all things produced by trusts would take protection entirely away from nearly all the leading industries of the country and expose them to unchecked competition from cheap labor countries.

Among the manufacturers affected would be those producing boots and shoes, brassware, boxes, cigar moulds, clay and pottery, clothing of all kinds, cordage, cotton goods, dentists' materials, electrical apparatus, envelopes, foundry and machine shop products, furniture, gas and lamp fixtures, gloves and mittens, hats and caps, household goods, scientific instruments, iron and steel pipe, leather goods, mattresses and spring beds, millinery and lace goods, plumbing and gas-fitting articles, rubber and elastic goods, silk goods, type, umbrellas and canes, trunks a[illegible] valises, wirework, etc.

## BRYAN'S INJUNCTION

Although Bryan copyrighted his book and gives notice to the public that "All rights are reserved," he could never protect them without the writ of injunction. If it was not for injunction anybody could pirate Bryan's book with impunity. If Bryan, or any other author, should sue an infringer for damages he could not prove or recover enough to pay a third part of his costs. Hence it is that the courts apply the writ of injunction in

# HON. FATIO COLT

### A Life-Long Democrat, of Michigan, Gives Business Reasons for Supporting the Republican Ticket.

Fatio Colt, a life-long Democrat and a prominent attorney of Bay City, Mich., supports McKinley and Roosevelt and the full Republican ticket this year. He views the matter purely from a sound business standpoint and says:

"In the present condition of our national affairs, both at home and abroad, I do not consider a change in the administration of the government advisable. I have come to this conclusion after mature consideration, and with due regard to my duty as a citizen, and after a careful examination of the claims put forward by the present leaders of the Democratic party for an entire change in the administration of the government of the country.

"In the conduct of matters of ordinary business, men are not apt to change agents or servants who have properly and successfully managed their affairs, and whose continued service gives promise of still further success and satisfaction, to the end that the places of those discharged may be filled by others promising to do better work, even upon the lines before pursued; but that business man would be regarded as scarcely mentally sound who, in the face of a successful business, the result of careful plans and methods, well adapted to the beneficial ends intended, would listen to the advice of those asserting that his plans were all wrong, that his success was a mere delusion, and that a continuance in those plans and methods will certainly bring ruin and disaster, and who, yielding to such advice, discharges his agents and employes, changes his methods, and steers his business bark over untried seas toward an unknown coast.

"Why should we not apply the same good sense that serves to guide us in ordinary business affairs, to our conduct in discharging our political duty as citizens of the Republic? I have asked myself this question and I can give no good reason why we should not.

"The administration of Mr. McKinley has been in a remarkable degree conducive to the glory and honor of our common country, and to the comfort and happiness of its people. Through his adroit and consummate statesmanship the United States has assumed a position among the nations of the earth that it never occupied before—a position that is alike distinguished by the good sense and pacific purposes of its government in its dealings with other nations, and by its military prowess in maintaining its rights and upholding its influence and power in every quarter of the globe.

"Under the administration of Mr. McKinley, an era of unprecedented prosperity has blessed our country, a prosperity that has been brought about by a wise adaptation of the means to the end; and those means have been, to a great extent, protection to American products, and a monetary system based upon a stable standard of value with a stable government at the back of it."

## BRYAN AND TRUSTS

Bryan says that more trusts have been formed under the present than under all previous administrations. If so, there must have been a strong inducement,—a vast amount of business for them to transact. We never hear of trusts being extensively organized in bad times. Then, too, the investment of money always means more employment for wage-workers and a benefit to labor. Capital may be utterly dissipated, but in the course of the venture it must pay wages. Trusts may go down to disaster, and fail to return any profits to capital, but they must pay wages and benefit labor as long as they continue in business. The one class certain to gain is labor. Workingmen understand all this a great deal better than Bryan does.

## WHAT OLNEY SAYS

"Whether we want the Philippines or not, and whether we ought to have them or not, that we have got them is something that cannot be denied!" So says Richard Olney. The islands were thrust upon us by the fortunes of war, and even if they are burdensome we must hold them. But now, as many times before, it seems as if ample profit and reward will come to us from that which we took up solely as a burden and duty.

## BRYAN AND OLNEY

Olney and Bryan cannot agree. In his article in the Atlantic Monthly on Expansion, Mr. Olney said: "The first duty of every nation is to itself—is the promotion and conservation of its own interests." That is what justifies protection, but Bryan in giving his reasons why the tariff should be cut down when it was certain it would bring wages with it, quoted from Proverbs: "Better is little with righteousness than great revenues without right."

## BRYAN'S GOOD TRUST

At Anderson, Indiana, Bryan said:

"I tell you the only difference the Republican party will ever distinguish be-

# CAPT. HOUSTON'S MOTHER

### Her Son Fought With Roosevelt and Afterwards Died Fighting in the Philippines.

At Hamilton, Ohio, Oct. 16, while Gov. Roosevelt was addressing a big audience word was brought to him that the mother of Capt. Houston was in the crowd and wished an introduction.

Roosevelt stopped talking and asked that Mrs. Houston come upon the stand.

Capt. Houston died in the Philippines fighting with Lawton. He was one of the eight captains whom Roosevelt took with him to Cuba on the expedition which made the rough-rider regiment famous. Four of these captains have died since El Caney and two of them yet bear the wounds of Mauser bullets. Houston was one of Col. "Teddy's" favorite officers, and so he asked to see his mother.

She came through the crowd wearing the weeds of mourning for her boy. Willing hands helped her up the stairway and Roosevelt took her arm and grasped her hands, with "God bless you, Mrs. Houston; your son was an honor to you and to his country."

Her voice was choked with sobs as she put aside her veil and looked tearfully at the man who led her hero to victory in Cuba. She said:

"He thought the world of you, Col. Roosevelt. That's why I wanted to meet you. I hope you will win, sir. My son thought you should be President some day, and I hope [illegible] mean to stand for the things that he stood for and for which he died, so I hope you will win."

Few heard the words of the mother except Roosevelt and those nearest to him, but the audience knew her and her story and the women there wept with her as she left the platform and mingled with the crowd.

## "THE MEN AT THE WHEEL"

1.

Somber skies loom patched and solemn,
Sable as swart raven's wing,
Big, brooding clouds in tattered column,
Trail along in ragged ring.
And no splendid star is gleaming,
Blazing on dusk brow of night,
And no gracious moon is beaming,
Lustrous with shy, elfin light.

2.

For some monstrous storm is brewing,
Whistling through the straining sails,
Havoc strides—black hound pursuing
Whips along the shrieking gales,
And the bitter blast comes wailing,
Keening like some maniac wight,
The ship of State is stanchly sailing,
Breasting snarling billows' spite.

3.

Will the good ship cruise defiant?
Will she 'scape the reefs and rocks?
Will she journey on reliant
Safe against those shivering shocks?
In her wake big billows crashing
Raise their arms to pull her down,
Foaming, crunching, seething, splash
While the somber Heavens frown.

4.

Who will save the ship from danger
Who will guide her through the fo
Will you trust some reckless ranger
As your pilot far from home?
Here's your helmsman, staunch and st
Here's McKinley, true as steel,
With young Roosevelt, rough and ready.
Here's your pilot at the wheel!

5.

For the crew are valiant yeomen,
Seasoned for the stress and strife,
McKinley's like firm dauntless Roman,
Roosevelt saved a nation's life,
And the helmsman that they cherish
Safe will steer her through the brine.
And our ship of state will never perish,
For her charter is divine!

CHORUS.

Harbor lights of home are gleaming,
And the cruiser's port looms near.
Beauty's tender eyes are beaming,
Hark unto the shipmates cheer.
Wives and sweethearts greet the stranger,
Hearts of oak and true as steel,
Bill McKinley's braved the danger—
He's our helmsman at the wheel!

JAMES E. KINSELLA.

Chicago, Oct. 17, 1900.

## WILL YOU DO IT?

Will you all—Republicans, Democrats, Populists (or whatever may be your title)—get on your working clothes and go to the polls on November 6 and vote the straight Republican ticket that will insure victory for one of the best men that has occupied the Presidential chair since it was vacated by that wisest of wise men, Abraham Lincoln?

William McKinley is the man—a human being like ourselves—a good man, an honest man, a statesman, a soldier, a diplomat—tried in office, and well broken to harness. None can better serve the people—the whole people—of the United States, and we, the people—the whole people—must have him as our servant—yet our honored Chief Magistrate—for four years more. He is our country's mascot.

5 . R

# ATS KICKING AT PROSPERITY OF FARMERS

## :ts Advance More Than the Goods That ners Have to Buy at the Stores

## CAUSE OF MORTGAGE CANCELING

finders base their efforts ong the farmers in 1900 rom that of 1896. Then iat the prices of farm Now they complain that perons and the prices of igh.

ated in Chicago on July Kansas City on July 5, quotations of the first July, 1900, the respective rly as practicable to the ominations.

the fairness of selecting pork, beef, cotton, wool, epresentative articles of ll anybody question the r, tea, coffee, rice, petroth, tin plate, sisal (from iadc) and Bessemer pig icultural requirements in epresentative articles of been widely discussed in the study of national economic questions of late years. Why not measure by this?

A glance at the table which shows the relative prices of articles in 1896 and 1900 will answer this question. It happens that the percentage of increase in the price of wheat is less than that of any other article of farm production, since wheat is more directly affected by the production in other parts of the world where crops have been generally good during the last two seasons.

Wheat has only advanced 35 per cent from 1896 to 1900, while corn advanced 48 per cent, mess pork 60 per cent, lard 68 per cent and wool 68 per cent. Now it is easy to see why the Democrats "happened" to select this particular item "wheat" by which to measure everything else, simply because it shows a smaller increase in price than almost any other article in the list.

Yet they are gravely marching through the agricultural regions of this country stating to the farmer that "a bushel of wheat in 1900 will buy less of the articles which you consume than a bushel of wheat would buy of those same articles in 1896." Let us accept the challenge.

w show the prices of the duction and of an equal rm consumption at the rcentage of increase in age increase, at the date nomination as compared ate of his first nomina- Mr. Bryan's first nomination occurred on July 10, 1896, and his second nomination on July 5, 1900. The records of the bureau of statistics show that the highest price of "No. 2 red winter wheat," a standard grade by which all others may be measured, was, on July 9, 1896, in the New

ncipal Articles of Farm Production in New York Market at dates of and second nominations, showing the per cent of increase in 1900

| | July 2, 1896. | July 5, 1900. | Per cent of Increase. |
|---|---|---|---|
| [illegible] | .65 1-2 | .86 | 35 |
| [illegible] | .33 1-2 | .49 5-6 | 48 |
| [illegible] | .21 1-4 | .26 1-2 | 34 |
| [illegible] | .0425 | .0715 | 68 |
| [illegible] | $ 6.75 | $14.00 | 60 |
| [illegible] | 8.50 | 12.00 | 41 |
| [illegible] | .06 13-16 | .10 1-16 | 58 |
| lb. | .17 | .28 1-2 | 66 |
| [illegible] | 14.02 | 15.58 | 11 |
| [illegible] | .131 | .16 | 37 |
| [illegible] | | | 45.6% |

ncipal Articles of Farm Consumption in New York Market at dates st and second nominations, showing the per cent of increase or de-

| | July 3, 1896. | July 5, 1900. | Per cent of increase or decrease. |
|---|---|---|---|
| [illegible] | .04 1-2 | .05 | 11 |
| [illegible] | .03 1-2 | .05 3-4 | 84 |
| per ton | $12.25 | $16.50 | 35 |
| in bbls. | .0690 | .0785 | 14 |
| [illegible] | .0347 1-2 | .0483 | 40 |
| [illegible] | .013 1-4 | .09 1-8 | —31 |
| [illegible] | .28 | .35 | 25 |

## WHEAT

The people of the United States were on "half rations" in 1894, but on full rations in 1899 and 1900. The official publications of the Treasury Bureau of Statistics show that the wheat consumed in the United States in 1896 was but 3.41 bushels per capita, while in 1892 it was 5.91 bushels and in 1899, 5.95 bushels per capita. In 1900 the home consumption will probably exceed 6 bushels per capita and be nearly if not quite double that of 1894.

This illustrates the advantage to the farmer of a flourishing business condition, which assures him a satisfactory home market. In 1892 and 1899 factories were running on full time. Both employers and employes have been busy and making full earnings. Everybody has been able to buy all the food that he required. In 1899 and 1900 conditions have been even better.

The official publications of the Department of Labor show that wages are higher to-day than ever before in the history of the country—better even than in the prosperous year 1892, when they reached the highest wage that had ever been known up to that time.

The effect of this condition upon the farmer is shown by the figures quoted below. In 1892 and 1899 the people of the United States consumed practically 6 bushels of wheat per capita, and in 1892 but little over 3 bushels per capita. The home market took, in 1892, 63% of the total crop of that year, and in 1899, 67%.

But in 1894, under the depression and necessity for economy on the part of a large proportion of the consumers, it took only 58% of the total production. Even the fact that wheat was cheaper in 1894 than in 1892 or 1899 did not enable the people at that time to consume as much as they are now consuming under the present high prices which the farmer is getting for his wheat crop. The average export price of wheat in 1894 was 67c per bushel, and in 1899 75c per bushel. It is still higher in 1900. Yet with the general depression which existed in 1894 the home market was less valuable to the farmer than for many preceding years, while under the prosperity which protection and sound currency supply he sold at home a larger share of his products and at higher prices in 1892 and 1899.

Mr. Bryan and the Democratic party propose to return to all of the conditions which produced the depression of 1894, thus greatly reducing the value of the home market and the price of everything that the farmer has to sell.

The following table shows the home consumption, total and per capita, of wheat in 1892, 1894 and 1899; also the quantities of wheat exported in each of those years, the average export price, and the per cent of the crop retained for home consumption in each year. It will interest every farmer and indeed every one interested in seeing prosperity in all branches of our home industries:

HOME CONSUMPTION

| Year. | Bushels consumed. | Bushels per capita. |
|---|---|---|
| 1892 | 386,727,724 | 5.91 |
| 1894 | 232,815,041 | 3.41 |
| 1899 | 452,470,332 | 5.95 |

EXPORTATION.

| Year. | Bushels exported. | Export price. | Per cent retained for home con. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1892 | 225,665,812 | $1.03 | 63.12 |
| 1894 | 164,283,129 | .67 | 58.53 |
| 1899 | 222,618,420 | .75 | 67.03 |

## COTTON

The price of an ounce of silver in New York in March, 1896, just prior to the nomination of Mr. Bryan, was a little over 70 cents and the price of a pound of cotton was 7½ cents. In

## LABOR AND WAGES

One of America's patriotic citizens, Thos. S. Obear of St. Louis, "believes it to be the duty of all citizens who have the interest and welfare of our country at heart to lend what aid they can to re-elect our President." Mr. Obear is President of Obear-Nester Glass Company and is a large employer of labor. He speaks to the wage-earners as follows:

The Republican National Committee, Chicago, Illinois—

Gentlemen: Believing it to be the duty of all citizens, who have the interest and welfare of our country at heart, to lend what aid they can to re-elect our President, we enclose what we consider a practical lesson in prosperity under the present administration.

In submitting to you the statement of wages paid from the years 1892 to 1896, we wish to state that after the passage of the Wilson tariff bill, under the Democratic administration, we were compelled to reduce the wages of our skilled workmen, reducing their wages twice, making a reduction to them of 9 and 15%, according to the class of work they performed. It was very hard for us to keep our works in operation and we were only enabled to do so by such reduction and by working very hard to dispose of our product. On materials that we purchased, prices declined to the lowest we had ever heard of, declining in some instances 25 and 30%.

Since the McKinley administration we have been enabled to increase our product by doubling the capacity of our plant. We have advanced the wages of our skilled workmen twice, paying them now the highest wages ever paid them, with the exception of on one class of work paying them 5% less than the highest wages paid them. Our sales last season were over 50% greater than any previous year. The price of materials that enter into the manufacture of our product, including fuel, has advanced 10 to 40%. The price of our product, owing to new methods of manufacturing, notwithstanding the increased cost of production, has advanced only from 5 to 10% to the consumer.

We commenced business in 1891 and, of course, each year would show an enlarged business for the first few years. You will notice from the statement that the year 1896 to 1897, during the McKinley administration, showed a great falling off in skilled labor wages. This was partly due to one of our factories being destroyed by fire and out of operation for a time, and partly to dispute as to adjustment of wages for skilled labor. You will notice that from there on, since the McKinley administration got into good working order and the Dingley tariff bill was passed, a large increase each year in both skilled and unskilled labor. During the year ending September 1st, 1900 we paid out in wages, not including office salaries, a total amount of $160,507.50, against $72,249.07 for the year ending September 1st, 1895, which was a fair average of our business under a democratic administration.

We wish furthermore to state that we are not members of any trust and that there is no trust in the bottle manufacturing business. We can but think that the intelligence of the workingman of our country is such that, having brought home to him the evidence of practical prosperity, he will not be carried away by the fallacies of the populistic democratic party, imperialism, militarism, etc., to the extent of losing sight of what we consider the greatest danger to both the employer and employee, of Free Trade and Free Silver, but will cast his vote in November for the grand old party that stands on the solid rock, "Protection to Home Industry and American Labor."

STATEMENT OF WAGES PAID.

| Year ending | Skilled Labor. | Unskilled Labor. |
|---|---|---|
| Sept. 1, 1893 | $32,005.59 | $22,000.35 |
| Sept. 1, 1894 | 43,805.45 | 20,424.10 |
| Sept. 1, 1895 | 48,834.67 | 23,414.40 |
| Sept. 1, 1896 | 51,047.85 | 24,763.65 |
| Sept. 1, 1897 | 39,020.85 | 24,496.65 |
| Sept. 1, 1898 | [illegible] | [illegible] |

# PRESIDENT McKINLEY EXPOSES ATTACK ON GOLD STANDARD

## Shows How the Democratic Tri-Partite Alliance Would Quickly Attack the Currency

## SPLENDID SHOWING OF PROSPERITY

The President's letter of acceptance opens with the silver question, saying that in 1896 the friends of the gold standard and sound currency were triumphant and that the country enjoys the fruits of the victory, but that our antagonists compel a second battle on the same lines.

**"Reopening of this question, which can only disturb the present satisfactory financial condition of the government and visit uncertainty upon our great business enterprises, we accept the issue and again invite the sound money forces to join in winning another and we hope a permanent triumph for an honest financial system which will continue inviolable the public faith."**

### The Violent Revolutionary Language of the Try-partite Party Alliance

Immediately after the election of 1896 Mr. Bryan issued an address to the silver party, saying they had not been vanquished, and that he believed the gold standard a conspiracy of the money changers against the welfare of the human race, and that the warfare against it would be continued. The platform of the Democracy and their allies, in 1900, continues the warfare upon sound money, and says its supporters repeat the demand of the Chicago platform:

**"For an American financial system made by the American people for themselves, which shall restore and maintain a bimetallic price level; and as part of such system the immediate restoration of the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at the present ratio of 16 to 1."**

### The Paramount Issue Is Not Business—The Silver Mania Demands "Immediate" War on the Gold Standard

The President calls attention to the fact that this is a demand

**"For the immediate restoration of the free coinage of silver at 16 to 1. If another issue is paramount, this is immediate. It will admit of no delay and will suffer no postponement."**

The President's sentence, "If another issue is paramount this is immediate," is a felicity in stating a most important point already famous. The President turns his opponent's flank and shatters his line of battle with one sentence of eight words.

According to Mr. Bryan's three parties hammered into one, Aguinaldo's cause might be postponed for a few days, but for no reason in the world can the 16 to 1 assault upon the public honor and credit wait for time or opportunity. The storming parties must advance immediately.

The Populist platform reaffirms the old battle order of the assailants of sound money and explains how the war is to be carried on, and gives this detail of how it is to be done. First:

**"The immediate increase in the volume of silver coins and certificates thus created to be substituted dollar for dollar for the bank notes issued by private corporations under special privileges."**

This more than confirms what Secretary Gage said of the silver danger. The plan is, and the Populists are very kind to point it out with precision, to force the retirement of national bank notes by the substitution of silver dollars

### Powerful Appeal of the President to the People

The President pierces the core of the matter under consideration, saying it is not possible

**"That these parties would treat the doctrine of 16 to 1, the immediate realization of which is demanded by their several platforms as void and inoperative in the event that they should be clothed with power."**

The President inquires:

**"Will the American people, through indifference or fancied security, hazard the overthrow of the wise financial legislation of the last year and revive the danger of the silver standard, with all of the inevitable evils of shattered confidence and general disaster which justly alarmed and aroused them in 1896?"**

The whole of the revolutionary and most dangerous and destructive doctrines four years ago in the Chicago platform are reaffirmed in all the platforms of the opposition, and the President says, with perfect aim and overwhelming force:

**"Nothing has been omitted or recalled, so that all the perils then threatened are presented anew WITH THE ADDED FORCE OF A DELIBERATE REAFFIRMATION."**

Wisely and well the President gives the first place in his letter to demolishing the pretense that the silver issue is not now before the people. Mr. Bryan is cornered in the triangle of these three parties.

### Protection and Sound Money—The Wonderful Results Declared

The President refers to the faithful stand the Republican party has maintained for the protective and revenue tariff, saying:

**"Protection to our enterprise and producers and of reciprocity which opens foreign markets to the fruits of American labor, and furnishes new channels through which to market the surplus of American farms."**

And he adds of the great financial law that it provided for:

**"The establishment of banks of issue with a capital of $25,000 for the benefit of villages and rural communities, bringing the opportunity for profitable business in banking within the reach of moderate capital."**

Every line the President writes in the course of these statements of satisfactory facts is invulnerable as steel to the attacks of the enemy.

The President proceeds to place in array a few of the points of the wonderful financial successes of his administration. September 1, 1900, there was in the Treasury a balance of $135,419,000 gold in addition to the gold reserve of $150,000,000, and the volume of our currency—

**"Is greater per capita than it has ever been. It was $21.10 in 1896. It had increased to $26.50 on July 1, 1900, and $26.65 on September 1, 1900. Our total money on July 1, 1896, was $1,506,434,966; on July 1, 1900, it was $2,062,425,490, and $2,096,683,042 on September 1, 1900."**

The splendor of these figures startles the world. The President is so well accustomed to them that he does not undertake to give them emphasis. He says:

**"Our industrial and agricultural conditions are more promising than they have been for many years; probably more so than they have ever been. Prosperity abounds everywhere throughout the republic. I rejoice that the southern as well as the northern states are**

D. R

## IATOR WARREN

### itical Conditions and the Pros- erity in Wyoming.

### GO FOR McKINLEY.

### arison Between Agricultural il Pursuits Under Democratic ublican Administrations.

f Wyoming are vitally and in- d in the outcome of the present oming has been a State but a years, and of this period four emocratic and Republican gov- rved to impress upon the minds o distinct and impressive nbject st period was during the Dem- ration from 1893 to 1896 in- h we suffered so severely in , and when our material con- fessedly so devoid of hope that it all seems like a hideous night-

period of four years is that cKinley administration. At the vere awakened to life and hope. e our industries, depressed and er Democratic policies, have he- , and our business ventures re- satisfactory. The ranches, ep, mines and railroads of our bstantial returns to the capital ded upon them, and our people constant borrowers are now ts and becoming lenders. these statements, the truth of to every resident of Wyoming i-resident having business deal- ople, it is easy to state what the paign mean to Wyoming. The are we to again be plunged into Despond" of Democratic times, ntinue our present satisfactory nditions? Do we wish bank- ed homes and ranches, value- and horses, idle mines, unem- railroads in the hands of re- ral distress? Or, on the other n prospering industries, paying s, fair prices for live stock, em- od wages for our miners, rail- ot retrench in wages, but which, pay their em loyes adequate d all other co tions indica- and contentme issues which are esented to oming at this time. Bryanism he first and Republicanism in

heads—"Expansion, Imperial- sm"—are not an issue of the ming. This State is the prod- . Every foot of its area of es was formed from territory of expansion such as the Louis- e seizure of the Oregon coun- treaty, and the California pur- is without the consent of the

penple think of militarism was r action at the commencement pain. The State was allotted a teers, but sent over a thousand One of these volunteers who, oke out was a leading Demo- f the State, who went to the rivate and through merit won ently wrote home as follows: **to be home so that I could n. I hope he will be defeated e bugaboo word imperialism d again."**

ies in Wyoming are live stock oal mining, and railroad oper- also has extensive and rich as yet but partially developed, housand men are employed in cattle and horse raising form try of the State. During the cratic administration, and un- erations of the Wilson tariff

satisfied with its State administration, which is Republican, as well as with the national administration. Under the economical and careful direction of State affairs given by its officials, all of whom are Republicans, the State has no floating indebtedness, has a surplus in the treasury, and will be prepared when its comparatively small bonded indebtedness becomes due to pay it off. The public institutions of the State are all conducted within the appropriations made for them by the legislature and some of them are self-supporting.

The most hopeful feature of Wyoming's business condition is to be found in the fact that its local banks now carry the credits of its business people. The deposits of Wyoming banks have increased four-fold in the past four years and the number of depositors have increased five-fold. Western banks are now as independent of the East as the East is of Europe, and it will be difficult, I think, for Mr. Bryan to convince our people that this comfortable state of affairs is not due directly to the wise and patriotic policy of the Republican party.

In 1896, when four years of depression and disaster had almost driven our people to despair, the alluring panacea held out in the plausible promises of Bryan won him many votes in Wyoming and he carried the State by about 250 plurality. Now if the people will spare time from business, from the ranch and from the mine to gn to the polls, this plurality will not only be lost to Mr. Bryan but the McKinley and Roosevelt electors will carry the State by a substantial majority.

FRANCIS E. WARREN,
United States Senator.

Cheyenne, Wyo., Sept. 26, 1900.

**We expanded under Jefferson. Why not expand under McKinley?**

## WASHINGTON LETTER.

Washington, Sept. — [Special].—For four years the Democrats have made a campaign for silver. Scarcely a day ever passed during the session of Congress in that time that the speeches of Bryan have not been echoed and re-echoed in both the United States Senate and in the House of Representatives. Silver was held up as the "paramount" issue, and the position of the Democrats has been that no prosperity could come tn this cnuntry until after free coinage had been adopted. After all the predictions have failed in this line, they turn and seize the "imperialism" idea, taking up the same old cry that had proven fntile in 1864, 1868, 1872 and in fact whenever the Republicans were in power and when prosperity was spreading over the country. Predictions of dire results made in 1896 were made when the Republicans were passing the gold standard law, the act which has so strengthened the financial credit of the country. The echoes of the campaign nf 1896 were heard in the halls of Congress when this bill was under consideration, and the Democrats, not having learned that prosperity was upon the country, still insisted that silver was necessary to the people

Speaking of this same financial measure that was passed in the last session, it is certainly amusing to hear the Democrats claim that no matter, even if Bryan was elected and there should be a Democratie House with him, as is sure to be the case, "the Republican Senate would prevent us from disturbing the finances of the country and the legislation passed by the Republican party last session will prevent us from placing the country on a silver basis." Gov. Roosevelt has several times called attention to the ridiculousness of this assumption. It ought to be given the "hoarse hoot" from one end of the country to the other. It shows to what depth the Democrats will descend in order to secure a victory.

It is just possible that the Democrats are not so anxious to get at the financial legislation of the country as they were four years ago, and it may be that a lot of them have some sense on the subject of finance. But there is one thing that the Democratic desire to attack is

# SENATOR JONES SUED

### Bryan's Democratic Manager a Defendant in Texas Suit Under Anti-Trust Law.

## HIS COTTON BALE CONNECTION

### Charged That It Is a Conspiracy Against Lawful Trade and Free Competition—Why Won't Bryan Denounce It?

Senator J. K. Jones, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, is a defendant in a proceeding brought under the Anti-Trust law of Texas. He has company in his trouble.

John E. Searles, known in Wall street as one of the biggest "Trust Magnates," is a co-defendant.

The Texans have placed these two gentlemen under fire because they are the heaviest stockholders in a concern known as the American Cotton Company. John E. Searles is president of the organization.

The chairman of the Democratic National Committee says his company is but "a large business concern." But the Texans—and Texas is a Democratic state—think differently.

It is charged that the Jones-Searles combination constitutes a conspiracy against lav [illegible] and free competition.

The American Cotton Company is [illegible] if there ever was one. Not only is [illegible] behind $7,000,000 capital stock, but it is fortified by patents which exclude the possibility of competition.

Nicoll's Stock Exchange handbook, a recognized authority, says: "The American Cotton Company is a corporation which controls the patents for machinery and processes in making round-lap bales."

"Controls"—that word itself is suggestive of the "Octopus." It is the word over which Mr. Bryan fumed in his St. Louis denunciation of Trusts.

Every cotton-ginning plant in the south must have one of the machines manufactured by the American Cotton Company. They save time and money. The manufacturer must make his purchase of the Jones-Searle combination. It has exclusive possession of the field. The buyer must come to the terms of the combination. He can buy no place else. He cannot even buy independence from this $7,000,000 combination.

The American Cotton Company refuses to sell its product. It leases its machines. The mannfactnrer attaches one to his plant and yearly pays tribute to the American Cotton Company. So great are the profits of this combination that in the short time the concern has been in existence Senator Jones is said to have risen from the estate of a comparatively poor man until he is now regarded as a millionaire. And the southern manufactnrers continue to swell the bank account of the Democratic Campaign Manager.

William Jennings Bryan, in his denunciation of Trusts at St. Louis, gave a list of the great corporations of the country. Bnt be left ont the American Cotton Company and the American Ice Company. The others he denounced. But these two Democratic organizations he ignored. He exclaimed: "Those who attempt to divide private monopolies into good monopolies and bad monopolies will never make any progress toward the overthrow of Trusts." Therefore Mr. Bryan will not succeed as a Trust smasher.

Even in making his division in monopolies Mr. Bryan showed strong discrimination. He specified such concerns as the Federal Steel Company. Yet this concern is only one of several iron and steel companies in the country. No one is forced to do business with the Federal Steel. There are the American Steel & Wire Company, The Republic Iron & Steel Company, The National Steel Company, The Carnegie Company. And there are others.

But Mr. Bryan made his division in favor of the American Ice Company, which has absolute control over the prices in New York city, and which, last spring, turned upon the poor of the tenement house districts and added to its wealth by the suffering of the poverty-stricken.

Mr. Bryan also makes his division in favor of a concern which is so fortified that every cotton-ginning plant is forced to pay tribute to it.

It depends, when Mr. Bryan denounces Trusts, upon whose ox is being gored.

## PRICES OF FARM PRODUCTS, 1896 TO 1900

Democratic orators who are attempting to create discontent among the farmers are finding it a difficult task this year, especially when they tackle a farmer who has the official statistics at hand, and those official statistics are easy to obtain. The Department of Agriculture watches closely the question of prices and obtains frequent reports of the prices in the leading markets of the country of the principal articles produced by farmers. A comparison of the prices of farm products on September 1 in each year, from 1896 to 1900, presents some extremely interesting facts.

PRICES OF LEADING FARM PRODUCTS, 1896 TO 1900.

| First Week in September. | 1896. | 1897. | 1898. | 1899. | 1900. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Spring wheat, No. 2,* bush | $.55½ | $.85 | $.62¾ | $.69⅝ | $.73¾ |
| Corn, No. 2,* per bush | .19½ | .27¼ | .29⅛ | .31¼ | .40¼ |
| Oats, No. 2,* per bush | .14¾ | .18⅞ | .20½ | .21 | .21¼ |
| Rye, No. 2,* per bush | .30¼ | .46 | .42½ | .54 | .51¼ |
| Baled hay, No. 1, Timothy,* per ton | 8.00 | 8.50 | 7.50 | 9.50 | 11.00 |
| Potatoes,† per 180 lbs | .... | .... | 1.37 | .75 | 1.00 |
| Hops, choice,† per lb | .07 | .07 | .11 | .12 | .13 |

## NEW YORK LETTER.

(Special.)

Washington, Sept. —Calamity always has been, and always will be, the chief stock in trade of the Democratic party. It has always been a calamity howler, always prospers on calamity—of the imaginary kind rather tnan the real—and yet it has been the record of that party for more than forty years. It has brought calamity three-fold greater than its orators complained of whenever it secured power in the United States. It is a party of croakers. Consequently it is with great glee that the Democrats hail the strike in Pennsylvania. The prospect for higher prices for coal, to be paid by tbe rich and poor alike, seems to be a tonic to the Democratic spirits, for they figure on making political capital out of the strike in Pennsylvania. The general impression in New York is that it is a Democratic strike, was organized, originated and fostered by the Democratic leaders for political effect in this presidential campaign. Of course every man who knows anything is perfectly aware that the Republican party and the National Administration have nothing whatever to do with the strike nor the grievances of which the miners complain. Every Democratic orator on the stump and the Democratic papers have already begun to hold the Republican party responsible for all the ills that may grow out of this strike and which may have deplorable consequences before it ends. A strike inaugurated solely for political effect is nothing short of crime.

Croker is reaching out. For a long while Tammany was content to control New York city. From time to time, however, ambitious leaders have essayed to control the state of New York, and even to enter national politics. Croker is one of these misguided bosses of Tammany who thinks that his sneeess in Tammany can be extended to New York state, and then to the United States. He has already shown that he absolutely eontrols the New York Democratic machine in spite of Hill and the better element that was with Hill. His grip upon Bryan is no doubt very strong. The chairman of the Democratic national committee frequently visits New York to consult Croker on national affairs. Croker's support of Bryan in case he would be elected would no doubt give him control of a vast deal of patronage, and there is now before the people of the United States the prospect of a Democratie national machine built up similar to the Tammany machine in New York city, in which every employee of the government will be compelled to pay a heavy tribute for maintaining the Democratic party in power. That would be Crokerism carried out to its logical ends, and the position of the Democratie party regarding the civil service is certainly based upon the Tammany idea.

As an evidence of the way Croker is reaching out, I call attention to his desire to increase his control of the United States Senate. He has already a number of southern senators now under his thumb, and he wants to get some more. He is now anxious to have his personal friend, John H. McGraw, of West Virginia, elected to the Senate, and it is understood that a part of the large Tammany campaign fund is being poured into that state for the purpose of electing McGraw to succeed Senator Elkins. McGraw would be dominated absolutely by Croker, and would be one more senator added to those Croker has already acquired. Croker tried the same game two years ago, but he was not able to land McGraw in spite of the attempt of the Democrats to rob the people of their choice.

The development in the Philippines of two islands which will produce enough rubber to supply not only this conntry, but the world, will be a great thing for the United States. We now send abroad about $30,000,000 annually [illegible]

## OHIO'S COAL MINERS

### State Bureau of Labor Statistics Gives Some Interesting Facts.

### LABOR WORKS LESS FOR MORE MONEY.

### This is the Banner Year for the Miners—Shipments of Coal This Year Have Doubled the Democratic Business.

State of Ohio,
Bureau of Labor Statistics,
Columbus, Sept. 15, 1900.

Mr. E. W. Sac[illegible]
Secretary Industrial Commission,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:—

In reply to your inquiry some time ago regarding the conditions of coal mining in this State, I submit comparative tables covering a period of ten years [illegible] touching the coal [illegible] of Ohio. [illegible] appended tables, com[illegible] from data contained in reports of the Chief Inspector of Mines, and from other authentic sources [illegible] the number of miners employed, th[illegible] tonnage, the average number of days work[illegible] the average earnings of the miners of the State.

It will be noticed that the mining rate per ton and the value of coal at the mines are not given for the first two years of the decade, and that the average earnings of the miners only date hack to 1894, as the records upon these subjects are unavailable; in fact, I have no knowledge of any record being kept as to the average earnings before the year named. You will also notice that the figures for the current year are incomplete, though I have given them as fully as they can be obtained for the first seven months, or np to August 1, 1900.

From the following table it will be seen that the increase in the number of miners from 1890 to 1899 inclusive is 2,354, and that the increased production for the same period is 4,120,175 tons, and that the increase over 1896 is 2,996,326 tons. The average number of days worked shows a decrease of 50½ days for 1899 as compared with 1894. Yet the average earnings for 1899 is $53.65 increase over that of 1894, and is mnch higher than the average for any other year for which we have a record, excepting 1898, where it shows an average of $242.97 per miner employed.

| Year. | No. Employed. | Total Tonnage. |
|---|---|---|
| 1890 | 19,177 | 11,788,859 |
| 1891 | 21,081 | 13,050,087 |
| 1892 | 21,002 | 14,599,908 |
| 1893 | 22,463 | 14,828,097 |
| 1894 | 25,163 | 11,910,218 |
| 1895 | 22,416 | 13,683,879 |
| 1896 | 22,145 | 12,912,608 |
| 1897 | 22,131 | 12,448,822 |
| 1898 | 21,819 | 14,058,155 |
| 1899 | 21,531 | 15,908,934 |

Taking the Hocking District, the largest coal field in the State, as a basis for mining rates and values, the following table shows the highest and lowest mining rate paid for pick-mined, screened coal. It also shows the total annual shipment of Ohio coals through the Ohio Coal Traffic Association, from all fields, which Association is composed of seven of the most prominent coal carrying roads of the State, and which represents the shipment of more than one-half of the State's production:

| | Mining Rate Per Ton. Highest. | Lowest. |
|---|---|---|
| 1890 | .... | .... |
| 1891 | .... | .... |
| 1892 | 0.70 | .... |
| 1893 | 0.70 | .... |
| 1894 | 0.70 | .... |
| 1895 | 0.60 | 0.50 |
| 1896 | [illegible] | 0.51 |
| 1897 | [illegible] | [illegible] |

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# How Labor Has Fared Since 1894, as Shown by Samuel Gompers, Democrat, in the "American Federationist."

Four years ago it was the hum of the oup kettle in the thousands of free soup iouses that the workiagman heard all ıver the land.

Hardly had William McKinley been lected president of the United States, .nd eyen before he was inaugurated, the ıum of the free soup kettie began to die ıut aad the whir and claakiag of mabiaery could be discerned from ona end ıf this country to the other. Since then he soup houees have goae out of husiıese and in their places have heen reared actories, workshops aad manufacturing ılants, aad the hsrd times of the iast Democratic administratioa, while forunately of the past, should not be for-;otten.

In no way can the traneition be better tated than in the following excerpts or ıaragraphs taken from the editorial colmns of the "American Federationist," the ıfficial organ of the Americaa Federation ıf Labor, whose editor, Samuel Gompers, s a Democrat aad a believer in free ilver. The paragraphs are taken for ıublication, beginning with the laitlal ıumber in March, 1894, to the present ime, and teli the trials and hardships of ahor during the last Democratic adminstration, and the good times, high wages, teady employment at good remuaeration .nd ths general prosperity of ths workagman aad his family for several years ıast. Quotiag Ssmual Gompers: "That ountry is the most prosperous whose vorkers enjoy the highest wsges." The ditorial quotatioas follow:

1894.

MARCH, 1894:—Work, aot charity, is vhat labor waats. We recognize tha fact hat in the face of our present industrial tagnation, with its consequent trall of aisery and poverty, our road will not be trewn with roses.

APRIL, 1894:—In the ever-present conest for maintenance, they (tbe lahorers) ıre engaged in a tragic bsttla for work, or hread, for hetter homes.

MAY, 1894:—To-day, in the midst of an ppalliag amount of enforced idleness aud alsery amoag the forces of labor in the ndustrial centers of the country, the first umhliags can ba heard of tha railying ry of "eight hours for work, eight hours or rest aad eight hours for what we vill."

JUNE, 1894:—The world's thinkers are ıow heginalng to appreciate the fact that he demand of labor is not to ahirk the luty to toil, hut the humane meana by vhich the workless workers may find the oad to employment.

JULY, 1894:—Workers, will yon enleavor to avert your doom before it is oo iate?

AUGUST, 1894:—It (the industrial stagıation) has made the fooilsh as weli as he wise stop and think and ask: "Whither ara we drifting?"

SEPTEMBER, 1894:—To-day more than var the toilara recognize how essentially hey are thrown upon thair own reources; that they have few, if any, outide of their own ranks who sympathiza vith them in their effort for the emanipation of mankind.

OCTOBER, 1894:—Our King-President Cleveland). As is natural, he carries out he will of his political party.

NOVEMBER, 1894:—A principle in the conomy of our iives mnst he established, ınd that is a iiving wage, below which he wage-workers shouid not permit hemselvas to be driven.

DECEMBER, 1894:—The following telgram is self-explanatory:

"New York, Nov. 7, 1894.

"To Grover Cieveland, President, Washington, D. C.:

"Without much concert of effort by organized labor the people have answered ıt tha poils your assumption of an unonstitutional and unwarrantable use of he military power to crush labor. Though he change may hanefit us iittle, the reuke will nevertheless bs appreciated and emembered. Samuel Gompers."

1895.

JANUARY, 1895:—We meet under most nauspicious circumstancee, and at a time when the workers are still suffering from the paralysis of industry resulting from ths incompetency of our modern captaias of industry.

MARCH, 1896:—Who cares for the worker when unemployed?

APRIL, 1896:—Although the eight-hour movemeat this year may not take on the dimensioas we hoped for, we must all recognize that the past few years have pnt our unioas to severe tests of steadfastness and permaaency.

MAY, 1896:—At this juacture of industrial development and the countless number of well, hut unemployed workers, further argument in favor of the reduction of the hours of labor of the employed is superfiuous.

JUNE, 1896:—With the coming of Labor Day this year, Sept. 7, 1896, we have greater cause for joy and celebration, sorrow aad demoastration, thaa aay since the day has heen ohserved. Sorrow for tbe untold misery existing in this great age aad world of plenty; sorrow at the sight of myriads of willing, but uaemployed workers.

JULY, 1896:—Well may the trade unionists declare that it is not oniy the philosophy of misery which is preached to them, hut that their pseudo friends make a woeful exhibition of the misery of their philosophy.

AUGUST, 1896:—No one, without personal observation, can form a conception of the horrors involved in that system (cheap) of labor. To see the hent forms and pinched cheeks of men and women; to see the sunken eyes of innocent children, prematurely sged; to witness the masses of mea and women with hops almost despaired of, and aot to sympathize with them in their sad lot aad their awful etruggle, is to possesa a heart incapable of sympathy and a mind devoid of ths conceptions of human rights.

SEPTEMBER, 1896:—Whatever a change for the hetter in the homes, ths firesides and the surroundings of the toilers, must inevitably reflect their beneficent effects upon all society, npoa all progress, upon all civilization.

OCTOBER, 1896:—The world is filled with the cry that there is something wrong at the foundation of society. There are but few thinking people hut what will admit that there is something wroag with our social system. The fields are green, the earth yielda up her bounty; the sea and soil their richea, all nature is generous in har bountiful gifts, man is a willing worker, geaius haa made it possible to make the lahorer's productivity manifoldiy greatar than was his progeaitor's. Yet, in apite of nature's bouaty and man's energy and willingness to strive, despite progress made, there can ba no doubt that misery, heart-rending misery, abounds.

NOVEMBER, 1896:—Work on! work on! aa workera to organize the uniona of our respective crafts, trades and callings. Bring the unorganized within the fold. Make the unions what they should be in a conflict with an employsr, or whather it be to allay the havoc among our fellow toilers resulting from false economic conditions.

DECEMBER, 1896:—For obvious reasons the law-makers and the executors of the law are not now in a position where their independence shaii direct the course hy which the trusts may bs successfully reached or attacked.

1897.

JANUARY, 1897:—We have not yet emerged from the stagnant condition rasulting from the panic of 1893, but thara is every reason to believe that an industrial revival is imminent.

FEBRUARY, 1897:—The year in which we live should he one fraught with great results in the strides and onward marcis of the lahor movement.

MARCH, 1897:—Raports to the office of the American Federation of Labor, submittad by affiliated organizations and organizers, as well as the labor and reform press, all indicata that the agitation for the inauguration of tha eight-hour work day has fully set in.

APRIL, 1897:—During the industrial crisis and stagnation with which we were visited since 1893 larga numhers of workingmen lost their employment. With the new impetus which the movement is about to receive wa impress on the minds of the workers and ali friends that they should start right. Greater self-reliance

JUNE, 1898:—(Congress passed a bill for the arbitration of disputes on the railroads eagaged in interstate commerce. Presideat McKinley signed it and it became the law of the land. This is the first law eaacted ia this country which recognized labor organizations and gave them legal standing.)

JULY, 1898:—Successful efforts to secure improved conditions for the toiiers are made day by day.

AUGUST, 1898:—With each such advance (in wages) the vision becomes clearer aad their (the workers') determiaation more firmly set to eliminate from the lives of the human family every element hy which one class can impose injustice upoa another.

SEPTEMBER, 1898:—Labor Day—What It Portends.—To make our lives and environments of to-day more in harmony with the wonderful achievements of modern industry, to participate in the results—rewards of the beautiful pesce and our bouatiful labor, no less thaa in recsiving deserved renown for our services and sacrifices in a just war, we (the workers) must organize more thoroughly than ever.

OCTOBER, 1898:—Contains a lengthy editorial of the Federal Iadustrial Commission created by a Republican Congress aad expresses ths hope that through its investigations the lahorer will get his just dues, as he is abiy and amply represented on the Commission.

NOVEMBER, 1898:—Tha splendid actioa of Goveraor Tanner, the (Republican) governor of Illinois, in the Virden matter, will ever be a monument to his honor, courage and sterllag Americanism. All honor to Virdsn's valiant videttes.

DECEMBER, 1898:—Contains editorial on the action of the Hon. John D. Long, eecretary of the navy, in granting to tbe lahorers and artisans employed by the navy department "time aad a half" for all iabor performed in the navy yards during the war in excess of eight hours per day, aad highly commends the government for its order stipulating that the eight-hour day he strictly enforced. Under this order machinists and other artisaas employed in the navy yards of the country received over $35,000 in hack pay.

1899.

JANUARY, 1899:—Comments favorabiy for the first time since the orgaa was puhlished on the conveation and growth of the American Fedaration of Labor, aad says that "beyond question the largest, moat representative and best convention of organized labor of the country was that of the American Faderation of Labor, which was held at Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 12 to 20, 1898, in which every industry and section of the entire country was represented.

FEBRUARY, 1899:—Social degradation nnd Democracy are incompatible. Either the social character of the massas must ba alevated to the level of that of the poiitical institutions under which they liva, or no power on earth can prevent tha character of the iatter from falling to that of tha former. This is a verdict of nniversal sociai law from which thera is no appeal.

MARCH, 1899:—The Fifty-fifth Congresa has adjourned. During its lifa it made history. * * * Among tha laws anacted affecting the interests of labor may be enumerated:

The hill for the improvemant in the condition of the men and the exarcisa in their right to quit in any American port, r in any nearby foreign port, and the restriction in the allotment of their wages.

Ths railroad arhitration hill.

The bill creating the Federal Industrial Commission.

The hili to protect the Plate Printers from having their trade ruthiessly destroyed hy a dishonorabie official.

A iaw to restore the wages of the employes of the Government Printing Office to $4 par day for eight hours was enacted.

Fixing wages for printers in the Weather Bureau at not less than $1,000 per year.

APRIL, 1899:—Wharever a union exists the workers are raaping soma of the advantages of the revival in industry. In

## DUTY DETERMINES DESTINY.

"Duty determines destiny. Destiny which results from duty performed may hring anxiety and perils, but never failure and dishonor. Pursuiag duty may not always lead by smooth paths. Another course may look easier and mors attractive, but pursning duty for duty's sake is always sure and safe and honorable."—William McKinley.

## NO SECTIONAL LINES.

Sectional lines no longer mar the map of the United States. Sectional feeling no loager holds hack tha love we bear each other. Fraternity is the natioaal anthem, suag by a chorus of forty-five states aad our territories at homs and beyond the seas. The Union is once more the common altar of our love and loyalty; our devotion aad sacrifice. Ths old flag again waves over us in peace, with new glories which yonr sons and ours have this year added to its sacred folds. What cause we hava for rejoiciag, saddened only by the fact that so maay of onr hrave men fell on the field or sickeaed and died from hardship aad exposure, and others returaiag bring wounds and disease from which they will long suffer. The memory of the daad wiil be a precious legacy, and the dieahled wiii he the nation's care.—President McKinley's speech before tbe Legislature in Joint Assamhly at ths State Capitol, Atlanta, Georgia, December 14, 1898.

## TO OUR YOUNG MEN.

To the youth of the couatry trained in the schools, which happily are opened to all, muet we look to carry forward the fnbric of government. It is fortunate for us that our rspuhlic appeals to the best and noblest aspirations of its citizens, and makes all things possible to the worthy aad industrious youth.—President McKinley's speech in the Colisenm, St. Louis, Missouri, Octoher 14, 1898.

## WHERE DESTINY LEADS.

We have ons flag and one destiny, and wherever that destiny shall iead us we will have hearts stroag enongh to maet its responsibilities.—President McKiaiey's speech at the Marchants' Exchange, St. Louis, Missouri, October 4, 1898.

## BRYAN IN LOUISVILLE.

Times change, and in politica as in every other field of experience, opinions changa with them. When Colonel Bryan went into Kentucky on one of hia speaking tours four years ago, the Louisvilla Courier-Journal greeted him thus:

"William J. Bryan has come to Kentucky, and Kentucky has taken his measure. Ha is a hoy orator. He is a dishonest dodger. He is a daring adventurer. He is a politicai fakir. Ha is not of the material of which tha peopla of tha United States have ever mada a President, nor is he even of the matarial of which any party evar before mada a candidate."

Tho otbar day Colonel Bryan spoke again in Louiaville. But the Courier-Journal sagely made no comments this time on the Nehraaka visitor whose theories it despises, but whosa candidacy it is rather shamefacedly sustaining.

## WE ARE ALL EMPERORS HERE.

Speaking to the Twentieth Century Clnb in New York, Bird S. Coler said:

"Onr government is not going to be converted into an empira. Looking into the horizon of onr political future, there is no danger more remote than the possibility that the people will surrander their rights and powers into the hands of one man. We may, in time, create an empire of liberty, equality and prosperity that will reach around the world, but while Ame-

# HOW HISTORY REPEATS ITSELF

### In 1848 Calhounites Declared the Constitution Followed the Flag Into New Territory, While the Van Burens and Tildens Protested—Democrats Condemned a Fire in the Rear.

The New York Democratic Address of 1848, written by Martin Van Buren and Samuel J. Tilden, said, in referring to those who attacked the administration while the country was involved in war with Mexico:

"However we may differ at home every lover of his country must desire that we should be known abroad as one and undivided; that being at war the only question would be, how it might best be brought to an honorable conclusion."

Further along in this address it was said the men who attacked the President in time of war sought to "wound the executive administration through the bleeding sides of the country."

When Tilden and Van Buren laid down these doctrines they were trying to do what many old-fashioned Democrats have sought in vain to accomplish in recent years—save their party from a destructive element bent upon rule or ruin. Calhoun and his following, in their effort to push slavery into the new territory acquired from Mexico, insisted, just as anti-expansionists do now, that the Constitution followed the flag. Said Van Buren and Tilden:

"The doctrine is therefore plainly stated that wherever the flag of the Union goes, it carries slavery with it; it overturns the local institutions no matter how strongly intrenched in the legislation, the habits and affections of the people, if freedom be their fortunate condition, and establishes in its place slavery; it repeals the local laws, if they guarantee personal freedom to all, and authorizes slavery."

Tilden and Van Buren thereupon made an exhaustive review of the question, and utterly repudiated the doctrine of the Constitution following the flag, and showed that Congress had full authority to rule new territory as it thought best. Tilden and Van Buren said in further review of the Calhoun dogma:

"Nowhere found in the Constitution, repugnant to its spirit and abhorrent as we have shown it to be to the principles and convictions of the illustrious men who framed it, we are called upon to interpolate this new theory upon the Constitution as a sort of mystical common law, not implied in any particular part, but to be inferred from the general nature of that instrument."

Thus the anti-expansion dogma of today has John C. Calhoun for its author and originator, while such Northern Democrats as Samuel J. Tilden and Martin Van Buren condemned it then, as thousands of old-fashioned Democrats do now.

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# AMERICA IN THE ORIENT.

### Our Position as a World Power and Our Possibilities in the Markets of the World.

### MUST HAVE PROSPERITY AT HOME.

[By Hon. J. Sloat Fassett, of Elmira, N. Y.]

During the administration of President McKinley great and important changes have been taking place in the general estimate put by the Orient upon the United States of America.

Previous to 1896 there was prevalent only a vague notion of our wealth and our power as a nation. It was generally understood that we were great money-makers, manufacturers and traders; that we had a small and inefficient army and a small and untried navy. Compared with the military and naval strength and display of European nations, and compared with the diplomatic equipment of these nations, the United States suffered in the minds of most Orientals, who are profoundly impressible by the outward and showy demonstrations of wealth and power and the disposition and ability to use them.

Since the resurrection of industrial activity, due to Republican policies under President McKinley's administration, and more emphatically since the demonstration of our vast military and naval resources in the Spanish and Philippine wars, a new and truer conception of our power and dignity as a nation has taken deep root in the Oriental world, as indeed it has throughout all the world. New consideration has been extended to our diplomatic, consular and military and naval representatives abroad. Traveling Americans have been treated with increased respect. Greater interest has been manifested in American machinery and manufactures and wider fields have been opened for the investment of American capital and the operations of American enterprise.

It is understood that America has no sinister designs, politically or territorially, upon the Oriental states, but that her interests are all in the line of universal peace and general order and security for the purposes of mutual intercourse and trade. The change of attitude from tol-

# SOUTHERNER FOR McKINLEY.

### Another Life-Long Democrat Leaves His Party and Scores Its Policies.

### SOME HARD HITS FOR BRYAN.

Another life-long Democrat, James S. Evans, has come out for President McKinley. He is a Southerner, and is the first member of his family who has ever voted the Republican ticket. His letter follows:

Mr. T. E. Powell, President Southern Democratic Club, Chicago:

My Dear Sir:—I thank you for your invitation to join the Southern Democratic Club, the headquarters of which are at the Sherman house. At the same time, I must respectfully decline to become a party to an organization, the purpose of which is to assist Mr. William Jennings Bryan in reaching the highest office within the gift of a sovereign people.

I come of a long line of Democrats, many of whom have been conspicuous in the political history of the Gulf States. From them I was taught the cardinal principles of true Democracy; and, remembering these, I cannot subscribe to the teachings of Mr. Bryan and those candidates who are advocating them. Believing them to be dangerous to all the people, and especially detrimental to the interests of the South, I shall cast my ballot against the Kansas City nominees and for the first time in the history of a member of my family vote the national Republican ticket.

The cry of imperialism raised by Mr. Bryan and his adherents to my mind, is canting hypocrisy. And it seems to me to be the very acme of insincerity for a Southern Democrat such as you profess to be, to preach about individual liberty, the right of the governed to be consulted on matters of state issue, when all of us, long ago agreed that the negro's place is inferior to the white man's on election days. Is it your wish to concede to the rebellious Tagalo greater individual liberty than we permit half of the population of the states of Louisiana, Mississippi, South Carolina, Tennessee, North Carolina and Arkansas to enjoy? At this present moment, as you very well know, every Southern state that has not made

# SENATOR HOAR

### Has No Confidence in a Party that Denies Self-Government at Home

### The Real Issue Is the Preservation of National Financial Honor and Not Whether Aguinaldo Shall Succeed

I am asked to state briefly why I think anti-imperialists should vote for President McKinley this fall. There is in my judgment such a thing as imperialism, and such a thing as anti-imperialism. The imperialist says the Philippine Islands are ours. The anti-imperialists say the Philippine Islands belong to the Philippine people. The imperialists says he will establish for them the best government we think they are fit for. The anti-imperialists say they have a right to establish for themselves such a government as they think good and fit for themselves.

It is thoroughly unmanly and un-American to take to the woods. Either President McKinley or Mr. Bryan will be chosen. Voting for a third party, under the circumstances, is no better than not to vote at all. You may as well leave your vote with the census officer as to leave it with the election officer, unless you vote for one or the other of these two men.

Now, President McKinley made the treaty, and Mr. Bryan, when its defeat was assured, came to Washington and saved it. These two great political leaders, between whom you are to take your choice, are equally responsible for everything that has happened so far. When the treaty became the law of the land, the public faith was pledged to pay $20,000,000 for sovereignty over the Philippine Islands, and that Congress, and not the people, should dispose of them hereafter. It became the constitutional duty of the President, until Congress should act, or declare otherwise, to reduce them to order and submission. The Supreme Court of the United States so held long ago. The only difference up to this point between President McKinley and Mr. Bryan is that President McKinley believed he was doing right, belonged to a party which had always been, as he himself had been, the champion of political liberty, in the past, and is right on all of the other questions that are at stake in the coming election, and is fit to be trusted with all new questions that shall arise. On the other hand, Mr. Bryan thought the whole transaction wrong, makes some thin and frivolous excuses for his conduct, and the party with whom he acts; and the men who surround him and will surround him as his counselors are men who have been the opponents of righteousness, equality and civil liberty always in the past, are wrong on all the other great questions that are at stake in the present election, and are not, in my judgment, to be trusted with new questions, however important or vital, that are to come up in the future.

I say to the lover of liberty, I say to the anti-imperialist, I say to the man who thinks the Republican party has made a great and grievous mistake, you cannot look for the correction of that mistake to a candidate or to a party who, whatever they may think of the principles applied to the Philippine Islands, mean to apply those principles in their worst form to citizens of the United States.

In the matter of imperialism there has been little practical difference between President McKinley and Mr. Bryan in the past. There will be little practical difference in the future. Mr. Bryan does not even promise to use his power as Executive and Commander-in-Chief in calling our troops from the Philippines. He only promises to call Congress together. He knows very well he cannot command even the strength of his own party to undo the mischief which seventeen of his own followers in the Senate, at his own instance, wrought when they ratified the treaty—Messrs. McEnery, McLaurin, Morgan, Pettus, Sullivan, Allen, Butler, Harris, Teller, Kyle and Jones (of Nevada)—have not changed their minds. Possibly Mr. Clay, of Georgia, and Mr. Kenney, of Delaware among his associates, have done so. It is hopeless, even if the Democrats get a tie, or even a majority in the Senate to expect them to accomplish anything in behalf of the independence of the Philippine Islands.

In 1896 you regarded Mr. Bryan's campaign as a "passionate crusade of dishonor." You said its success would bring with it not only adversity, but disgrace. Would its success not bring disgrace now? Mr. Bryan said at Topeka that if he were elected the free coinage of silver should be accomplished before another presidential elec-

# SENATOR WARREN

### Tells of the Political Conditions and the Prosperity in Wyoming.

### WILL GO FOR McKINLEY.

### Striking Comparison Between Agricultural and Industrial Pursuits Under Democratic and Republican Administrations.

The people of Wyoming are vitally and intensely interested in the outcome of the present campaign. Wyoming has been a State but a little over eight years, and of this period four years each of Democratic and Republican government have served to impress upon the minds of its people two distinct and impressive object lessons. The first period was during the Democratic administration from 1893 to 1896 inclusive, in which we suffered so severely in business matters and when our material conditions were confessedly so devoid of hope that as we look back it all seems like a hideous nightmare.

The second period of four years is that formed by the McKinley administration. At the outset of it we were awakened to life and hope. During this time our industries, depressed and unprofitable under Democratic policies, have become prosperous, and our business ventures remunerative and satisfactory. The ranches, farms, cattle, sheep, mines and railroads of our State all give substantial returns to the capital and labor expended upon them, and our people instead of being constant borrowers are now paying their debts and becoming lenders.

In the light of these statements, the truth of which is patent to every resident of Wyoming and to every non-resident having business dealings with our people, it is easy to state what the issues of this campaign mean to Wyoming. The vital question is, are we to again be plunged into the "Slough of Despond" of Democratic times, or are we to continue our present satisfactory and hopeful conditions? Do we wish bankruptcy, mortgaged homes and ranches, valueless cattle, sheep and horses, idle mines, unemployed workmen, railroads in the hands of receivers, and general distress? Or, on the other hand, do we wish prospering industries, paying farms and ranches, fair prices for live stock, employment and good wages for our miners, railroads which do not retrench in wages, but which, on the contrary, pay their employes adequate compensation, and all other conditions indicative of prosperity and contentment?

These are the issues which are presented to the people of Wyoming at this time. Bryanism is embodied in the first and Republicanism in the second.

Bryan's scare heads—"Expansion, Imperialism and Militarism"—are not an issue of the campaign in Wyoming. This State is the product of expansion. Every foot of its area of 97,000 square miles was formed from territory acquired by acts of expansion such as the Louisiana Purchase, the seizure of the Oregon country, the Mexican treaty, and the California purchase, and all this without the consent of the governed.

What Wyoming people think of militarism was expressed by their action at the commencement of the war with Spain. The State was allotted a quota of 300 volunteers, but sent over a thousand into the service. One of these volunteers who, when the war broke out was a leading Democratic politician of the State, who went to the Philippines as a private and through merit won a commission, recently wrote home as follows:

**"I would like to be home so that I could vote against Bryan. I hope he will be defeated so badly that the bugaboo word imperialism will never be heard again."**

The chief industries in Wyoming are live stock raising, farming, coal mining, and railroad operation. The State also has extensive and rich mineral resources as yet but partially developed, although several thousand men are employed in this work. Sheep, cattle and horse raising form

# FROM ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY ACRES

### Comparison of Prices Received for the Same Quantities of Farm Products in 1896 and 1900.

### ACTUAL SALES FROM A FARMER'S BOOKS.

Mr. William Jennings Bryan, the Popo-Democratic candidate for the Presidency, insists that the farmers of the United States have not derived any benefit from the existing prosperity.

A Nebraska farmer proves that Mr. Bryan is wrong. He sends us a statement showing what he realized from his 160-acre farm in 1896 and this year, taking exactly the same quantities of each product from his account books. Thus:

| 1896. | | 1900. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 400 bushels wheat at 48c...... | $192.00 | 400 bushels wheat at 60c. | $240.00 |
| 1,200 bushels oats at 14c........ | 168.00 | 1,200 bushels oats at 18c... | 216.00 |
| 2,500 bushels corn at 15c........ | 375.00 | 2,500 bushels corn at 30c... | 750.00 |
| 13,000 pounds steers at 4c........ | 520.00 | 13,000 pounds steers at 5½c. | 715.00 |
| 5,000 pounds hogs at 3c........ | 150.00 | 5,000 pounds hogs at 4.70.. | 235.00 |
| 200 pounds butter at 10c...... | 20.00 | 200 pounds butter at 17c. | 34.00 |
| 200 dozen eggs at 7c.......... | 14.00 | 200 dozen eggs at 12c... | 24.00 |
| | $1,439.00 | | $2,214.00 |
| | | | 1,439.00 |
| Balance in favor of 1900...... | | | $775.00 |

Mr. Bryan will observe that this Nebraska farmer received over 50 per cent more money this year than he did in 1896, for precisely the same quantities of his products. Mr. Bryan should study the exhibit. It will be interesting to Farmer Bryan, who might compare it with his own account sales for this year.

Candidate Bryan should not tell falsehoods about the prices of farm products. If he is still in doubt let him run over to Everett, in his own state, and have a chat with the farmer who supplied these figures.

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# TRADE EXPANSION.

### John C. Eames Tells What It Means to American Business Interests

### MANILA'S GREAT ADVANTAGES

[By Hon. John C. Eames, of the H. B. Claflin Co., of New York.]

How any man at all interested in the advancement and welfare of this great country can preach the doctrine of anti-expansion is more than I can understand.

Anti-expansion means contraction, or at least that would be the result. Unless we seek markets for our goods outside of the limits of our own country we cannot advance commercially. We are a country of producers. Not only do we draw from nature's bountiful supplies of the ground, but, by using the ingenuity Providence has given us, we have demonstrated that we can by modern machinery turn out more manufactured goods than we can use. Therefore we must not only seek markets elsewhere, but we must create new markets for our productions. To do this our country must have at least a foothold in other countries, commercially at least.

Americans are natural pioneers and will stand any privation and hardship to open up new territory, but it must be under the American flag, which is dearer to them even than wealth gained on foreign soil.

Our occupancy of Cuba and Porto Rico has assured us of the greater part of the trade with those islands. The influence for good has not stopped there but it has extended to all the Spanish speaking countries of America. Inquiries from these countries for American goods and manufactures are becoming more numerous every day. In a commercial way it is not this country alone that is being benefited; but the fact that Porto Rico is now a part of the United States and that we have secured a foothold in Cuba has drawn millions of dollars of American capital to these islands—not altogether in a speculative way that would only tend to tie up valuable property, but in the way of substantial business enterprises.

# RAILROAD LABOR

### Its Interest in the Economies of Consolidation.

### SYSTEM OF PROMOTION.

[By William H. Baldwin, Jr., President of the Long Island Railroad.]

To appreciate the significance of the value of railroad consolidation to the public, it is only necessary to attempt to conceive of a return to former conditions. The small independent railroads, with their relatively small number of employes, each road with its own standards of equipment dependent upon the idiosyncrasies of its principal officers or directors; each road with responsibilities to the public as a carrier only to the extent of its own short line—all these limitations suggest a local independence which would permit to the railroad the employment of labor on the basis of "supply" for its small demands.

On the other hand, the gradual growth of large systems composed of many such small lines, produces a new and constantly growing responsibility to the public, until finally a point is reached where the law of supply and demand affects but remotely the skilled labor necessary in transportation service. In the last analysis, of course, wages are controlled by the law of supply and demand, but with increased complexity in transportation, large bodies of expert men, as a matter of fact, cannot be replaced within a reasonable time, and without so disturbing the service that the public would not permit a great transportation company to solve an important labor problem by so slow working a law. The function performed by railroads has become too important to the body politic to permit of any solution of these serious labor and wage questions except by intelligent consideration on the part of the representatives both of the management and of the employes.

The effect of consolidation has brought many good results to the employes: An increased ability on the part of the railroads to pay higher wages, to employ more men; an improvement in standards of tracks and equipment, which has reduced the hours for a day's work and has made the service less dangerous. It has also made the employment of men in the service more regular throughout the year and thus kept together a regular force and has developed a code of standard rules, governing the army of employes, which have dignified their employment and made more permanent their positions.

Consolidation has not made, in my experience, considerable immediate savings in cost of operation. Oftentimes a small road may be added to a larger system and some of the expenses of organ-

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**by Professor George Gunton, you will find an able discussion estion. It is so written that you can use a section, or a para- thus have a daily article on this subject should you so desire. or Leaders as quoted herein are very interesting.**

# UST ISSUE DISCUSSED

(BY PROFESSOR GEORGE GUNTON)

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## "TRUSTS"?

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## RPORATIONS.

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ital is had, a benighted world is waiting for the information. Thus far not a ray of light has ever been shed upon that point, though acres of literature on the subject have been published.

## WHY HAVE WE LARGE CORPORATIONS?

How came these corporations to get so large? Why did they organize at all? There is one general reason and it is this: In the effort to make the most of invested capital, it was found by a long series of experiments that under certain conditions large capital could be used to greater advantage than small capital; it could produce more at the same cost, give a larger profit, sell the products at lower prices and give more permanent employment to labor at higher wages. Every little addition to the size of industrial concerns has been made for these reasons. As the experiments proved a success they were increased, and so from small individual concerns to partnerships and corporations the process went on and on, and if not arbitrarily interrupted will continue to go on just so long as it will yield these advantages. Just so long as adding another million to the plant will increase the earning capacity of both the old and new capital, the additions will continue to be made, and as soon as the point is reached where to increase the size only increases the unwieldiness and does not increase the economy it will stop.

Clearly, then, the history of industrial growth and prosperity is the history of corporate development. Without corporations productive efficiency could not have progressed beyond the economic status of the small individual concerns of at least a century ago. A war on corporations, without some definite economic basis of discrimination, then, is simply a war on business success. That is the character of the present campaign. It is based upon no principle of industrial management of public policy. It recognizes no line of distinction between the good and the bad, but it is a blind, muddled, indiscriminate agitation against corporate capital, which means a crusade against business prosperity. There are three ways in which large corporations, miscalled trusts, affect the public welfare: First, by their influence upon prices; second, by their influence upon wages and employment; third, by their influence upon business stability.

## THEIR EFFECT UPON PRICES.

The great era of corporations in this country is since 1860. According to the Senate report, which was so comprehensive and exhaustive, there were fifty-eight

Thus by the power of its large capital, this concern gives employment to nearly forty millions of laborers, pays over one hundred thousand dollars a day in wages and brings sixty millions of gold to the country a year, all of which would be lost to this country but for the superior management and large capital of this company.

Small oil producers, such as existed before the Standard Oil Company was organized, could not hold the American market a month against Russian competition.

## THE RAILROADS.

The railroads are another type of the large organizations against which the Democratic party is now waging war. What effect have these corporations had in the cost of service to the public? On this point facts are stronger than phrases. In 1893 with a relatively small and unintegrated railroads, it cost the public 2.21 cents a mile to ship a ton of merchandise, but by the steady enlargement of system and lowering of cost without reducing and in many instances raising wages, the freight charges were reduced from 2.21 cents a mile to 75-100 cents a mile or about 64 per cent, as shown by the following table:

| Years. | Miles of railroad. | Average rate per ton per mile. (cents). |
|---|---|---|
| 1873.......... | 70,268 | 2.210 |
| 1874.......... | 72,385 | 2.040 |
| 1875.......... | 74,096 | 1.810 |
| 1876.......... | 76,808 | 1.855 |
| 1877.......... | 79,088 | 1.524 |
| 1878.......... | 81,767 | 1.401 |
| 1879.......... | 86,584 | 1.201 |
| 1880.......... | 93,296 | 1.348 |
| 1881.......... | 103,143 | 1.264 |
| 1882.......... | 114,712 | 1.236 |
| 1883.......... | 121,455 | 1.224 |
| 1884.......... | 125,379 | 1.125 |
| 1885.......... | 128,361 | 1.036 |
| 1886.......... | 136,379 | 1.042 |
| 1887.......... | 149,257 | 1.034 |
| 1888.......... | 156,169 | 0.977 |
| 1889.......... | 161,353 | 0.970 |
| 1890.......... | 166,698 | 0.927 |
| 1891.......... | 170,769 | 0.929 |
| 1892.......... | 175,188 | 0.941 |
| 1893.......... | 177,465 | 0.893 |
| 1894.......... | 179,393 | 0.864 |
| 1895.......... | 181,021 | 0.839 |
| 1896.......... | 182,777 | 0.806 |
| 1897.......... | 184,428 | 0.798 |
| 1898.......... | 186,398 | 0.753 |

## THE SURFACE RAILROADS.

Next to the steam railroad corporations those most railed against are the surface railroad syndicates, especially those which control the surface railroad systems in our large cities. Take New York as an example. All the surface railroading in New York City is in the hands of two companies. It was once in the hands of a dozen or more companies. Every avenue line and every crosstown line was run by a separate company. Under that regime the motive power was horses, and the public had to pay a separate 5-cent fare for every car boarded. With the dis-

that native capital could accumulate fast enough to keep up with the demands of industrial growth. In this country the case has been quite different. Our industrial development has been so rapid and colossal that we were wholly unable to create the individual capital necessary to supply the needs of industry. Consequently the corporate means of capitalizing was evolved, so that European wealth as well as the scattered pennies of our own people could be utilized to make possible the great railroad and other undertakings in this country, which have no parallel in any other part of the world. Had we been compelled to wait for the development of individual capital in the non-corporate form, this development would probably have been delayed half a century. Corporations, therefore, are peculiarly American institutions, not because they contain any inferior element, but because they are the utilization of the co-operative spirit made necessary by our exceptionally rapid industrial progress.

## EFFECT UPON THE LABORER'S LIBERTY.

It is commonly charged by those enlisted in this campaign against capital, that large corporations destroy the laborer's liberty. Mr. Cleveland sounded this note in his last message to Congress. A little touch of fact would show this to be a pure phantom of the imagination. Nothing could be more contrary to the whole history of wage labor. If there were any truth in this we might expect to find that laborers had more freedom and greater individuality before the wage system began. Yet everybody knows that then they had neither liberty nor individuality; that it was not until long after the wage system came that laborers acquired any liberty, political rights or social individuality.

The laborer's freedom and individuality depend upon two things—permanence of employment and good wages. Wherever the employment of labor is most permanent and wages are highest, there the laborer is most intelligent, has the greatest freedom and the strongest individual identity. Where do laborers get these conditions? It is not where capital is small and employers are poor. On the contrary, it is where large corporations prevail that wages are highest and employment most continuous, and everybody knows it is there where the laborers are most independent. It is notorious that large corporations have the least influence over the opinions and individual conduct of their laborers. Let it be known that a large corporation is trying to influence

the election of candidates for office, and that is the signal for the workingmen to vote against them. Instead of being controlled by the corporations, they act almost uniformly on the rule of defying and opposing them.

Nor is there any loss of individual liberty in becoming a fractional part of a large productive concern. What society wants is not individuality as producers but individuality as citizens. What we need is that the laborer should give less and less of his personal energy to earning a living and more and more to his social and individual improvement. A permanent stipulated income is the first step towards real individual freedom for the laborers. Nothing is so depressing to manhood, nothing makes the weak so cowardly as precariousness of income. The small business man who does not know from quarter to quarter, and sometimes from month to month, whether he can meet his obligations, is neither so brave, so intelligent nor so free a citizen as the wage laborer in the safe employ of a large corporation. As a matter of fact, the corporation and banker have far more influence over the votes of small business men whom they have befriended or patronized, than they have over their own laborers. A laborer's freedom does not depend upon the fact that he works for wages, but on the amount of his wages. With high wages and permanent employment the laborer's freedom and welfare are secured. The laborer has not a single interest, social, economic or political, in the existence of employers with small capital.

## EFFECT UPON WAGE AND EMPLOYMENT.

It is also asserted that large corporations increase enforced idleness by displacing labor with machinery. This is another of those flippant statements made without regard to the facts. It is the history of improved machinery, which is the same as large corporations, that while the new machine does more work with the same labor, through lowering the price of commodities, it puts the products within the reach of a constantly increased number of consumers and thereby ultimately increases the demand for labor. This is demonstrated by the facts in the following table taken from the United States census in 1890. It shows the number of laborers employed in sixty-four industries in 1880 and 1890, and the yearly wages. The two right-hand columns show the amount and per cent of increase in wages:

| INDUSTRY. | Number of Employes. 1880 | 1890 | Yearly Wages. 1880 | 1890 | Amt. of inc. | Per Cent of inc. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Boot and shoe cut stock.......... | 2,885 | 5,503 | $254 | $422 | $168 | 66.1 |
| Boot and shoe uppers............ | 437 | 1,708 | 389 | 525 | 136 | 34.9 |
| Boots and shoes factory product.. | 111,152 | 139,333 | 386 | 476 | 90 | 23.3 |
| Boots and shoes, rubber.......... | 4,062 | 9,261 | 315 | 428 | 113 | 35.8 |
| Boxes, cigar .................... | 2,365 | 5,537 | 316 | 385 | 69 | 21.8 |
| Boxes, fancy and paper.......... | 9,678 | 19,954 | 245 | 344 | 99 | 40.4 |
| Boxes, wooden packing.......... | 7,722 | 13,922 | 358 | 465 | 107 | 29.8 |
| Brass castings and brass finishings | 9,237 | 11,908 | 437 | 581 | 144 | 32.9 |
| Brassware ...................... | 1,142 | 7,518 | 360 | 539 | 179 | 49.7 |
| Cigar molds .................... | 7 | 142 | 421 | 474 | 53 | 12.5 |
| Clay and pottery products........ | 10,221 | 20,296 | 352 | 499 | 147 | 41.7 |

to all laws aiming at the improvement of the condition of labor, such as shortening of the working day, providing education for working children, abolition of the truck system and other beneficent measures that have been secured during the last quarter of a century, were all obtained against the bitter and often petty and persecuting opposition of the small employers, the employers in whose behalf this campaign against so-called trusts is being waged. The workmen, that is the intelligent workmen, know that they have always been able to get the best terms, the best treatment and the highest wages at the hands of the large corporations. In the coal strike now going on in Pennsylvania the grievance against which the miners complain, like corporation stores, the fortnightly payments are not practiced by the large concerns, but are persisted in only by the small ones. As an example of attitude of large corporations in this matter, on the first of May, 1900, the Standard Oil Company, voluntarily increased the pay of its 40,000 employees 10 per cent, and reduced the working time an hour a day. Nobody is more familiar with this fact than the leaders of trade unions.

## LABOR LEADERS ON TRUSTS.

This was shown by the addresses of the leaders of the Federated Unions before the Trust Conference in Chicago in 1899, where Mr. Bryan also spoke. Mr. Bryan poses as the friend of labor. In his attacks on large corporations, he pretends to be holding a brief for the workingmen, but before this conference the organized labor had their own representatives, and when the turn came for the labor representatives to speak Mr. Bryan and his followers expected to hear anti-trust Bryan orations, but to their astonishment the labor speakers did nothing of the kind.

The addresses delivered by Mr. Gompers, Mr. White and Mr. Garland were strong, intelligent, logical, well-verified, inductive arguments. Each showed familiarity with the facts of the case. No one could listen to any of these papers without being convinced that the speaker was at once earnest, intelligent and informed; that he was not playing the demagogue; that the gallery was not his audience, that he was presenting deductions from the experience of the wage laborers he represented. Each presented a different set of facts. Mr. Gompers for the various trades in different parts of the country, Mr. White the facts as developed among the organized garment makers of New York City, and Mr. Garland the facts as known in the history of iron, steel and tin workers of Pennsylvania. There was the evidence of impregnable mastery of the matter which was irresistible. Each in his own line, and from the point of view of the group of laborers represented, could cite facts that when mentioned everybody knew, and that one after another exploded the fallacy of the whole series of Mr. Bryan's assumptions.

The difference between the representatives of trade unions and Mr. Bryan, as they appeared before this conference discussing this important public question,

liberty, guardians of manhood, and saviors of society.

"The corporation is a legal personality, but it has no soul; the trust has neither personality nor soul, but soulless as the first is, and bodyless and soulless as the trust is, it is utterly impossible for either or both to exceed in inhuman cruelty the record you individual employers and individual business men have already made. * * *

"It is very interesting and somewhat amusing to the socialist to watch your actions as you feel this resistless pressure you try to escape in every conceivable way, but cannot, and this conference proves beyond a doubt that as a class you are in great distress—are very sick—and we, socialists, seek to comfort you by the assertion that the disease which afflicts you is fatal, that in the very near future you will die, and we shall be present and rejoice at your funeral."

## SECRETARY OF GARMENT WORKERS' UNION ON TRUSTS.

In his address before the Chicago Trust Conference, Mr. Henry White, general secretary of the United Garment Workers, said:

"We must distinguish between the use and abuse of a thing, otherwise no human institution could stand. Discrimination is the soul of an argument. While pointing out the evils of trusts we must not forget the serious grievances of competitive business—its limitations, its wastes, its uncertainties. Workingmen are only too familiar with the disheartening reply when asking for an increase of wages, 'Can't afford it on account of competition.' The trust method, at least, changes the situation as far as ability to concede better conditions are concerned. * * *

"The real reason why trusts have grown so wonderfully in this country is really due to the American genius for doing things upon a large scale, and putting natural forces to the best use. * * *

"That it gives the consumer the benefit of increased economy in production by lowering prices and by which consumption is increased. That it makes employment more regular and enables higher wages to be paid. That it creates more certainty and system in business, thus making panics less likely. That it opens up foreign markets on account of the superior productive methods."

## HOW LARGE CORPORATIONS AFFECT FARMERS.

How do large corporations affect the interest of the farmers? There is probably no class in the community who derive more benefit from the economic improvements of large corporations than the farmer has received all the advantages tool, architecture, sanitation, domestic appointments, art, literature and general refinements are the products of industrial centers where large capitalistic enterprise abound. Every form of commodity outside of food which enters into the farmer's life has been immensely improved and greatly cheapened by the efforts of large corporations. Transportation, which is an important item in the farmer's economy has been reduced 50 per cent ...

**Speech delivered by C. C. Shayne, at Galway, Saratoga County, on Saturday Evening, September 29th, 1900, on the issues of the day. Mr. C. F. Mairs presided. Among the Vice Presidents and Secretaries were many of the best known men in Northern New York.**

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Mr. Shayne spoke in part as follows :

*Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen, friends and neighbors :*

It seems but a few months instead of four years, since I addressed you on practically the same issues which are now being discussed by the two dominant parties : Protection, Sound Money, and Prosperity, vs. Free Trade, Free Silver, and Adversity.

You remember that shortly after Mr. Cleveland's election in 1892, the mills and factories at Amsterdam, Cohoes, Troy, and other manufacturing centers were closed. Soup houses were erected, where the people who had lost employment and had no money to buy food were glad to get a bite to eat.

What was the cause of the distress ? Why did the mills and factories close ? The answer is : Capital became timid ; the tariff which protected capital and labor was lowered ; Protection was removed so that it was impossible for American manufacturers who pay liberal wages to compete with the pauper labor of Europe, and rather than lose their money capitalists withdrew it and took care of themselves and their families and left the work people who voted to secure the election of Mr. Cleveland, which brought about the conditions which caused all the distress and sufferings, to take care of themselves. A repetition of this will occur if Mr. Bryan is elected in November.

### Warned in 1892

You remember that I warned you in 1892 ; I now warn you again. Do not vote to throw the working people of the mills and factories out of employment. Do not vote to have the wages of the men in this section reduced. Do not vote to have the low prices which farmers are receiving for their products reduced to still lower prices, but vote to keep in power the present administration under which we have all thrived.

You remember when I addressed you in 1896 I predicted that in case McKinley should be elected, a revival of the good times that existed under President Harrison's Administration would return. The sober-minded, sensible people of the country who are not governed by prejudices nor affected by demagogery, cast their votes for the benefit of their country, their homes, wives, and children, and the American idea won—the predictions made at that time by . . . was in power, and all the misery and suffering which our people have been compelled to endure has been during periods when the low tariff party was in power. With this experience, how can a man of good judgment cast a vote to place in power the party which advocates Free Trade, which has brought so much distress to our people ? And yet it seems strange that many of the very class who need protection (the work people) will walk up to the ballot box on election day, and vote to injure themselves, their families and their neighbors. A man who receives $20.00 per week ought not to vote to compel his employer to reduce his salary to $10.00 per week or discharge him. It is almost a crime for a man to cast a vote which will help to bring about conditions whereby his own wages and the wages of his friends will be cut down. Not only the men, but their wives and children will suffer.

This question has been discussed every campaign and it does not require much argument with an intelligent American audience, but it is well to remind you of dangers ahead. Do not have your attention diverted by temporary questions. There is just one important question to be settled. If you want the good times which now exist to continue vote to keep the party in power which sustains protection to American industries.

If you want hard times, if you are anxious to lose your job, vote for a reduced tariff. Let the foreign manufacturers supply the customers of the American manufacturers, then the factories of this country will close, and thousands of able-bodied men will be walking the streets in idleness, as they did during the hard times of '92 to '96, and I promise you that you will have hard times and suffering to your heart's content, with only yourselves to blame.

You cannot blame any man who has worked hard and saved his money and who employs labor, because he protects himself and family by keeping his money rather than by investing it when he knows he will lose it.

### Expansionists of the Past

The advocates of the Kansas City platform do not know where they are at today. They are ashamed of the Chicago platform. They recognize that the cry of Imperialism is not taking with the American people, who respect Washington and Lincoln, Jefferson, Douglass, Jackson and Ulysses S. Grant. Mr. Bryan says : "Come back to the times of Jefferson and Washington, to the days of the fathers, and consider what the founders of our government thought and said and did on the question of expansion." Here is what the fathers of the country did say in regard to expansion. George Washington said: "There is a rank, due to the United States among the nations of the world, . . . anybody who has faith in the vitality of the Republic, and confidence in the Democratic principles on which it is founded. Keep the flag flying in the Philippines. Dewey has raised it there, and there every American citizen, worthy to be a citizen of the great republic, should demand that it shall remain in commemoration of victory and a pledge of freedom to the people rescued from the tyranny of Spain. American blood has been spilled at Manila. Every drop was a sacrifice to the interest of principle. Shall we retreat from the Philippines ? The New York Journal says "No retreat." The American flag is up in Manila. Let it wave there until the people of the Philippines under protection, have grown into capacity for full self-government. That is the American policy: "Nail the flag to the mast."

Democratic leaders are trying to mislead the public. The sensible Democratic leaders know that protection to American industries is best for the interests of the people; and that the gold standard is also for the best interests of the people.

We believe that this nation should keep pace with other nations in progress, and yet the Democrats are trying to create a belief that everything the Republican party has done is wrong, while they know themselves that every act of the Republican party is for the best interests of the entire country.

### No Class Distinction

The Republican party legislates for the benefit of the masses. It contends that one man is just as good as another so long as he is honest. Because one man has money and the other has not, is no reason why the one with money should treat the other with disrespect; nor should the man who is less fortunate be envious of the other because he has been more fortunate himself. And yet Mr. Bryan has been trying to engender that feeling of hatred in the minds of his countrymen for the sake of votes.

Mr. Bryan and his followers are trying to create a class distinction and social prejudice in this country.

That is wrong. But the American people will not be fooled. The scales are falling from their eyes and they who try to create a strife between those who labor and those who employ labor will not succeed. The capitalist can not invest his money to advantage unless he can employ labor, and labor requires capital.

It is a shame and disgrace at this stage of our advanced civilization for the leaders of any party to use every effort to create strife which endangers the liberty and lives of our people.

Much has been said about the present coal strike. The miners undoubtedly have not been treated fairly and have a just cause for striving to secure their rights. If the mine owners do not . . . wages of the masses and makes greater competition among their number.

When there is little demand for coal there is little work for the miners, and when people want work a d must have it or starve, they are compelled to work for low wages.

The wages of the country are low enough now. I beg of you, my friends and the workmen all over the country, not to vote for a reduction of wages.

My heart is with the wage earners of America. I am anxious that they should secure fair wages for a day's work, and I do not want any legislation enacted which will make more idle men ; nor do I want the wages which should be paid to the workmen of this country paid to the workmen of other countries.

When manufacturers have no protection they are compelled to do one of two things : Either cut down the wages of their employees or close up ; and as the workmen of this country cannot work for less than they are now receiving, and live, the shops would be closed.

Then the misery of '92 to '96 will be repeated. I hope the American people will not bring about this state of affairs.

### Protection

New York is full of free traders who take an interest whatever in the working people, and it was for that reason that the law limiting the amount of personal effects which a tourist can bring in duty free, to $100, was inserted in the Dingley Bill. Prior to that time that class of people who were able to go to Europe every year could purchase an unlimited amount of goods, and bring them in for themselves and families and friends duty free, while those who were unable to go to Europe were compelled to pay the duty on any article they purchased either by mail or from their importing merchant.

The Republican party had the law passed so that those who were able to go to Europe had no advantage over those who who were not able to go.

Prior to the enactment of this law it was no uncommon thing for a man, his wife and a couple of daughters to bring in five to ten thousand dollars worth of foreign made goods and land them here duty free, thus depriving American labor of wages which they would have had were it not that the goods were purchased on the other side.

Now, however, when a wealthy man goes to Europe, he is compelled (unless he smuggles in the goods) to pay a duty on everything he purchases beyond $100 worth. There is no reason why he should not pay the same duty that merchants are compelled to pay on the same classes of goods, and on which that class of people who cannot afford the luxury or have the advantage of a trip abroad are compelled to pay duty.

The Republican party wants fair play and has legislated to that end. If all . . . food, dress in the cheapest clothing, house them in the meanest buildings and deprive them of the hope of intellectual advancement, then let us by all means adopt the Bryan policy, which will result in the destruction of our industries. And I will promise you a repetition of the misery under the Cleveland administration—only worse.

If, on the other hand, you wish to strengthen every energy of our people, cultivate our resources and preserve our national pride and strength ; if we are to maintain our place in the vanguard of nations ; if we are to seek the satisfaction of intellectual and spiritual needs ; if we are to inject into the minds of our young people the yearning for a higher life, after the broadest development ; if we are to aspire to the noblest of our best faculties ; then we must not look for them in free trade, but rather in the development of our country, and of its wide and varied industries.

Free trade does not encourage us in any of our noble aspirations ; on the contrary its motive is to buy wherever it may buy cheaper today without regard to the future or the welfare of the country in which it buys. It looks only to the temporary advantage of the individual and takes no thought for tomorrow or for the community.

The protective policy is founded on a higher form of selfishness, the selfishness of the nation, pride in the nation—another name for patriotism. I am for America against all the world when it comes to a question of feeding my neighbors instead of feeding the people of other nations.

Free trade is not only delusive as to theory, it is discredited as to fact. Under the protective tariff this country has always been prosperous, and the advanced nations of Europe are developing home industries under that system.

France, Germany and other nations which have adopted the protective tariff system, would be glad to have the protective tariff reduced in the United States, in order that they could ship their products to this country and land them without any expense to themselves, but in their own countries they have levied a protective tariff which prohibits other countries from shipping goods to them duty free.

It makes a difference "Whose ox is gored ?"

The Frenchman works for France, the German for Germany, and it is the duty of an American to do his utmost for the benefit of his own country.

France and Germany have both adopted the policy of protection. Both countries are no longer dependent on England for manufactured wares. Both countries produce them now in competition with England, and Germany especially since the Franco-Prussian War has effected a revolution in her industrial . . . tain it, vote for McKinley and good times.

We are a business people. We purchased Alaska, a good investment. But if any foreign nation desires to purchase we are willing to sell it if we receive a good profit. The Philippine Islands are ours and I am quite sure our government would be willing to sell them if any foreign nation is willing to pay the price. We have conducted our government on business principles and no business ever thrived or held the confidence of the people that was not conducted honestly. The present administration has conducted the business of the country honestly and intelligently, and when we have a good thing, we ought to hang on to it. We have a good President, an honest, capable, fearless patriot, and we should keep him in the chair which he has filled so ably. We have nominated for his running mate one of the heroes of the age, one of the brightest men this country ever produced, Theodore Roosevelt. Let us place them where they belong.

### Our New Possessions

All men do not agree on important questions. I do not agree with the ideas of some of my Republican colleagues in regard to the tariff levied on the productions of our new possessions. It is admitted that the Philippine Islands and Porto Rico are under our protection and control, that they belong to us. That being true I claim there should be no tariff levied on the productions of those islands; that they ought to be permitted to ship their productions to the United States duty free, and that the inhabitants of those islands should receive our goods duty free, but there is no reason why custom houses should not be established in Porto Rico and the Philippines, and our other possessions, and a duty levied on imports from other countries which would be landed there the same as the United States. But any product of our new possessions should be brought into the United States duty free, and products of the United States should be landed in our new possessions duty free. There should be no barrier between any of our new possessions and ourselves. As a protectionist I claim there should be no restriction of trade among our own people in the United States or in any of our new possessions.

Our new possessions should trade with each other and with ourselves without any hindrance, and be friendly with each other. I believe that the protective tariff which has recently been placed on the products of Porto Rico will eventually be abolished, and that all the people under the control of the government of the United States, wherever the flag floats, will trade with each other without any barrier ; and I hope that in the future, when our industries shall be firmly established, the time

#166 X.E738 .R4

E775D
#167 X-E738 .R4

# Davis or Coolidge

## WHAT WILL YOU GET IN EXCHANGE FOR YOUR VOTE?

## *A Contrast*

| | |
|---|---|
| **Davis:** A strong character. | **Coolidge:** A timid personality. |
| **Davis:** A successful statesman. | **Coolidge:** A failure as leader. |
| **Davis:** Backed by the Democratic Party's great record. | **Coolidge:** Embarrassed by corrupt and dishonest officials. |

## *What They Represent*

| | |
|---|---|
| **Davis:** Honesty in Government. | **Coolidge:** Corruption in Republican rule. |
| **Davis:** Equal rights to all. | **Coolidge:** Favored special interests. |
| **Davis:** Constructive, remedial legislation. | **Coolidge:** A standstill, reactionary policy. |

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## *Which Man Does The Country Need?*

X-F262.R4 #168

# The Roanoke Island Historical Association, Inc.

*With The Cooperation of*

The North Carolina Historical Commission

— *presents* —

# The Lost Colony

(An Outdoor Play With Music and Dance)

— *by* —

PAUL GREEN

**STAGED and DIRECTED**

— *by* —

SAMUEL SELDEN

Two Scenes from "The Lost Colony"

## WATERSIDE THEATRE

MANTEO, ROANOKE ISLAND, NORTH CAROLINA

Performances at 8:15, (E.S.T.) Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday & Sunday

## FIFTH SEASON

JULY 3rd Through SEPTEMBER 1st, 1941

| | |
|---|---|
| Costumes | Ora Mae Davis |
| Indian Dances | Fred Howard |
| Lighting | John A. Walker |
| Technical Supervision | Wilbur Dorsett |
| Special Music | Adeline McCall, Lamar Stringfield |
| Music Director | Theos Cronk |
| Associate Director | Howard Bailey |
| Properties | Walter Preston |
| Director of Information | Anthony Buttitta |
| Advisory Director | Frederick H. Koch |
| Architect and Builder of The Theatre | Albert Q. Bell |

LOST COLONY PRODUCTION — D. B. FEARING, President and Executive Director

BEN DIXON MacNEILL, Assistant to the President

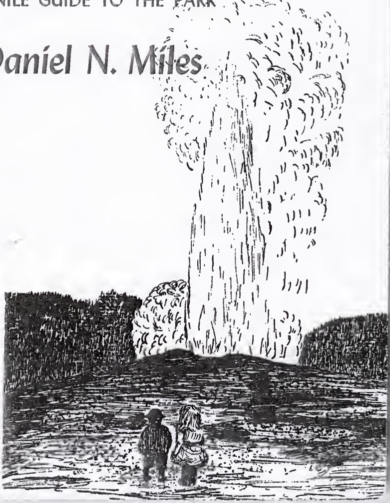
X-F 722

#169

# YARNS OF THE YELLOWSTONE

A JUVENILE GUIDE TO THE PARK

by Daniel N. Miles



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X-F 722 #170

# YELLOWSTONE

# *National Park*

**SEASON**

**Motorists—MAY 1 to OCTOBER 15**
**(Dates Approximate)**
**Hotels and Bus Service—about JUNE 20 to SEPTEMBER 10**

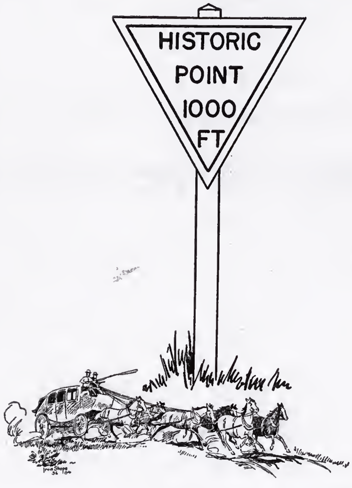
8 22 45 4

Any Close Approach to Bears Is Dangerous · Feeding, Molesting, Teasing, or Touching Bears Is Prohibited

X-F 722
Haynes
SOUVENIR
ALBUM
YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK
Haynes

X-F 731
#172

# MONTANA HIGHWAY HISTORICAL MARKERS




*By Bob Fletcher*

4 X-F 731 .5 #173

# LIFE IN MONTANA

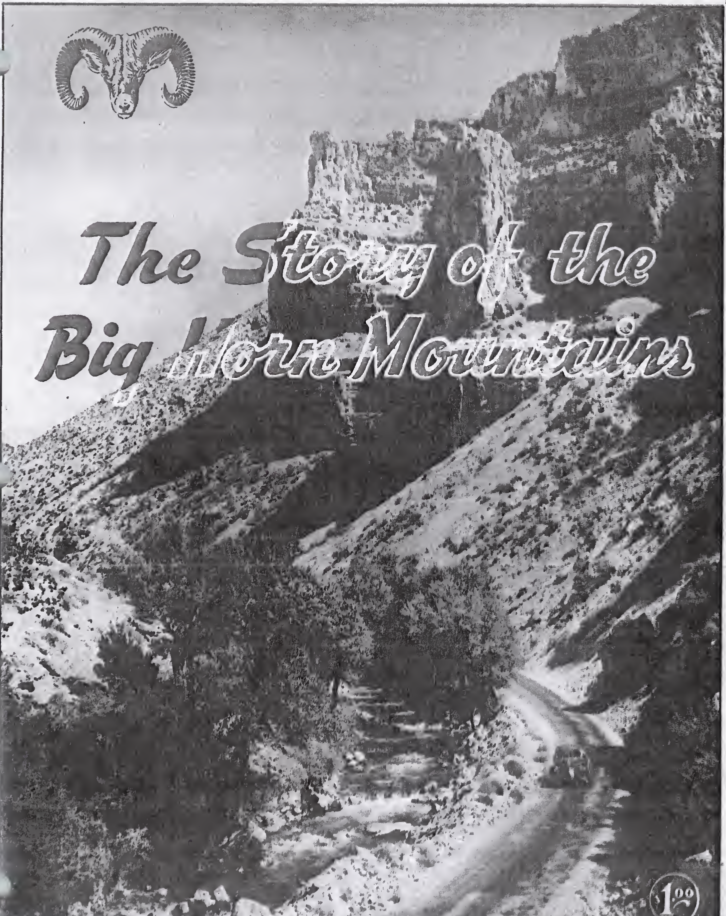
*as seen in Lonepine, a small community*

For use by Study Groups—Series I

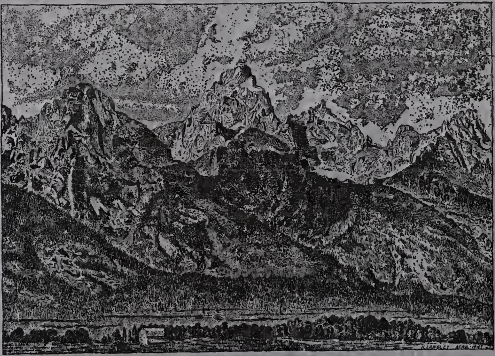
Prepared by
THE MONTANA STUDY
of
THE UNIVERSITY OF MONTANA

X-F 761 #174

# The Story of the Big Horn Mountains



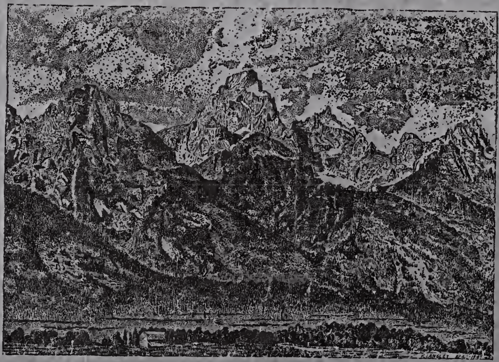
#175 X-F 761



# JACKSON HOLE

## How to Discover and Enjoy It

#176 X-F761



# JACKSON HOLE

**How to Discover and Enjoy It**

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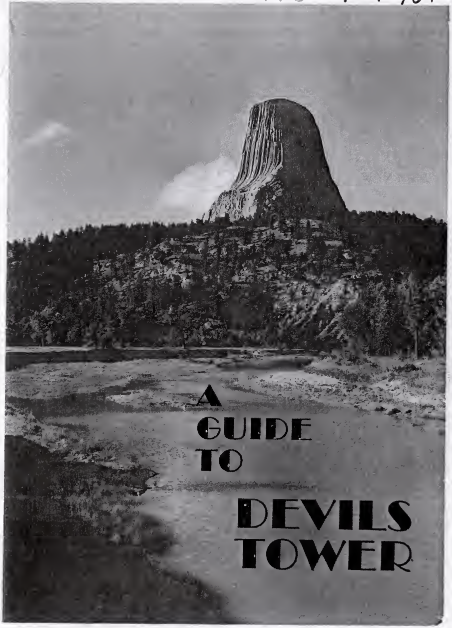

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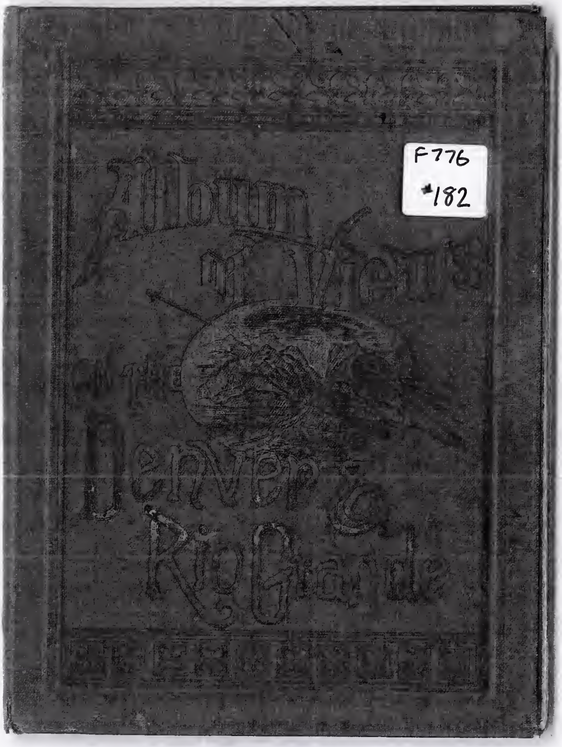

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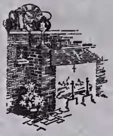

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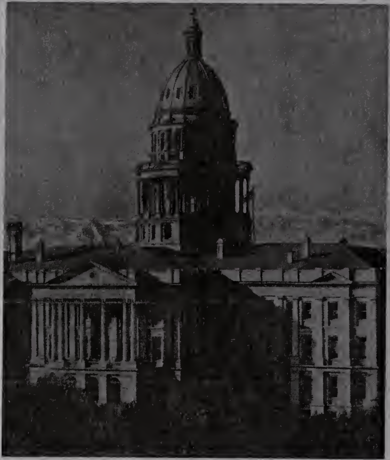

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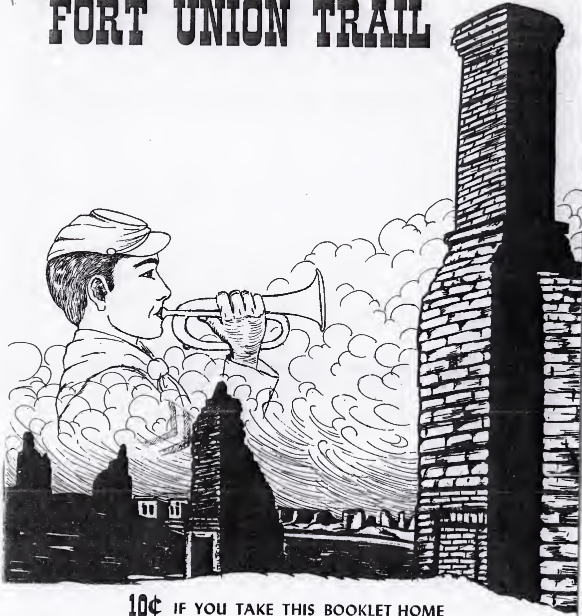

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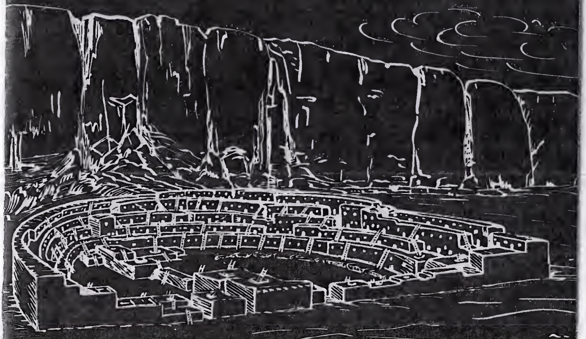

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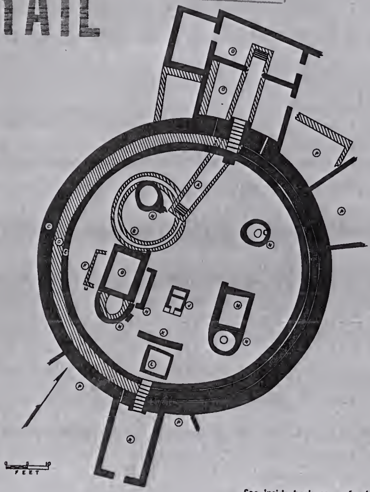

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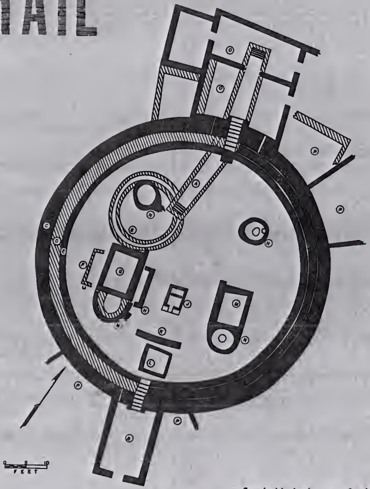

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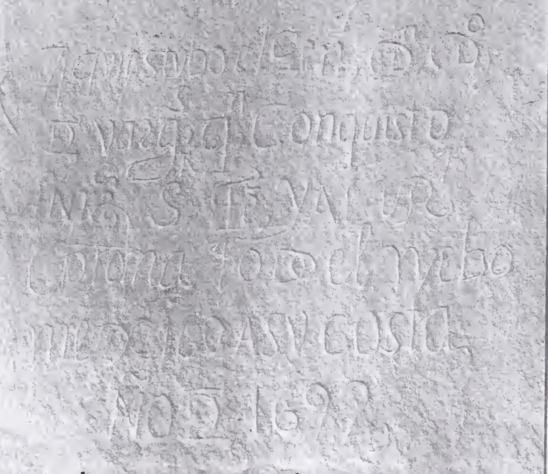

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